DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ The weather has taken a change again. The North winds and their accompanying equinoctial rains, have passed off for the present. The breezes come again from the warm South, and the sun's rays at midday have resumed almost their midsummer fervor. They feel more oppressive from the temporary relief of a few days lower temperature. But the evenings continue to be agreeably cool; and in the afternoon, when the declining sun has lost some of his intensity, the promenaders of the city are beginning to fill with our city belles. Camp street and Chartres street are getting to be animated with gay groups of the ladies; and an afternoon's stroll will repay the lounger with a sight of elastic forms and brilliant faces. The retail shops already begin to look cheerful, and but for the lingering, but we trust vain, fear that there may yet be sickness among us, the business of the city and its social gayeties would be in full flow with us in a very few weeks.

From the Brazos.

The steamship Globe, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 15th inst. By her we have the following intelligence; for which we are indebted to Capt. Place:

SEVERE GALE.—On the 13th and 14th they had one of the severest and longest continued gales that has occurred on the Rio Grande for several years. The weather had a threatening aspect several days previous, and on Thursday, the 13th, there sprang up a brisk gale from the North, which gradually increased through the day so that the Globe, although it was her day for sailing, did not put to sea. The Lagoon being full of water from the previous easterly wind, the water began to flow back upon Brazos Island, covering it to the sand hills with three or four feet of water. The wind, still from the North, moderated somewhat through the night, but on Friday morning recommenced in good earnest, and with the accompaniment of heavy squalls of rain. As there was an unusual number of vessels in the Brazos harbor, apprehensions began to be felt for their safety, and the islanders, afraid of being swept away by the water, commenced moving their property back to the sand hills, and to such other places as seemed secure from the sea. The wind, however, produced such an ebb tide that the water gained very little. Meanwhile the gale increased, and the vessels began to drag their anchors.

The following vessels were in port at the time; steamship Globe, steamers Col. Hunt, Anson, and Montoria; schooners Col. Cross, Princeton, of New York; Alderman, of New York; Adeline, of New Orleans, Emma Norton, of Mobile; Alida, of Mobile, Floridian, of Galveston; pilot-boats Neptune, of Galveston; Mary Ann, of Galveston; Spray of Galveston; Sylvester Gesner, of New York, and Commercial, of Galveston.

The steamers kept up their steam through the night, notwithstanding which the Col. Hunt parted one of her chains and dragged down upon the Princeton, which latter vessel parted both of her chains and drifted afoul of the Alderman. Thence the Princeton was driven over the bar, out to sea, her captain and crew escaping on the Alderman. The schooner Spray broke from her anchors and shared the same fate, with all her crew on board. The Floridian was also driven to sea—no one was aboard however. The Mary Ann capsized and sunk in the harbor; the Commercial was driven ashore in the harbor, while the Sylvester Gesner, lying at the wharf, was so badly chafed that it is thought she will be condemned. The Col. Cross, also lying at the Government wharf, was badly chafed. The vessel that excited the greatest interest was the Neptune, a beautiful little pilot boat rousing between the Brazos and Galveston. The captain, whose name is Brennan, went ashore with his crew in the afternoon to assist some of the islanders to move their property, and left his boat in charge of a boy, 15 years old. At sundown, the captain attempted to pull off to his vessel, but succeeded in reaching the Globe only in time to see his little craft part from her moorings and drive out to sea with no one but the lad aboard. It may be that the pilot-boat foundered on the bar; the night was so dark and the current so rapid that the vessels were out of sight in a moment.

The wind finally veered to the north, and then west and south-west, and at 2 o'clock Saturday morning the gale broke and continued from that time to moderate.

THE UPPER RIO GRANDE.—Just as our paper was going to press, (says the Brownsville Flag of the 12th,) the steamer Col. Cross, Capt. King, arrived from Rio Grande City and Roma. She brings but little news of importance. The country is reported as quiet; no Indian depredations; plenty of rain, river high and still rising. A party of Indians, from 10 to 15 in number, were recently seen in the neighborhood of Mier, on the Mexican side of the river.

The Globe had her passengers and specie on board, ready to sail, on her regular day, but was detained, in consequence of the gale.

PASSENGERS.—Capt. Eastman, Lieut. Johns, Dr. R. H. Abadie U. S. A.; J. N. Bass, J. Burneson and family, Mr. Tristain, J. J. W. Dellonde, Smith Campbell, A. Mayer, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Berry, H. P. Bee, Mr. Cain, Capt. E. Smith, Capt. Brennan; Dr. Abadie's family, Mrs. Campbell.

The Falcon's Mails.

Several of the papers published yesterday a statement tending to throw the whole blame of leaving the California mail on the Captain of the Falcon. In the card signed by F. A. Dentzel, the Post-office agent aboard the Patrick Henry, it is stated that the Falcon remained at the Pass until 2 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, with the parenthetical assertion that she was no doubt detained by the gale. It is also stated that the Falcon, after going to sea, returned at 8 P. M. on the same evening, "owing," as a parenthesis again informs us, "to some derangement of her machinery." The truth of the matter is, that in the afternoon of Thursday, after waiting all the morning for the tow boat Patrick Henry, the Captain of the Falcon took a pilot and crossed the bar. After getting outside he rounded to and came to anchor. He remained at anchor until the next morning, when the tow boat Conqueror arrived at the Pass. As soon as it was perceived that the latter boat was not the Patrick Henry, the Falcon lifted anchor and put to sea. The object of Capt. Hartstene in going over the bar on Thursday evening was to prevent detention if the Patrick Henry arrived during the night with the mails. The tow boat might cross the bar after dark; but the pilots would not take the Falcon over at night. Capt. Hartstene, it will be observed, waited at least 38 hours for the mail, and this with 100 impatient and sea-sick passengers, required no little resolution. As to the non-arrival of the mail in time for the Falcon, we think either that the Patrick Henry should have dropped the heavy ships she had in tow and gone on to the Passes immediately, or the Post-office agent should have got aboard the Conqueror when the latter boat passed the slower-going and dilatory Patrick Henry.

THE THEATRE IN MOBILE.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this morning's paper that the Mobile theatre is offered for rent during the coming season. It is a large, handsome building, in good repair, and has all the scenery and properties, as under the late management. Very little expense would put it into perfect order for an active season. An enterprising management, with a good company, could make it, we doubt not, a profitable affair. There is no rival in Mobile, and there is a large resident population, who have a taste for theatricals, and during the winter season the city is well filled with strangers and visiters—all ready to appreciate a well conducted place of public amusement. Any further details or references can be had by application at this office.

Notaries Public.

Under the old Constitution of Louisiana notaries public were appointed for life. The ninety-sixth article of the new Constitution, however, provides that "the duration of all offices not fixed by this Constitution shall never exceed four years." No special term is named by the Constitution of 1845 for the office of notary public; hence the tenure of notaries is limited to four years. Those who were appointed previous to the first Monday in December, 1845, when the new Constitution went into operation, can retain their places until December, 1849; while the notaries appointed since December, 1845, hold their commissions for four years from the time of appointment.

In regard to notaries, the new Constitution took no doubt, a step in the right direction when it limited their tenure of office and placed them on the same footing with clerks of District Courts. They are part of the judiciary system of the country, and as such it was proper that they should not be excluded from the reforms which characterized the course of our last convention. Had the notaries been permitted to retain their offices for life, while the judges of the District Courts held theirs for six years only, and those of the Supreme Court for eight years, it would have been an absurdity too glaring for criticism, too gross for ridicule. The spectacle would have been presented of the inferior officer holding by a tenure far more secure than that of his superior; and such conduct would have been tantamount to a declaration that it mattered not what sort of a man was made notary—whether good or bad, he might as well keep his office for life as be deprived of it at the end of a certain term of years.

But this latter proposition is far from being true. It may not be as important for us to have able and experienced men exercise the duties of notary as to have such men on the Supreme Bench of the State; but it is fully as important to have conscientious and strictly honest man notaries as to have judges of such a character. The duties which are entrusted to notaries are of the most sacred character, and on their proper performance depends, to a great extent, the well-being and prosperity of society. It is as requisite, we will venture to say, for the maintenance and security of property to have good notaries as good judges; and the notarial office is of much more significance than the office of clerk of a District Court. The new Constitution, therefore, wisely provides that notaries shall not hold during life—that if at the end of a certain period they are found not to perform their functions with capacity and integrity, they may be removed and replaced by better and abler men.

But has the Constitution gone far enough in the reform? Notaries should, no doubt, have their offices limited to a term of years: ought they not also to be elected by the people? They may be placed in the same category with justices of the peace, sheriffs, clerks of courts and district judges. It is expected that an effort will be made by the next Legislature to make the District and Supreme Judges of the State elective by the people; will it not be well for the same Legislature to carry out the spirit of its proposed reforms and repeal the statute which gives the Executive the right of appointing notaries? At the expense of much time and trouble, the Legislature will probably attempt the change in the judicial system by recommending a change of Constitution. The change in the manner of selecting notaries, as important almost as the other improvements talked of, may be effected by the mere will of the Legislature. For this reform the Constitution is not to be re-modeled. It is only necessary to repeal one statute and enact another.

If the habit of appointing notaries be persevered in after all our judges are made elective by the people, it will be an anomaly in, and therefore an injury to our institutions. They are clearly part of the judiciary system of the country, and the mode of their appointment should be in harmony with our manner of selecting other judicial agents. It is clear, too, that a government becomes pure in the same proportion that all its parts are separated from and made independent of the others. Therefore, it is highly essential for the sake of the citizens of the State that all portions of the judiciary should be rendered entirely independent of the Executive Department. But how can an officer be free from Executive influence when the office is bestowed by the will of the Governor? It is to be hoped, then, that the next Legislature will carry out the spirit of the new Constitution and make notaries public elective by the people, as the Constitution has made them hold their office for a term of years instead of for life.

SHIP ASHORE.—Capt. Rice, of the ship Ashland, which arrived yesterday from New York, saw, on the 14th inst., a large ship ashore on the Tortugas. Could not ascertain her name. There were several wreckers about her.

FROM TAMPICO.—The schooner Home, Capt. Oliver, arrived yesterday from Tampico, bringing papers as late as the 25th of August. The people and journals of Tampico appear to think that the secret expedition was intended for Mexico.

REGATTA PRIZES.—We have seen the three prizes which are to be run for day after to-morrow at Dan Hickok's regatta. They are well worth a struggle for them by the first and fastest boats on the Lake.

THE "LADY ALICE."—J. B. Steel has just received a few numbers of the long and eagerly looked for "Lady Alice." Of course there will be a rush from all sides to get a copy before all of the volumes are sold.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New York correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, dated the 10th, writes that the Cuban expedition "has been postponed for the present, in order to lull the apprehensions of the government officers; but there is scarcely a doubt that the leaders are not disposed to be so thwarted, and will take the first opportunity to push (their designs) into effect." The Philadelphia correspondent of the same paper, of the same date, says that the parties there are not disheartened, and do not at all intermit their exertions. It says:

"The emissaries of the secret expedition against Cuba, or some other place, are at work in this city, and have been rather munificent in their promises to those disposed to embark in the mysterious undertaking. The terms are $30 bounty, $8 per month, and $1000 at the expiration of a year. It is said that Col. Wynkoop is to be Major General of the forces raised. A great number of the Mexican returned volunteers have agreed to join the expedition, for the purpose of enjoying their love for adventure, which the Mexican campaign was not sufficient to cool."

These calculations are undoubtedly too sanguine. The interference of our own government, in connection with the Spanish authorities, has been too decided, explicit, and powerful, to permit any thing to be done in aid of Cuba, even if the Cubans should strike for themselves and be ready to receive help. No doubt the whole affair is disconcerted, and postponed indefinitely. The preparations in New York alone, which are now made useless, are said to have cost nearly a million of dollars.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Washington, writes that the Spanish Minister and his Secretary left Washington on the 9th for New York, "on business connected with the alleged contemplated invasion of Cuba." It adds "I have reason to believe that any arrests that may be made, will be upon full instructions and undoubted information"—thus strengthening the surmise that the government has been acting on information obtained by the Spanish Minister.

The Republic at Washington thinks the parties concerned will have reason to thank the government for its interference, "it being incontestible that if the expedition had sailed and landed at any point in Cuba, it would have been met by an overwhelming Spanish force; for the Captain-General was furnished with all the plans."

Certainly if the government knew more about their plans and prospects than they did themselves, they ought to be deeply obliged for managing it with a view to their advantage.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

Dismissal of the French Minister.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—Our Government some time since demanded of the French Government the recall of M. Poussin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Washington, in consequence of an impertinent note addressed by him to the Secretary of State. The French Government having failed to comply with the request of the Government of the United States, President Taylor has intimated to M. Poussin that his passports are ready for him.

New York.—Stocks are heavy to-day, and Provisions generally dull. The Flour market is steady.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.—The elections ordered by Gen. Riley took place on the 1st of August, and the following officers were elected: Judge of the Superior Court—Peter H. Burnett; Prefect—Horace Hawes; Alcalde—John W. Geary: Second Alcalde—Frank Turk; Sub-Prefect—Francisco Guerrero; Town Council of San Francisco—Talbot H. Green, Henry A. Harrison, Alfred J. Ellis, Stephen Harris, Thomas B. Winston, John Townsend, Rodman M. Price, William H. Davis, Bezer Simmons, Samuel Brannon, William M. Steuart, G. H. Post; Delegates to the Convention—Edward Gilbert, Myron Norton, Wm. M. Gwin, Joseph Hobson, William M. Stenart; Supernumerary Delegates—William D. M. Howard, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sanchez, Rodman M. Price.

VERMONT.—Returns from seven-eighths of the State show a gain of a whig Senator in Orleans county, making 21 whigs to 8 of all other kinds so far, and one to come in from Essex, which was last year whig. Of Representatives, the Boston Atlas compiles returns from 207 towns, choosing 113 whigs, 29 regular democrats, and 50 free soil. No choice in 16 towns. The whigs stand 34 ahead in those towns, instead of 9 *behind* as last year. Net gain, 42. Carlos Coolidge is in all probability elected Governor by the people. His majority, however, must be exceedingly small—not over two or three hundred.

CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.—At the late special election for Congress in Massachusetts, in which the noted free soiler Palfrey was a candidate, it was very currently contended that he was not so good an anti-slavery man as his competitor, the whig candidate, and had actually given some proslavery votes in Congress!

MINESOTA.—The Territorial Courts of Minesota have been opened. Twenty attorneys were admitted to practice, which certainly will be thought a sufficient number for a population of no more than five thousand.

NEW COTTON.—Eighteen bales new Cotton, says the Charleston Courier of the 13th, were received by the railroad from Columbia, yesterday, consigned to Messrs. Jas. Adger & Co., grown on the plantation of R. Singleton. The quality is considered strictly fair to good fair.

Government for California.

The great blunder in the mail arrangement, by which the mails from California, by the Empire City, were carried past this city to New York, deprives us of a connected view of the political affairs in that region. The latest account is received, and it gives the result of the elections in the city of San Francisco. About sixteen hundred votes were cast, which shows a considerable population in that place. We suppose, however, that the number of non-voters must be small. There are very few women and children or grown males under age. The mass of the population is composed, we doubt not, of full grown men of middle life. Indeed, California presents, we suppose, the single instance in the history of a State—for a State it is soon to be—which has started instantaneously into political existence, framed by men of mature age, of whom the preponderating majority have been accustomed to study the nature and take part in the administration of republican governments. Setting aside some conflicting theories which prevailed among them on subjects of temporary policy and local controversy, when at home, the population of California, wild, as it may be in the adventurous character of many that compose it, will be found, we think, unanimous in its views upon all the material and fundamental principles of republican institutions, and much better qualified to establish such a frame of government and administer it prudently and wisely than the best educated classes of the most civilized European nations when just emancipated, by revolution, from the forms, habits, and long associations of despotism. The insensible culture in the duties of citizenship and the rights of citizens in a self-governing community, which is acquired even by the unreflecting in well ordered republics, is worth more for the laying of a foundation for a new and stable commonwealth, than all the learning of the most subtle of philosophers elsewhere. A plain observant voter in one of our States would be a better counsellor in the making of constitutions than Locke, the Abbé Sieyes, or Lamartine.

We get no positive intimation of what the people of California will do on the slavery question; but all the signs point to the conclusion that it will be prohibited in the new constitution. This will, of course, be the end of the Wilmot Proviso controversy, as respects that portion of the newly acquired territories; for we believe no party in the country denies the power of the people of a State to prohibit slavery in their organic law. There is a party, and we fear a large one, which would not admit the right of California to sanction slavery in her constitution, and who stand ready to insist upon grafting the restriction upon the act of admission under the penalty of exclusion from the Union. There is a determined number who will never consent to the admission of a slave State into the Union on any terms. It is the doctrine of the new party of free soilers and of the old whigs of the North. The free soilers will not be content with the silence of a new constitution. They will demand a prohibition by act of Congress. The agitation of this question, therefore, will not cease with the formation of a State, unless the State is a free State—not merely by force of the non-enactment of a law authorizing slavery, but by a formal act forbidding it. The only present end of the conflict on that subject to which the admission of California as a State can tend, requires the constitutional exclusion of slavery; and we are constrained to say that all the appearances in California indicate that such prohibition will be adopted.

We have no doubt that this is the settlement to which Gen. Taylor alluded several times in his speeches, in his late tour, as likely to take place, and which would be satisfactory to the people of the North. We are confirmed in this opinion by a passage in the address of George P. Marsh, of Vermont, to his late constituents, issued on taking his leave of them to go abroad on a mission to Constantinople, to which he has been just appointed by Gen. Taylor. He makes a statement of the policy of the Administration, upon the correctness of which he adds, "I am content to risk whatever I may possess of reputation as a man of veracity and honor." In this he says that "neither he (the "President) nor his Cabinet expect or desire the "extension of slavery into California or New Mex- "Mexico—but that on the contrary, the Adminis- "tration is now encouraging the formation of a "constitution in these territories, with a view to "their immediate admission into the Union as "States, and that, not with bare expectations, but "with an almost certain knowledge that their con- "stitutions will contain absolute prohibitions of the "existence of slavery in any portion of the terri- "tory lately ceded to us by Mexico."

This is high authority for the expectation of the Government, and the strongest indication we have seen of what is likely to be the character of the new constitution of California, in respect to the admission or exclusion of slavery.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

LETTER CCXXXVIII.

Sanitary Condition of New York—Poor Returning—Secret Expedition Stopped—State of Cuban Military—Barnburners at Utica—Anti-Rentism and Politics—Stocks—Rise at Lowell.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The order of things sanitary is reversed—the people in the country are beginning to fly to our city for security from the cholera, for they have discovered that it is far more healthy here than in most sections of the country, East, North or West. The latest report of the City Inspector gives a list of 520 deaths in the city for the week ending the 8th inst., of which 94 were of cholera. This shows a reduction on last week's total of 167, and on the cholera list of 77. Of the deaths from cholera, 41 were natives of Ireland, 15 of Germany, and 36 only (including 6 children) of the United States.

During the sixteen weeks that the cholera has been amongst us the total mortality of the city has been 12,267—the deaths from cholera 4941—the average from all diseases 178 per day; from cholera, 44. If this rate had continued throughout the year the city would have been just about decimated.

The weather continues cool—the nights almost frosty—but we do not consider that we are done with the warm weather by a great deal. Business is brisk and prices more than good.

Peace too, is about dawning on the land: the last three express made by our gallant Marshal and *Marins* forces, having extinguished the last spark of the Cuban war, and (to use a new and expensive military term) *squabashed* the energies of the conspirators. Some of our people express an extreme indignation against the authorities for pricking this great bladder, and are especially severe upon the Cabinet at Washington, in view of its action in the premises, but all without cause—the bubble was about bursting without the interference of the Government; and no greater kindness could have been done to the few parties engaged in the movement than to seize the two or three vessels whose expenses they had no possible means to defray, and perhaps never expected to have. The Government was sorely dilatory enough in its movements to have enabled an expedition really designed for action to make all needful arrangements and get itself out of our waters, but no disposition was shown to take advantage of the delay, simply because there was no intention to carry the matter beyond a certain *profitable* point.

It is certainly a disgrace to the nineteenth century that things should exist as we now see them in Cuba, but the disgrace lies mainly with those who submit to the tyranny that crushes them. Any other people would long ago have found means to throw such a burden from their shoulders, and would have pitched the O'Donnells and the Ronzalis, with their 15,000 mercenaries, to the lower regions without asking the aid of foreigners. They can do it now, and if they are men they will do it. We have the Falcon's news from your city by telegraphic dispatch, with the information that the blockade of Round Island has been raised, and the Albany called to Havana.

Gen. Averzana gets his sword to-day, for the presentation of which a considerable parade is now in movement. There is also a large show of troops in the streets, independent of the presentation parties, and a review is to take place on the Battery this afternoon before the Major-General Commanding, and the city authorities.

Our Barnburner delegates are moving towards Utica—the scene of the next party-rifiers of the Mountain. All sorts of union and harmony are expected to flow from their labors, but those who expect the most look back the least; they do not study *modern* history. The whigs intend to do things up right previous to, and at, their Syracuse Convention, and then carry the State. They say they can do it, and they will—even in the event of submission on the part of the Barnburners. They are delighted and inspirited by the result in Vermont, and although they look with some interest to Maine, they feel entirely independent of her.

The Anti-Rent influence in this State is still strong, but its importance as a political element is no longer rated high. The whole subject of Anti-Rent is now in the hands of the law, and but little remains to be made out of it in the way of political capital. An idea of the justice of the Anti-Renters' complaints may be gathered from the plea entered by one of the Patroons a few days since, before the Supreme Court, claiming to derive title to the lands in dispute from the final of forty years possession.

There is but little doing in Wall street to-day—the Stock market is as dull as ever. No Treasury Notes were sold, and no advance could be had on the low prices of the last week on Government stock.

We have accounts from Lowell, Mass., of a riot amongst two large companies of Irishmen last night. Several persons were injured—one supposed mortally.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—There is no little activity perceptible at the navy yard, in Brooklyn, just now. The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth is receiving some slight repairs, and will sail again for the African station in about ten days, under command of Capt. Peck. The Vincennes is fitting out for the Pacific station. The Dale is refitting for another cruise—destination not known, but probably the Pacific.

THE HENRY CLAY.—The men in the employment of the insurance offices at New York, succeeded in removing all the water from the Henry Clay, by means of the steam pump; when it was ascertained that the fire did not communicate with her hold at all, and that the flour and rosin there deposited were only damaged by water. It is now stated that she will be certainly built on again.

City Gossip.

THE GALLANT MAGYARS.—The noble struggle of Kossuth and his companions-in-arms, called forth the sympathy of every lover of liberty. In our own land, from the seaboard to the prairies of the far West, but one prayer was heard—"Success to the Hungarians!" The tidings now borne to us of their defeat fall like a knell upon the ear. The warm feelings so lately displayed, when their triumphs were heralded far and wide, are shrouded in gloom. But we need never despair of such men. "Freedom's battle, once begun," will lead to their ultimate triumph. The genuine MAGYAR is described as an agriculturist, hardy and fearless; fond of field sports and pastoral occupations. He is tall and well-proportioned; his demeanor grave and almost melancholy; his attachment to home and to his political rights ardent; his disposition peaceful and even indolent until he is wronged—and then indomitably firm, patient and enterprising. Success must attend a race bearing such characteristics. In our own city we see the two latter qualifications eminently displayed, and leading, as in the case of our friend MORGAN, to certain fortune. This gentleman has an extensive depot for the sale of books of every description. His literary emporium adjoins the Pontalba, and our readers, fond of looking over a collection of good works, will give his place a call.

A NEW TRIUMPH!—Not of the Russians, Austrians, or any body else than S. P. Townsend, the real Simon pure proprietor of the celebrated Sarsaparilla. This consists of one of the handsomest Express Vans that we have ever examined—far superior to any thing of the kind that has rolled through these streets. It is quite a gem, has just arrived from New York, and will be exhibited to-day to our citizens. The painting is admirably done—one side is an Eastern view; a city reposing in all the dreamy quiet of an Oriental sun-set, and will bear minute examination. The other gives us the Bird of Columbia upon a rock in the midst of the ocean, with the Stars and Stripes floating at the mast-head of a noble vessel in sight, riding triumphant, without a rival upon the waves! At the end the full length figure of liberty, beautifully executed, attracts attention. The following is emblazoned in purple and gold upon the car: "*Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla Express*, J. WRIGHT & Co. *Agents, No. 151 Chartres street.*" Apropos of Wright, call at that same 151 and you will find him doing a fast business that brings in sure profits. See his advertisement; he is worthy of the patronage he enjoys.

TO THE TRADE.—We particularly caution dry goods dealers not to forget the second great Fall Sale, held to-morrow by F. H. PETITPAIN, at his auction house, No. 8 *Canal street*. The catalogue comprises 110 packages of choice goods. Terms liberal. Prices at the last sale were 15 per cent. under the market.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—A large business is done in the vicinity of St. MARY'S Market, and property is improving daily in that neighborhood. Tchoupitoulas street is now being paved with square blocks, which will make it the greatest thoroughfare in the city. This must still further add to the large business doing by the house of AULT & SEYMOUR, at No. 244. They keep an assortment of *first rate* Groceries, and the samples of *Tea, Coffee*, and *Sugar*, shown us yesterday, fully explain the extensive patronage enjoyed by these very courteous gentlemen.

"Ah! what is man? What perils still environ
The happiest mortals even after dinner—
A day of gold from out an age of iron
Is all that life allows the luckiest sinner."

We cannot think with the author of Don Juan that this is all that our pilgrimage on earth, brief as it is, bestows on man. HERCHER, of *Camp street*, however, can attest to the truth of the third line in the above stanza. Look in and see the operation; the efforts of the unhymnals of old ended in disappointment, but the true philosopher's stone (advertising) has been discovered at No. 48 Chartres street.

THE STRIKE.—The tailors of Boston still maintain their position. Meetings are held, speeches made, and contributions received from members of the craft in other cities. It has been announced that they are about opening a clothing store for the benefit of all concerned. We doubt whether their united efforts can get up anything like the mammoth depot of our friends A. MUNROE & Co., 34 *Magazine st.*

"And yet the thought is saddening,
To pass on such as they,
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away!"

So writes George D. Prentice, a bitter partisan, 'tis true, but nurse the lea a fine poet. He has contributed much to the pages of Western literature, and many of his articles portray a vivid imagination, and bear the marks of genuine poetry. What a pity that he has paddled the Cassalian float by mingling in the mire of politics. We felt something of the feeling so poetily described in the above quotation while looking in at LAPELLEY'S yesterday. We did not sigh for the goods "passing fast away"—that we expected to see—but for the beautiful faces presented each moment at the counter, and after the usual opening of the purse strings, "passing away" to or forever, and leaving not even a ribbon behind. What a business they do at 13 *Chartres st.*, and no wonder.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. BENSADON—Office and Residence, No. 1 Canal street, between Philipps and Circus sts. j 5

DR. MACGIBBON has removed to 59 PHILIP STREET, between Gravier and Common. jy5

DR. H. A. FOURNIGUET—Office on ST. ANN STREET, between Camp and Magazine, upper Magazine street Market, at *H. Guizmann's Drug Store*, LAFAYETTE. jy

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

Opinions left at the Drug Store of H. Bonnabel, will be attended to jy20 1yDly

HOMOEPATHIST.

DR. D. GLASS, *late of Hopkinsville, Kentucky*, 97 BARONNE STREET, between Union and Perdido, New Orleans.

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above unfailing remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Ophthalmia, of 5 years' standing, cured in 14 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 19 weeks; a man of this city being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in 3 weeks; a gentleman who always used his own remedy for nearly one drop, was enabled to read

MR. CLAY.—This eminent gentleman, on his visit to Mr. Van Buren lately, at Kinderhook, was received by a large party of his friends with distinguished honors. After leaving Kinderhook, he repaired to Albany, where a warm welcome was paid to him. He was so much recovered from his late indisposition, that he decided to visit the State Fair at Syracuse.

ASSOCIATION OF LABORERS.—The Associated Journeymen Tailors of Boston have opened a clothing store of their own. This is probably the best step they could take for the correction of the evil of low wages under which they labor, infinitely better than a "strike." The profits that enable one man to live in luxury, while hundreds nearly starve, will, properly husbanded and fairly divided, make many comfortable.

CONTRIBUTION TO FATHER MATHEW.—The subscriptions for making up a sum to enable Father Mathew to resign his pension from the British government, gets on very slowly. The sum yet raised is not $600, when $30,000 is necessary.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The total deaths in New York, for the week ending September 1, were 687; the deaths by cholera, 171. The total deaths for the week ending September 8, is 520; the deaths by cholera, 74. There is, therefore, a decline of 167 deaths by all diseases, or 25 per cent.; and on cholera a decrease of 77, or nearly 46 per cent.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIST.—Dr. Brigham, Superintendent and Resident Physician at the New York State Lunatic Asylum, died on the 8th inst., at Utica, from an attack of chronic diarrhœa.

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INQUIRE at this office, or of E. LOCKWOOD, Mobile, Alabama. s10 1m

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WANTED—A man to do general work, such as collecting barrels, serving customers with Vinegar, and occasionally work inside. To such a person, good wages will be given, and constant employment, by J. H. WEBB, Vinegar Establishment, corner of Common and Magazine streets, opposite the Charity Hospital. s10

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ALL persons wishing to procure our PIANO FORTES in the New Orleans market, either with or without the Æolian Attachment, are informed that W. M. T. MAYO No. 5 Camp street, is our duly authorized Agent for that city, and is fully authorized to sell, at Boston prices, with only freight and insurance added, and to receive orders for any description of instruments manufactured by us, leaving it optional with the purchaser to reject the same if not satisfactory on their arrival in New Orleans. Every instrument sold as above is warranted by us, and to be exchanged, without cost to the purchaser, if not found satisfactory after trial. Each instrument will in future be accompanied with an invoice at our BOSTON CASH PRICES, which may be seen by every purchaser, if required for.... We have the exclusive right, and are the only manufactures in Boston, of the Patent ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT. We manufacture the Seven-Octave GRAND PIANO FORTES, with and without the *Æolian* Attachment.

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Between St. Joseph street and St. Mary's Market.

THEY take much pleasure to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well-known GROCERY, 244 Tchoupitoulas street, situated so convenient to St. Mary's Market; and which is fitted up in the best manner—where every article in the Grocery line can always be found, and at the lowest prices.

Orders from their friends in the country, or in the city, shall be carefully executed.

Beside here it proposed to furnish every article of Groceries, they will supply their friends with FLOUR, POTATOES, SALT, GRAIN, ONIONS, BEANS, and PORK, in small packages or in barrels. jy10 3tsw tf

WALTER'S CRESCENT RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON....46 St. Charles Street.

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.

SUNDRIES.—Stoughton Bitters; Essence of Peppermint; Lemon Syrup; Boston Crackers; Codfish; Extra large and ordinary size Pine Apple Cheese; Sago; Tennent Ale, in quarts and pints; landing ex bark John Carver and for sale by H. L. STONE & CO.

s17 3tMWSTh 57 and 59 Common st.

SPERM CANDLES.—100 boxes Sperm, assorted, landing ex bark Mary Waterman, and for sale by

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☞ Inundation Relief Committee of the Second and Fourth Wards.—The gentlemen composing this Committee are requested to meet THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Engine House in Thalia st. near Saratoga, for the final appropriation and distribution of funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer....By order of the President.

s19 1t J. L. LEVY, Secretary.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

PELICAN DIVISION No. 1, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common