# The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
*Of the Council of the Second Municipality.*

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1850.


☞ **Second Congressional District.**—We are authorized to announce C. T. G. HUNT, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in this District occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. C. M. CONRAD to a seat in the Cabinet.

### The Pacific Crescent.

We are much gratified by the very flattering notices which several of our cotemporaries have taken of "The Pacific Crescent," the first number of which will be issued from the press in time for the steamer which sails on the 15th. On behalf of our friend, Mr. Duncan, we return thanks for the very flattering and highly deserved expressions in regard to him personally, in connection with the enterprise. We republish below the notices referred to.

Subscribers, and a limited number of advertisements, will be received at this office. Those who have friends or relatives in California, Oregon, or on the Isthmus, could not do a more acceptable service than to send them this Crescent of the two Oceans:

THE PACIFIC CRESCENT.—The proprietors of the Crescent have set on foot a new enterprise. It is a Pacific Crescent, which will contain the latest intelligence, expressly adapted for California, to be sent by every steamer. It will embrace intelligence of local interest from all the Southern and Western States, in addition to a digested synopsis of the news, including a list of deaths and marriages in all the principal places in the States. The Pacific Crescent will be furnished at the cheap rate of $5 per annum. It will contain 32 octavo pages of reading matter. The proprietor of this paper at San Francisco, will be Mr. J. C. Duncan, who has been for some time connected with the Crescent. Mr. Duncan is a young gentleman of talent, newspaper experience, and tact, and will make any thing which he undertakes go ahead. We wish this new enterprise success.—*Delta, Morning Star.*

THE PACIFIC CRESCENT.—Our friends of the Crescent announce a new enterprise in the newspaper line, viz: the publication of a sheet to be called the "Pacific Crescent," intended expressly for California. It will be carefully compiled for every steamer—will be large and handsome, and embrace all the latest and most interesting intelligence, foreign and domestic, together with an amount of every species of information adapted to the meridian of California. The title page we have seen, and can assure our readers that it is a beautiful specimen of typography. The Pacific Crescent will be furnished at the moderate price of $5 per annum. Mr. J. C. Duncan, one of the proprietors, who has been long connected with the editorial and reportorial departments of the Crescent, will preside over the San Francisco edition, as president resident, he will act for the new print. The well-known sagacity, tact and talent of Mr. Duncan, are almost in themselves a guarantee of success of this complete enterprise. It could not possibly be attempted under more fortunate auspices.—*Sun, August 12.*

THE PACIFIC CRESCENT.—We understand that another enterprise for the period of the Crescent, for the Pacific of California, has arisen in this city. Our contemporaries of the Crescent are about to issue a California paper, which will be published for transmission by every steamer, and will contain within the space of eight pages a great amount of interesting matter, comprising all the latest news, on the transition to California will be Mr. J. C. Duncan, a gentleman well known to our citizens for his energy and enterprise. He will leave hence on the Ohio, with a large supply of the Pacific Crescent. His well known abilities and energy are ample guarantees for the success of his enterprise.—*Picayune.*

We notice that a Mr. Thomas G. Rice, of Boston, was recently married to Miss Ellen, daughter of the Hon. J. Collamer, late Post Master General.

SHREVEPORT.—In to-day's paper we commence a series of letters from an intelligent correspondent residing in this important town. We shall be glad to open communications with other points in the State. We have lying by us the journal of a tour through North-western Louisiana, many years ago, by a gentleman of this city, distinguished by his multifarious learning, both of books, men and nature. From this we shall, by-and-by, make copious selections.

THE HOMICIDE ON THE PRINCESS.—Several days since, we noticed the affidavit made by Lewis Francis, a free man of color, charging Capt. Trueman Holmes with the murder of Henry Eddington. The allegations in the affidavit contradicted what we personally knew of Captain Holmes, and we felt confident that there was another version to the story. We now learn, from the Baton Rouge Gazette, that Capt. Holmes went to Bayou Sara to surrender himself, but, in the absence of Judge Sterling, he could not be bailed—so, he proceeded to Natchez, until the return of the Judge, when he will submit to the law. Then, we are confident, it will be found that the man was drowned by his own act. Capt. Holmes is one of the slightest men in the country; and, with his fist, could have inflicted no injury on the black cook—whose language was not only insulting, but whose conduct was insubordination. We ask the many friends of Capt. H., here and elsewhere, to suspend an opinion until the case is examined.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—Extract of a letter from a Liverpool house, dated July 19, 1850:

"You inquire our views after receipt of the steamer's advices last received. In reply—if your estimate of cotton should turn out correct, or even admitting it to be 2,900,000 bales, we shall not have near enough to meet the present consumption, and we have no idea that the present consumption would be reduced at the present prices for cotton; therefore, as there would not be cotton sufficient, the consumption would have to be checked by higher prices, or some other cause. If we were certain that the growing crop would not be over 2,500,000, we would not sell at present prices without positive orders to sell."

The Hon. R. C. Winthrop has written a letter to the citizens of Boston on his resignation of his seat. He says that he has served a longer time than any of his predecessors, having represented Boston nearly ten years. The letter is brief and modest. He intimates that he shall address them more at length on public affairs.

We are thankful for public documents sent us by Hons. T. H. Benton, M. P. Gentry, Emile LaSere, and S. W. Downs—the more especially as such favors come to us rarely.

SING SING PRISON BURNT.—The Delta of last evening has a telegraphic dispatch, communicating intelligence that Sing Sing Prison, NewYork, was destroyed by fire on the 9th. Particulars not given.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The editor of the Charleston News says: "We have lately passed through this beautiful town: its commercial prosperity is rapidly increasing; large capital is being vested in buildings, which are taken at very high rents in advance of their completion. The streets, wide as they are, are stirring with population and trade," etc.

SICKNESS IN CINCINNATI.—During the month of July, there were in Cincinnati 1,609 deaths; 776 of which were caused by cholera, and 834 by other diseases.

A CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.—A clerical politician, at a public meeting held in Dallas county, Alabama, said "He did not believe in Yankee politics, nor in Yankee religion."

Mr. White, the temperance lecturer, was at Toronto, Upper Canada, on the day when the "Sons," 1500 strong, presented their petition to the Canadian Parliament, against the sale of spirits.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—H. Mammond, Esq., of Harford county, Md., was recently shot at his residence in that county, about a mile from Perrymansville. Mr. H. was engaged in his garden setting out some plants, when he was fired upon by some one, as yet unknown, the shot penetrating the neck and shoulders, which killed him almost instantly.

ANOTHER MURDER.—A police officer in Baltimore, named Conrad Von Dunaker, was murdered in the open street on the night of the 3d inst. One Robert Scott and wife were arrested on the charge of having committed the deed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.—One of the most destructive fires which has taken place in Chicago for some time, occurred on the night of the 30th ult. Before subdued, it destroyed over twenty houses, including the Chicago Theatre. We do not see an estimate of the amount of property destroyed. Dan Rice's theatrical corps were occupying the theatre at the time of the fire. They managed to save most of their wardrobe.

In the village of Mt. Sterling, Switzerland co., Ky., the cholera has been very fatal. Some twenty deaths have occurred out of a population of 150. The little village is almost deserted.

Hon. Henry A. Wise recently had a fight with a Mr. David Wallop—growing out of politics. Mr. Wise dealt the first blow, which, says the Snow Hill (Md.) Shield, would have cost him his life, but for the interference of bystanders who prevented the difficulty. Wallop is still unredressed—and as both are men of high mettle, "the end is not yet."

*Green*, the reformed gambler, is about to attempt the suppression of gambling in NewYork city by means of an association of which he is to be executive agent. He is to employ a kind of secret police of spy system, to note the visitors, register their names, and chronicle their losses.

### Annexation of the British Provinces.

The annexation of Texas, and the conquest of the Mexican States have been the cause of much angry controversy. But, at this moment, another project of annexation is announced, equally important in its results. We allude to the proposed Railroad from Portland to Halifax—which, one of these days, we trust, will have, for its Southern terminus, NewOrleans; and, for its Western, San Francisco. The construction of this road will actually incorporate the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as a part of the United States. It will be worth a thousand paper treaties. That great iron track will serve as the clamps to unite into one solid compact body these different nations.

The Blue-Noses have never felt kindly disposed to the Yankees. The remote and hitherto inaccessible position of Nova Scotia—the collisions arising on the frontiers between the lumbermen of New Brunswick and Maine—and the hostile spirit excited by the disputed boundary—seemed to engender coldness, indifference, and dislike, on both sides. The establishment of the Cunard line of Steamers has done much to soften these asperities; and a closer connection will remove many of these mutual prejudices.

Now we see the citizens of both countries uniting, in harmonious council, to open a great thoroughfare, which is to surpass, in the number of its travellers, and the value of its transports, all other works of man, and which will exceed, in usefulness, and importance, and extent, the military roads of Rome, or the Chinese wall.

The Convention at Portland, we consider the most imposing assemblage of Americans, since the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. It is the first instance where private citizens of different Governments have met to effect a great international work. It is a most beautiful illustration of the Progress of Peace.

The Conventions of European powers have met to carve out Kingdoms, to establish boundaries, and appoint Sovereigns, without regard to the wishes or prosperity of the people. This Convention of Americans is "to *add to the comforts of mankind.*" it is to carry out this great principle of the philosophy of Lord Bacon.

The frozen regions of an inhospitable clime shall thaw at the presence of that iron road. The forests shall be laid low—the ground, during the brief summer, shall be forced to labor incessantly for its liege lord; and human industry shall pushback the rapidly approaching winter.

When the road once reaches the Atlantic, it will retrace its steps, and find itself a path across the deserts and over the mountains of the Central Continent, until it reaches the Western Ocean. In ten years too short a space for this to be accomplished! Then take twenty. That surely is time enough. Then, what nation will equal us in the arts—in the conquests of labor—in the subjugation of the elements!

The Covention was presided over by the Governor of Maine, assisted by several Vice-Presidents: among them, the Mayors of the cities of the Provinces, Admiral Owen, and gentlemen from the Canadas. Robert Rantoul, the distinguished democratic orator of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention on the first day. Gov. Dearborn, of the same State, alluded, in the most eloquent terms, to the eminent men of former days, who had foreseen and pointed out the routes for these great lines of intercommunication. To Washington's services in this respect he alluded eloquently and beautifully, and also to others. Among others, he mentioned the venerable Admiral Owen, who sat near him, who, in the British service, had made a survey of the Coast of Africa, and of Madagascar, and who was the only one of all his officers and crew that survived the pestilential vapors of the coast. When all were stricken down, he returned home, got another crew, and returned and completed his labors. If I, said the speaker, were the Sovereign of England, I would make him Admiral of the White, under the Banner of Peace. There he is, venerable with age, but so full of energy and interest in this great work, that he can't stay at home; but must come here, to be in the front rank of this great enterprise. The delegation from New Brunswick must feel honored to be guided by such a patriarch of war and peace.

Mr. Perley, of St. John, N. B., was then called on, and gave some interesting statistics regarding the Province. He said it contained 18,000,000 acres of land, a little less than the whole of Ireland. The population is 210,000. Of the 18,000,000 acres, but 6,000,000 have been granted or located by the Province, so that there are 12,000,000 free of incumbrance of any kind, to be made available for this or any other great scheme of internal improvement. Of the land granted, but one-tenth was under cultivation. He then made some statements respecting the quality of this land, and its agricultural facilities, which represented it in a very favorable light.

Mr. Perley next took up the subject of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and showed, that by the establishment of this Railroad, they would become of the greatest importance to the Americans. Now they are there by thousands; but when this road is established, and they can go there and catch their fares, and send them home by Railroad, and catch another; and thus spend the season, or keep their vessels there through the winter, by merely supplying them with stores and men by the Railroad, they would go there by tens of thousands. In conclusion, he said it would be found that the Province people would take hold of the work with spirit; that there would be no delay on their part, and that they would push the enterprise to the extent of their capital and resources.

Mr. Wright, of St. John, N. B., Advocate General of New Brunswick, was called to the stand, and presented some statistics in regard to the resources and trade of the Province. In the matter of salmon, he said, $68,000 worth was sent from St. John alone, to NewYork, in a single year. He also presented an array of statistics to show that the investment in the road would be profitable. In the matter of flour, he showed, that from Lake Erie, *via* NewYork, to St. John, as at present forwarded, it cost $1 34 per barrel—when, by this line, *via* Quebec and Shediac, it could be forwarded for 55 cents. He said, also, that it could be carried by Montreal and Portland cheaper than *via* NewYork.

He again alluded to the importance of the Fisheries, and said that if the road was completed, the restrictions now placed on American fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would be removed. Our fishermen could build their establishments at Shediac, or at other places, send home their fares, and return again to their fishing-ground. The importance of this facility he dwelt on at length. In conclusion, he alluded to the beautiful aspect of the Convention—the subjects of Great Britain and America sitting side by side in convention, for the first time for three quarters of a century. Here was our Governor side by side with a distinguished British Admiral. These were facts most important; and he knew they would find a ready response on the other side of the water.

Admiral Owen was here introduced, and said a few words, but owing to physical infirmity, they could be heard but by few. The gist of them was, that a good deal had been said, and there was but one thing more needful: that was, the means to build the road; and he was ready to do what he could to furnish that important part. When it is remarked that the Admiral is a man of almost unlimited wealth—owning the entire Island of Campo Bello—it will be perceived that this was one of the most important speeches made during the Convention.

"X," of the Baltimore Sun, after speaking particularly of Mr. Pearce's bill, which we learn by telegraph has passed the Senate, says:

The Texas boundary is the sole difficulty in the whole arrangement; the other difficulties settle themselves. The passage of the Utah bill, without the proviso, establishes a sufficient precedence for New Mexico; and California is amply capable of taking care of herself. The fugitive slave bill will also pass; for a majority of the Senate have come to the fixed determination not to adjourn, nor to pass the appropriation bill, till the slavery question is wholly disposed of.

DISTRESSING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—We are pained to learn, by the Mississippi Free Trader of the 10th, that a Miss Sarah Fulton, a lovely and interesting young lady of nineteen years, belonging to Franklin county, Mississippi, came to her death on the 5th, from the bite of a mad dog about four weeks since. The rabid dog had, but a short time before he became mad, been carried to Franklin county, from Natchez. What is most awful, says the Free Trader, and fills the community far and near with a pervading gloom, is the fact, that Mrs. Fulton, a widow, and the mother of Miss Sarah, was bitten much worse than her daughter, by the same dog; a negro belonging to them was also bitten, neither of whom as yet have felt the symptoms of the disease.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—During the month of July, there were received from California 40,500, the Georgia bringing the largest number, viz: 27,928. There were sent to California during the same month 39,524, of which the Georgia took out 20,421.

A letter from Saco states that Ass and Henry T. Wentworth arrived in that town lately, from Manchester, N. H., having been liberated on bail.

### Further by the Canada.

*The Portuguese-American Difficulty—Progress of the Danish Trouble—Lord Brougham's Visit to America.*

The Canada reached her wharf, at NewYork, at half-past one o'clock P. M. on the 2d inst., bringing files of London and Liverpool papers to the 20th ult., from which we extract the following additional items of news:

Notice has been given in the House of Lords of a motion for an address to the Crown for a commission to inquire into the law relative to landlord and tenant in Ireland.

The House of Commons have voted £12,000 a year to the family of the late Duke of Cambridge, one of the speakers in opposition remarking that such an allowance to a first cousin of the Queen would be a most unfortunate precedent, when the House came to consider the provision that would be required for the numerous family of her Majesty.

The British Government are about to purchase, for £40,000, the Danish forts on the coast of Africa, making their lines of communication and defence complete.

The London Times says: "A letter from Marseilles states that the American corvette Erie, which was anchored there, had on board a Turkish Minister, who is proceeding to Washington."

The splendid steamship Africa, intended for the Cunard line, was recently towed up from Greenock and proceeded alongside Napier's wharf, Lancfield, for the purpose of being fitted out for sea. She is expected very soon to proceed on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Her engines are a counterpart of the Asia's.

*Lord Brougham's Visit to America.*—It was rumored some time ago, and the rumor is now confirmed by the party mainly interested, that Lord Brougham will shortly visit the United States.—*Willmer & Smith's Times.*

*Water Spout.*—Several houses at Orleans were nearly destroyed by a water spout on the 16th.

The vocalist called the "Black Malibran" has appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, with equivocal success. She is said to be by birth a Cuban.

Captain the Hon. G. F. Hastings, of the Cyclops, has been recently cast in £5000 damages by the Slave Commissioners on the coast of Africa, for illegal detention of a Portuguese ship.

#### Ireland.

The Dublin Corporation have passed a formal resolution, condemnatory of a passage in Mr. Gavan Duffy's speech at the recent meeting respecting Smith O'Brien's incarceration. The passage is as follows: "I abhor all outrage against a woman; I abhor all coarseness against a woman; but I tell the Whig Ministry from this place, as I told them from other places, and as I shall not fail to tell them, that while Smith O'Brien is in Maria Island, they shall not dare to bring the Queen of England into this island."

*Austrian Aid for Ireland.*—A sum of £3000 has been handed to Lord Palmerston, by the Austrian Minister, for the relief of Irish distress.

*The Viceroyalty of Ireland.*—A meeting of Irish members and Irish peers took place at the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, in London, to organize an opposition to the renewal, at the next session, of the bill for the abolition of the viceroyalty of Ireland.

*End of the Dolly's Brae Affair.*—Contemporaneously with the dissolution of the Repeal Association comes the *finale* of the Magheranoyo affair. The Government, it seems, have given up the prosecution of the Orangemen charged with participating in the riots of the 12th of July, 1849—a similar amnesty having been extended to the Ribbonmen engaged in that memorable conflict.

*Sentenced to Transportation.*—At the Waterford assizes, James Casey, James Crotty and Jas. Lyons, were severally convicted of having been of the party who attacked the police barrack at Cappoquin, on the night of the 6th September last, and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years. Thomas Wall was tried and convicted for a similar offence, and, with James Ryan and Thomas Ryan, who pleaded guilty, were severally sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

*Harvest Prospects.*—The crop never bore greater promise of abundance. The Dublin markets are actually glutted with the supply of new potatoes, of a quality infinitely superior to any thing that has been known even for years previously to the appearance of the blight. The best kinds are selling at 8d. per stone, but very good can be had at half that price. The Cork Examiner states that there is no appearance of blight in the potatoes in the South of Ireland; that the crops in general appear delightful, and that the harvest promises to be a very abundant one.

#### Portugal.

*The American Difficulty.*—A private letter from Lisbon, dated the 2d inst., says: "The Peninsula mail steamer Montrose arrived with the London mails yesterday afternoon, and I have reason to believe no new instructions have been received by Mr. Clay from the United States respecting the settlement of the claims upon Portugal. You may consequently rely upon the information I have already given you, to the effect that no coercion will be used against the Government if Mr. Clay is not satisfied, as I do not think he will be, on the 11th inst.; in fact, I understand Mr. Clayton again stated at Washington, that the matter must be submitted to Congress, if Mr. Clay fails in his negotiations and demands his passports.

The Council of State sat upon these claims for six hours on Sunday; opinions were much divided. Some councillors wished to refuse the whole of them, but according to the ultimate decision, the Counts Thomas and Tojal had a conference yesterday with Mr. Clay, assisted by the American Consular Agent, (Mr. J. E. Martin, a British merchant of this city,) although the parties are still much at variance as to the amount admissible by the Portuguese Government, which still refuses in toto the General Armstrong claim.

A Council of State, presided over by the Queen, was again called for the following day, when the conclusion come to was much the same as that I have before indicated as the most probable, as it is decidedly the most prudent, viz: the admission of the $91,000, with remarks upon the exorbitance of some of the claims, and on the doubtful, not to say unjust principles, upon which others are founded, and a firm refusal not to admit that of the General Armstrong, except under positive coercion, or in virtue of the arbitration of the King of Sweden, or other maritime power, to whose decision this Government is still willing to submit the facts and principles involved in the case.

The two American vessels of war, and Commodore Martin's squadron, are still here, as also the steamers Victoria and Albert and Stromboli, which leave for Gibraltar to-morrow.

#### France.

Louis Napoleon positively refuses to sacrifice any minister to the demands of the majority. But for this attempt to dictate to him, General d'Hautpoul would long since have been out of office. M. Rouher, the Minister of Justice, was to be another victim of the majority; but Louis Napoleon, although personally displeased with him, has protected him, from the same determination not to be dictated to in the exercise of his constitutional rights.

M. Poictevan, the equestrian aeronaut, made a second ascent on his little mare, from the Champ de Mars, on Sunday. He descended safely the same night at Vernouillet, near Triel, a station on the Paris and Rouen railway.

The division between the President of the Republic and the Legitimist and Orleanist majority of the Assembly, is now open and avowed, and each party is proceeding to overt acts of defiance, which must eventuate in a collision.

The President of the Republic has once more appeared in public. At Compiegne he was feted by the authorities, and attended a wedding feast of humble peasants. Of course a small dowry was the consequence, and the whole affair seemed got up for the occasion, in the true dramatic French style.

#### Rome.

Rome has lost one of its most brilliant men, the Monsignor Carboli Bussi; he was a steady and spirited reformer, and is said to have died of a broken heart, on witnessing the failure of all those dreams of regenerating Rome which had been fondly indulged in by him in company with Pius IX, at whose right hand he was until death removed him.

#### Austria.

*American Interference with Hungary.*—The Reichs Zeitung has published some singular official documents connected with the line of conduct pursued by the government of the United States during the Hungarian revolution, from which, incomplete as they are, it is evident that the Americans had cast a longing eye on Fiume. The Austrian government has dispatched a note to Washington, protesting against conduct so opposed to international laws, and so little in keeping with the friendly relations which have always existed between the two countries. "The note in question," says the Reichs Zeitung, "is not a denunciation of any of the mutual commercial treaties, but simply the assurance that though the Austrian government is not insensible to such hostile measures it attaches to them no more than they deserve."

*The Colonization of Hungary.*—Lord Palmerston's declaration in Parliament, and the vote of confidence in the foreign policy of Ministers, has already produced the result that was to be foreseen. It has been decided in a Cabinet Council that in the projected colonization of Hungary, Englishmen shall be excluded until the British government shall have given satisfactory explanations as to its pretensions in favor of English subjects domiciliated in Austria.

The dismissal of Haynau appears to have been made on account of his excessively rigorous administration. It was not until all possible means had been employed to induce Gen. Haynau to change his line of conduct that it was resolved to remove him from his responsible situation.

#### Turkey.

*Constantinople, July 3.*—It is reported that the Turks had suffered a severe defeat in the defiles of mountains in Bosnia, but the news is doubtful.

### India and China.

The dates are from Calcutta to the 1st of June; Madras the 8th of June, and Hong Kong the 24th of May.

Since the arrival of the February mail it has been reported, and partially believed, that the Portuguese Government is sending out a large naval force, and 3000 troops, with a view to obtain satisfaction for the murder of the late Governor of Macao. It is alleged that Portugal has pawned Goa to the East India Company for £150,000, and that this fund furnishes her with the sinews of war.

*The Explosion at Benares.*—One hundred and eighteen corpses were found in the river and on the banks, forty-six wounded and carried to the hospital, out of which twenty-four were hauled and sent to their homes; nine died in the hospital, and twelve now remain there. This statement is calculated to give a very different idea of the actual destruction of life from what current report and conjecture would lead us to suppose.

It is said that at Ghazepoor alone as many as 1,300 bodies have been taken out of the river; this seems impossible, but there can be no doubt that a large number must have been carried down by the stream or sunk in the river; and in the city also a few fell a sacrifice to being burned in the ruins, or struck by falling stone or timbers.—*Delhi Gazette, May 2.*

#### Miscellaneous.

Young Peel, now sir Robert, was unanimously returned to Parliament in his late father's place, without his making his appearance on the hustings.

It is said that the late Sir Robert Peel has left his papers to Lord Mahon and Mr. Edward Cardwell, M. P.

Lamartine, before he sailed for Smyrna, sold his copyright of two novels which he has recently written, and the first will shortly appear.

M. Thiers has received £24,000 for "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," several volumes of which are yet unwritten. The publishers, fearful, in these stirring times, that he might be cut off, wished to insure his life, and tried the London offices for the purpose, but they declined the risk.

Dr. Wiseman is to be created a cardinal, and he is to proceed to Rome for investiture in the dignity of the red-hat in August. It is many years since any English Roman Catholic, resident in England, attained this honor.

At Berlin, the Academy of Sciences has been holding a sitting, according to its statutes, in honor of the memory of Leibnitz.

Madam Gavaudan is dead. To many it will be necessary to explain that Madame Gavaudan was in her time, one of the most favorite singing actresses and acting songstresses belonging to the *Opera Comique* of Paris; and that, after many years of popularity, she retired from the stage in 1823.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT PARIS. During 1848 there were 8796 marriages contracted; between bachelors and maidens, 7295; between widowers and maidens, 79; and between widowers and widows, 242. Of births the number was 32,891; of deaths 30,008; the former exceeding the latter by 2803. Among the births, 16,932 were males, and 15,968 females. 22,068 of these children were born in, and 10,823 out of, wedlock. Among the deaths, 15,822 were males, and 14,266 females; 18,032 died at their residences, 10,165 at the civic hospitals, 1174 at the military hospitals, 152 in prison, and 564 corpses were deposited in the Morgue, to which the bodies of unknown persons found dead, from whatever cause, are brought. Of this last number (564) 513 were men, and only 51 were females.

The body of the deceased infant of the Queen of Spain has been embalmed, and was to be placed in the royal chapel. Among the measures employed to preserve the life of the Prince were poultices, baths of ether, inflation by the bellows, and finally the placing of the body in the warm skin of a sheep, which was killed in the royal chamber.

Robert Stephenson, inventor of Railways, is dead—a man who has done more for England than all the present Parliament. Let us see what this plebian will excite of national tributes, of courtly tears of appreciation of his genius. Had he taken as many lives as he has rendered happy by his great enterprise, he would have been a duke during life, and revered as a demi-god at death; but in uncivilized England!

A HOUSE FOR THE ROYAL CHILDREN.—The Queen of England has recently purchased the Rockwell Hall Estate, near Norwood, Surrey, for a nursery for the young princes and princesses.

COUNT MONTEMOLIN'S MARRIAGE.—A letter from Naples, dated July 8th, says that the marriage of Count de Montemolin, Don Carlos' son, with the sister of the King of Naples, has not yet been concluded: the opposition of the Spanish minister having delayed, if not broken it off. At all events, there is not much probability of a war arising out of it, between the Spanish and Neapolitan governments.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—Messrs. Setzer & Hammer's powder mill, on Mill Creek, near St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa., was blown up recently for the fifth time. About three hundred pounds of powder exploded, which utterly demolished the building, with the exception of a portion of the frame. Theobold Sharrer, one of the two workmen engaged in the mill at the time, was instantly killed, his body being shockingly burned and mangled. John Sharr, another workman, although not killed outright, was so horribly burned and otherwise injured that he survived only about six hours, when he expired.

Two lads, one seventeen and the other ten years of age, sons of Mr. Solomon McKinney, of Barry township, who had accompanied their father to the mill with a load of charcoal, were instantly killed. Their bodies were fearfully burned and disfigured. Mr. Daniel Dengler, of Barry, also fell a victim to the explosion. He heard Sharr exclaim to Sharrer that the iron scraper had fallen into the trough containing the powder, and urged him to stop the mill. Appreciating the danger, he turned suddenly to escape from the building, but at that moment the "pounders" came down upon the scraper, and the explosion instantly took place. Mr. Dengler was struckes to the earth, seriously burned, and his face, breast, and arms much blackened. His injuries caused his death. Two persons outside the mill escaped. This terrible accident, it appears from the account above given, was caused by carelessness, which is too frequently the cause of afflicting disasters.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 3d instant. In the House but little business was transacted. Shortly after meeting, on motion of Mr. Bayly, of Va., the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill, which was amended in several particulars, reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Without further business the House adjourned at half-past 1 o clock.

The Board of health of Cincinnati reported on the 2d, for the previous forty-eight hours, seventy-eight interments—fifteen being cholera, and sixty-three other diseases.

Com. Jacob Jones, U. S. Navy, is lying dangerously ill in Philadelphia, and Com. R. B. Cunningham is confined to his room at Norfolk, from rheumatism.

It appears from the report of the Provincial Geologist of Canada, just made, that a careful examination has determined the level of Lake Superior to be 21 feet 5 inches above that of Lake Huron.

In Boston on the 2d inst., at store No. 5, Long Wharf, two men lost their lives from foul air of a cistern into which they had descended, and a third came near losing his life. Their names are, John Vickey and William Cole, both single men and natives of Ireland.

During a recent thunder storm the house of Jacob Seavers, in Upper Dickinson township, Lancaster county, Pa., was struck by lightning, and his son Abraham, a young man about 20 years of age, instantly killed.

THE COMPROMISE COMING UP AGAIN.—A member of the Senate thinks, says the Union, that all the elements of the Compromise bill will yet pass separately. Such a bill was to have been submitted on Monday (5th,) in relation to the Texas boundary, as would satisfy the Texan Senators, as well as the great interests of the country. The bill of Mr. Pearce is, we suppose, the one referred to.

The NewYork Evening Post says that the Assistant United States Marshal has arrested at Fire Island and Patchogue seven men, suspected of having been concerned in the unfair work as respected the ship Elizabeth, wrecked there during the late storm. The wreck of the Elizabeth is still lying at Fire Island, as does the Ticonderoga, stranded in the vicinity.

NAVAL REFORM.—One hundred and sixty sailors of the U. S. frigate Raritan have signed the teetotal pledge at Norfolk.

CHOLERA AT UNIONTOWN, PA.—The spread of the cholera in that town has caused much consternation among its citizens. Maj. Jones, editor of the "Genius of Liberty," and six others, were attacked with cholera, and have since died.

IMMIGRANTS.—Arrived at New York in July, 34,810, in June 11,762. The immigration this year shows a decrease of 18,682 on that of 1849, the total for both years being as follows: 1849, 144,656; 1850, 125,974.

LAUNCH.—A ship of 1200 tons, named the Constantine, was to have been launched at Portsmouth, N. H., during last week. She is owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and is intended for their New York and Liverpool line of packets.

ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICE AT OLD CALABAR.—By the most stringent Exbo law which it was possible to enact, human sacrifices have been forever abolished in Old Calabar, Western Africa. The result was accomplished by the most strenuous efforts of the Missionaries on the station and the captains of the various merchant vessels lying in Calabar river.

### Correspondence of the Crescent.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 5, 1850.

*To the Editors of the Crescent*—GENTLEMEN: Nothing in the Crescent's brief article respecting Shreveport, its trade, business, etc., I have thought that it would not be amiss to present to your readers a few additional facts concerning the rapid—I may say the unprecedented—growth of this place. In the face, too, of a series of adverse circumstances sufficient to prostrate and utterly ruin any place less favorably located for business than this. Thus, within two years past we have twice had the cholera, though the disease did not prevail here to the extent that it did elsewhere; for two winters we have had an excessive amount of rain, and mud knee deep in the streets and in all the principal roads leading to the town; and to cap the climax, we have twice failed in our crops. These are causes one would think sufficiently powerful to injure the prosperity of any town, and they have certainly injured the prosperity of Shreveport; but, notwithstanding, the town has still flourished. A number of new brick and frame buildings have been reared, and altogether the population of the place has nearly doubled within the past two years. Property has risen immensely in value. Ground, near the edge of the town, that two and two years ago at from $75 to $100 per acre, can not now be had for less than from $500 to $1000.

And what is to hinder Shreveport from being a town of importance? We have a vast country, embracing an area of several hundred miles, dependent on us for trade; a country, too, with a soil and climate unsurpassed in the world; a country abounding in resources of every description—a portion of it rivalling Missouri in growth of wheat, and another portion equal to any country in the world for raising cattle (and immense numbers of them are sent annually to NewOrleans for beef); and last, though not least, we have in abundance the cheapest and best cotton lands in the whole South. What, then, is to hinder Shreveport from being a town, and a town, too, of great wealth and importance? It is much more favorably located for a town than Memphis, and almost as much so as St. Louis.

But we have much yet to do. We must have our plank road to the Texas line, and the people of NewOrleans, who are so deeply interested in our prosperity, must help us. They must help to increase our moneyed facilities, and to promote the interest of our town in general.

These are random remarks, written in the hurry of the moment, and designed merely as introductory to others more methodical, whenever I may find it convenient to write them.

Yours, etc., X.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S FAMILY MONUMENT.—This monument, at Mount Auburn is said to bear this singular inscription:

"Angel of death! did no presaging sign
Announce thy coming, and thy war prepare?
No warning voice, no harbinger was thine—
Danger and fear seemed past—but then wert there.
Prophetic sounds, along the earthquake's path,
Foretel the hour of Nature's awful throes;
And the volcanic, ere it bursts in wrath,
Sends forth some herald from its dread repose:
But thine, dark Spirit! swift and unforeseen,
Can'st blast thy victim, lightning's flash, when the heavens were all serene."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The new bill contains the following items of interest to NewOrleans.

For the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, above the Ohio.....$340,000
For the Red river.....80,000
For the Delta of the Mississippi.....30,000
For the Mississippi, below the Ohio.....50,000
For the Mississippi, above the Falls of St. Anthony.....5,000
Repair of dam on Cumberland river.....50,000
For St. Louis harbor.....50,000
For Dubuque harbor.....20,000

We learn from the Charleston papers that that city is uncommonly free from sickness.

There were several fatal cases of Cholera at Pittsburg on the 1st and 2d inst.

There were several deaths by *coup de soleil* in Boston on the 1st and 2d inst.

Mr. Stevenson, the distinguished English engineer, died on the 11th July, at Edinburg, aged 73.

Santa Anna has gone into the brokerage business in Carthagena, New Grenada.

Mr. Jamison, the writer of the Consuelo letter to Mrs. Forrest, is now residing in Cleveland, and is erecting a large theatre.

Grace Greenwood is in Boston, superintending a new edition of her Poems, now in press by Ticknor & Co.

Among the passengers by the Canada is Miss Lonsdale, an accomplished actress and a most beautiful woman.

Burns the poet, it has always been said, wrote more than has ever been published. We now see it stated, in some of the papers, that a new poem by him has been discovered in Scotland, which is to be published in a new edition of his work.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS IN CONGRESS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the reason Congress is in no hurry to pass the appropriation bills is that their own pay is not yet involved. There is an unexpended balance sufficient for the pay of Congress for one or two months.

PAINE'S LIGHT seems to have gone down in darkness. At least, we hear nothing of it; nor has the great inventor been poisoned or shot at, or in any way blown up, for the last ten days. Such an interval of rest must be greatly refreshing to him.

THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Mobile Tribune learns that all these men, except fifteen, have been discharged. Those who are retained are held on their own recognizances to appear at NewOrleans, in December, at the trials there of Lopez and others. They will receive the per diem pay allowed to witnesses. Many of those who were discharged were furnished by the citizens of Mobile with means to reach NewOrleans on their way home.

VERMONT.—A Convention of the whigs of the First Congressional District of Vermont has been called to meet on the 15th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the district in Congress. A Convention previously held had adjourned without nominating a candidate, in consequence of some local preference, which could not be adjusted.

NEW LIGHT.—The Boston Post says that the attempt to light Schenectady with red headed girls has been abandoned; but the girls have not.

MISSIONARY FOR TURKEY.—The Rev. H. G. O. Dwight and family have taken passage in the bark Stamboul, now ready to sail from Boston for Smyrna.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—Ten cases *of coup de soleil*, several of them fatal, occurred in NewYork on the 1st inst. The Coroner likewise held several inquests the next day on persons who died from the same cause.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT.—The stage from Harrisburgh, Pa., broke through the Cumberland Canal bridge, on the 1st, by which accident Benjamin D. Jones was killed and ten others very badly injured. They were all passengers.

MAINE.—The Whig State Convention of Maine, which recently assembled at Augusta, was very fully attended. Two hundred and eighty-seven delegates were present. William George Crosby, Esq., of Belfast, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor..... The Democratic Convention has nominated Hon. John Hubbard for the same office.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. The Governor has ordered elections to take place in the first, second and fourth Congressional districts of Massachusetts, on Monday, the 19th inst.

During the severe thunder storm on the 2d inst., five men who were at work on the brig Washington, under repair at Simpson's Dock, East Boston, were struck by a flash of electricity. One died, but the others were not seriously injured.

In an iron wire sixteen-hundredths of an inch in diameter, electricity is propagated with a velocity of 62,159 miles per second. In a copper wire one tenth of an inch in diameter, the velocity was 111,886 miles per second.

DEATHS IN BOSTON.—Reported at the City Register's office, for the week ending Saturday noon, August 3, 1850. Males 39, females 37—total, 76. Children under five years of age, 36. Corresponding week last year, 134 deaths, including 50 by cholera.

NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL FOR CUBA.—It was reported at Madrid, on the 11th ult., that the Marquis of Duero was certainly to be appointed Captain General of Cuba, in place of the Count of Alcoy.

The steamship Prometheus was launched at NewYork on the 3d inst. She is to run between NewYork and