struggle of the revolutionary party, having, in addition to her previous social and moral bias—through her marriage with the Marchese Angelo d'Ocati, one of the liberals—a personal stake in the conflict. During the winter which ensued, we saw her almost daily, renewing the friendship of former years. Every Sunday evening, when health permitted, her chambers were open to American soldiers and visitors who desired her acquaintance.

Her life in those days was made beautiful by active handiness. Out of her very limited means she gave liberally to those who were more necessitous than herself. People in distress came to her, drawn by the good report she had unwittingly earned for herself with a certain class. She had, to our knowledge, more than one *protege* for whom she found places, having first supported them, for some time, by her charity.

A presentiment—now fearfully verified—that she was destined never again to set foot on her native soil, would often weigh upon her spirits. This she signified to us when we left Rome in the spring of 48, bidding us, with mournful pleasantry, remember her with an epitaph; and on the first of January last, she wrote to a friend that this year would decide her destiny for a long while to come.

What a fate was hers! After so many perils, and anxieties, and bitter trials, to die within sight of the shore for which she yearned so fondly, and which she was hoping, now at last, to tread once more; bringing new loves to the old hearth, and strengthening the dear ties of kindred and country with the bands lately knit in a stranger land! To die with so many chances of deliverance even to the last! To die within sight, almost within call of those who would have been her deliverers, had they only known "that so much interest was felt in the lady on board!"

We figure to ourselves those long hours of agony, from early dawn till noon; that fated company clinging to the forecastle, one hold and one hope after another giving way; the pitiless surge devouring the planks from under them, and knocking ever louder at the door of life; and land so near and unapproachable, and all around, the "*pharimis mortis imago.*"

"I see only death before me; I shall never reach the shore," were the last words Margaret Fuller was known to utter in this world; but now, let us think, the shore is reached, and she sees only life.

H.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1850.

☞ **Second Congressional District.**—We are authorized to announce Col. 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 Marblehead paper publishes the anecdote of the race between the old woman and her scapegrace son—but corrects our geography. Marblehead and Cape Ann are not the same. We believe there is a township line or two between them. But they are both on the headlands which project into the Atlantic—both are extensively engaged in the fisheries, and their population must be of the same character.

Major G. W. Patten is now stationed at Providence, R. I. Formerly he used to perpetrate most villainous rhymes, which he thought so creditable to himself and his profession, that he always labelled them "By Lieut. G. W. Patten, U. S. A." But though he cannot write poetry, he has proved he can do fighting. During the Mexican war he distinguished himself, and exchanged an arm for fame and a majority. A man who cures himself of the vile habit of writing small poetry, should receive the respect and gratitude of all newspaper *readers*.

GEN. COE.—We learn that this gentleman has died of the wounds received in a street encounter at Memphis some time since.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

The Lexington was burnt and sunk on Long Island Sound on January 13th, 1840, with a great number of passengers. Among them Henry J. Finn, the actor, and Dr. Pollen, a German Professor of Harvard University. A large amount of specie was on board. Efforts are now making to recover it. Two steamboats are endeavoring to raise the hull, which lies in the depth of 130 feet water, off Old Field Light, Long Island, about 12 miles from Bridgeport.

The Portuguese Benevolent Society celebrates its second anniversary on the 25th instant. This is a charitable association composed of the most respectable Portuguese citizens.

FROM LOUISVILLE.—We are indebted to the Oriental for dates up to the 10th inst. inclusive.

The Journal of the 10th says:

"The river had risen 6 inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, making 6 feet 3 inches water in the canal, and about 3½ feet on the falls. The Anthony Wayne and Pacific went over yesterday. The thermometer, at half-past one yesterday, stood at 96 in the shade. Towards evening a refreshing shower fell.

The Kentucky was above on a stand yesterday. The Ohio was rising very slowly last evening at Madison."

The Courier, of same date, says, the river had risen six inches the previous night.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Yacht for late Rio Grande papers, and of the steamer Sultana for St. Louis papers.

A Chagres correspondent of the NewYork Courier, under date of July 19, writes:

"Twenty-seven American emigrants have been drowned in this river, by the overturning of the native canoes, within the last 40 days. It is very strange that emigrants going up the river, for the sake of a dollar or two, will charter native canoes and run the risk of losing their lives. Not one accident has occurred to an American boat during that time on the river, to say nothing of their superior accommodations. Two passengers by the Falcon, one belonging to Baltimore, having his wife and son with him, were drowned near Gorgona, on the 15th inst."

LIBERIA.—At a late meeting of the Delaware Colonization Society, the Rev. Mr. James Moore, who had been a resident of the Colony for eighteen years, made a short speech. The Colony, he said, was planted in the midst of the slave trade. They had now the possession of some five hundred miles of sea coast, from which the slave trade had been entirely excluded, and he proceeded to state the resources of the country, showing that they were able to raise breadstuffs, vegetables, cattle, fowls, etc., more than sufficient to supply their wants. They had an excellent soil, and all they needed was men to work it. Their chief articles of trade with the tribes of the interior were palm oil, camwood, ivory, etc. He gave a very interesting account of their churches and schools, and cordially invited all his brethren to come and take possession of the country.

DONALDSONVILLE, August 12.

EDS. CRESCENT—Gentlemen: I herewith send you such statistical information in relation to the town of Donaldsonville and Parish of Ascension as I have been able to obtain, while taking the census:

	Males.	Females.
The white population of Donaldsonville is	439	411
The free colored population is	27	21
The slave population is	178	279
Total	645	711
	1356	

There are 220 dwelling-houses, 26 stores, 6 grog-shops, 4 billiard rooms, 2 tailors, 3 shoemakers, 2 barbers, 2 churches, 6 schools, 150 children attending school, 1 tanner, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carriage-makers, 5 lawyers, 3 notaries, 2 justices of the peace, 1 constable, 52 pianos, 1 philharmonic society (composed of 32 members), and 1 newspaper.

The value of real estate in the parish is	$4,000,000
Value of slaves in the parish	3,000,000
Value of animals in parish, attached to plantations	19,300
Value of carriages and vehicles	18,575
Money invested in steamboats	14,000
Amount of capital invested	112,675
Amount of capital invested in trade	28,940
Total	$6,711,274

Should you think the above information of sufficient interest to your readers, publish it, with my thanks to the citizens of the parish in general, and especially to Dr. J. P. Bingry, and Mr. Wm. J. A. Lasday, Octave Tonin, A. Ginger and Edward Gandan, Jr., for their kindness in aiding me in taking the census. Very respectfully, you ob't serv't,

PHILIP WISNER, Jr.

Seventeen thousand dollars yet remain to be raised to secure the $125,000 subscription for the benefit of Brown University. The committee have just put forth a very earnest appeal to the public for the sum, on which depend such beneficial consequences.

INDIANA.—We have received enough returns of the recent elections in that State to warrant us in saying that the locofocos have carried both branches of the constitution convention and the Legislature. The detailed returns therefore can be of but little interest to the reader.—*Louisville Journal.*

Gen. Garibaldi has written a letter to the Italian committee of NewYork city, declining their offer of a public reception. He does not require such an assurance of the sympathy of Americans. He is anxious, quietly and humbly, to become a citizen of the Republic, and engage in business until a more favorable opportunity occurs for the liberation of his country.

The steamship Asia, for Liverpool, sailed from Boston on the 7th. She took out ninety-five passengers, but no specie.

THE MINERALOGY OF LOUISIANA.—The Harrisonburg Advocate gives an account of the Minerals collected by Dr. James Holliday, of that town. It was from this immediate vicinity that the Monument Block was quarried. We inspected this cabinet several years ago, and it contains many beautiful Mineral and Geological specimens. Its greatest interest, however, is derived from the fact that they are all collected from one locality—Agates, Cornelians, Amethysts, and others of the quartz family, and with these are found the Encrinites, Madrepores and other petrifactions. None of them are found in *situ*, but are diminutive boulders. They are, in fact, strangers, though their migration is beyond the range of human computation.

They are found on the high grounds on both sides of the Mississippi River, but not a pebble as large as a pea, is to be had for love or money in the alluvial lands. Natchez, under the hill, and the high bluffs on the Ouachita, in the town of Harrisonburg, are the richest localities, but they are properly scattered over the pine woods as far west as the Sabine. They all bear marks of attrition, and are rounded like the stones on the sea-shore. They are found in the drift, which was brought down from the mountains, when this great valley was covered with water, and a strong current poured down into the Gulf. But with these rocks of the oldest age, which were created prior to any organic formation, are found the lilies and other remains of the early flora, hardened into stone; and the oldest shells, the first evidences of organic life. What train of farextending speculation is called forth by

"These Records of a World gone by,
These tell-tales of the Youth of Time."

The fashion of wearing rings "in shape no bigger than an Agate stone," is not confined to Aldermen in our days. Many gentlemen affect the folly of sporting rings with cresis and other heraldic devices. By the way, Sir Robert Peel adopted as his motto, "*Industria.*" The Delta has such a horror of aristocratic customs, we are surprised it has not attacked this harmless folly. As, however, these rings are now the fashion, we would suggest to our jewellers to obtain a supply of these precious stones of Louisiana, have them cut, polished, and set in rings, bracelets, etc., etc. We will venture to agree that Dr. Holliday will supply them with Agates by the bushel, Cornelians and Amethysts by the quart, and rubies in somewhat lesser quantity, and they shall all be of the ancient population. We have found and given away enough to keep a lapidary at work for a year. One of the largest Agates we ever saw was picked up at Natchez, and is now in the cabinet of Prof. Silliman. But few persons seem to be aware of the great abundance of these stones in Louisiana. At Tyler's jewelry store can be seen a ring and watch seal of the Louisiana Agates. On the fourth page we insert Tupper's Poem, "A Cabinet of Fossils."

LEGIERES INTO THE LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE OF INSOLVENCY: by L. Eyma, of the New Orleans Bar.

[This article appeared originally in the French side of the Bee. We insert the translation with much pleasure. Such a work is much needed, and Mr. Eyma is competent to prepare it:]

This work, written in the English language, is now in press. The title clearly shows its object. We have perused the work with care, and deem it but just in manifesting our sincere approbation of the conscientious industry of the author. This is a work of merit. It is not an index, nor is it a summary. The questions which the author has chosen for his subject, are those which interest, in the highest degree, our commercial community, touching upon the more ordinary and extended business relations between man and man, which have, until the present moment, remained in a shapeless and confused state, dispersed here and there, by the various legislative dispositions relative thereto. He has studied the matter profoundly; with artistical patience he has collected the fragments; he has placed the decrees of the courts in juxta position with the texts of the law, and arranged the various sections of his subject in a lucid and comprehensible method; and he has, both in his preface and his notes, cast upon the work, a philosophical color, a reflection of pure morality, so that the real object and the high dignity of the Insolvent Laws are shown in bold relief. Mr. Eyma has had in view the object of the work for more than eight years, at which time, we know, he laid his foundations. The public has now for itself a code upon this subject.

The author avows in his preface that the Insolvent Laws of Louisiana are now nearly complete, and, are above all, impressed with uncommon wisdom. We take pleasure in mentioning this homage to the morality of our laws expressed by one so fully competent. We entreat all business men to procure a copy of this work, on its appearance. The theory of our laws and jurisprudence, on the delicate relations between their creditor and debtor, is developed with such precision and ease, it places the work within the understanding of all. It is necessary and useful that every one should know his rights and his duties. One of the first gratifications which will result, will be in seeing the old prejudices giving way and popular reason brought to the level of the law. The paternal protection with which the honest and unfortunate debtor is surrounded will be understood, where on the other hand it will be seen how fraud and deception is punished. The interest of every creditor is watched over, and it is especially the object of the law to intervene in such calamities and save for the benefit of the creditors, the property of the debtor from the wreck. This solicitude of the law is taken from a high order of social consideration. Man has his natural and inalienable right to work; this right is taken away from him if he is ever under the power of harsh and distrustful creditors. It is but just that the law should lend a helping hand to the unfortunate honest man, and take him from that vacuum where he is ever miserable.

This is the moral which springs from the treatises and laborious compilations of Mr. Eyma. No one will or can complain. The reverses of fortune, as the author truly states, frequently come upon you as abruptly as death itself, and the device applies itself in both cases with equal force—*Hodie mihi cras tibi.*

THE GREAT DESERT OF SAHARA.—Advices have been received in England to the effect that Mr. Richardson and his Prussian fellow travellers Drs. Bask and Overwoge, had safely reached the capital of Fezzan, and were preparing for their long journey to Central Africa. They were waiting the arrival of an escort of Touaricks from Ghat, to conduct them from the Ghat territory, to Aheer and Aghades, the unexplored Touarick countries in the Southern regions of the Sahara.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of August 3, says:

The slaver "Tentativa," bark, under Brazilian colors, Capt. Oliviera, sailed on 28th ult. under clearance for Buenos Ayres—her destination is directly for the coast.

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The St. Louis Times, of the 10th, learns from the Marshall Democrat that the organization of this road is completed. The amount of stock subscribed considerably exceeded $160,000. Ten per cent. on this amount was paid in, and the other requisitions of the general railroad law complied with, to project the organization and vest in the company all the valuable rights and privileges which the law confers.

Twelve miles of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad from Indianapolis towards the Ohio line have been completed, and some 225 tons of iron to continue the work has been received. Twenty-six miles of the road will be in operation by the 1st of October next.

LIBERIA.—The August number of the African Repository contains a number of interesting letters from Liberia, received by the last packet. Many of these letters are from recent emigrants, who express themselves highly pleased with their new home, and a desire that their colored brethren in the United States should follow their example, and that our Government should recognize the new republic.

SUGAR.—By a table in a late number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, it appears that the production of sugar in the world is 2,421,740,830. Of this vast quantity 200,000,000 pounds are produced in the United States. The entire value of the crop may be estimated at one hundred million dollars. The consumption of sugar in the United States is estimated at 400,000,000 pounds.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—During the quarter ending on the 30th ult., there were 3,114, arrests made by the police of New York. Of these 1,199 were for assault and battery, 1,087 for disorderly conduct, and nearly 3,000 for intoxication. Estimating the population of the city at 450,000, one person in every fifty-five has been under arrest during the quarter.

The Caddo Indians.

To the Editors of the Crescent:

Your recent interesting article on the Caddo Indians, awakens one reminiscence which I cannot resist the temptation of communicating to you for your readers.

I have known that tribe of Indians for more than thirty five years. The most portly man I ever knew—the finest specimen of the species, in personal appearance and demeanor—was the Chief of the Caddoes, when I first settled at Natchitoches. He made frequent visits to that post, as it was then called, and was universally beloved and respected. It was his boast that his tribe had never shed a drop of the blood of white men, and that I believe was the fact. He bore on his breast a large medal, with the head of Jefferson in bas relief, which had been presented to him by the first Indian Agent, Dr. Sibley, after the change of government.

The principal village of the Caddoes was at that time beyond the limits of the State of Louisiana, as defined by the Constitution of 1812, and was within the limits of Texas, according to the boundaries afterwards established by the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States. Of this I have some personal and professional knowledge. I will state to you in what manner.

I think it was in 1818, Capt. Jamison, then Indian Agent, at Natchitoches, supposing that the Caddo Village was within the United States, and embraced by his agency, prosecuted some traders who had carried a stock of goods there to trade without a license, and, as he supposed, in violation of the acts of Congress regulating trade with the Indian tribes. The goods were seized and libelled for confiscation in the District Court of the United States in this city, in which the venerable Dominick Hall presided. I was employed jointly, I think, with the late Abner L. Duncan, for the defendants, who claimed the goods. I shall never forget that occasion, as it was not only our first appearance at the bar in New Orleans, but my first visit to this city, and was the occasion which made me acquainted with Livingston, Duncan, Dick, Elmsy, and many other distinguished lawyers of that day. I had collected much evidence as to the situation of that village. The question whether it was or was not within the State of Louisiana, was submitted to the jury. Several depositions were read by me, and much reliance was placed on Darby's map. The jury was fully satisfied that the Caddo Village was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that those Indians were not subject to agency of Capt. Jamison. The Court, and even the District Attorney, were quite satisfied with the verdict, and the seizure was released and the goods restored.

The treaty of 1819 with Spain adopted the State line on the West, to-wit: Due North from the point where the thirty-second parallel of North latitude crosses the Sabine, as far as Red River. The principal village of the Caddoes was Westward of that line, as afterwards ascertained by actual surveys by the commissioners for running the boundary line between Texas and Louisiana.

H. A. R.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.—The important bill which has passed the Senate we give below. Mr. Soulé voted against it. But he was in good company. Seward, Chase and Hale voting with him.

An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following propositions shall be, and the same be, are, offered to the State of Texas, which when agreed to by the said State, in an act passed by the general assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: *Provided*, The said agreement by the said general assembly shall be given on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty:

First, The State of Texas will agree that her boundary on the north shall commence on the point at which the meridian of one hundred degrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall run due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees of north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second, The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her claim to territory exterior to the limits and boundaries which she agrees to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third, The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, arsenals, customhouses, customhouse revenue, arms and munitions of war and public buildings with their sites, which became the property of the United States at the time of the annexation.

Fourth, The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim to territory, and the relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth, Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the general assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: *Provided, also*, That no more than five millions of said stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State, holding bonds and other certificates of stock of Texas for which duties on imports were specially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claim against the United States for or on account of said bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That no bing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the recommendation of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise.

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.—We are in possession of the returns from nearly all the counties.

In the First (St. Louis) Congressional District, Darby (whig) has 6679 votes; Rozier (Benton democrat) 5390; Bowlin (Anti-Benton) 3353. Seven counties to be heard from.

In the Second Congressional District, Porter (w.) 5467; Henderson (d.) 4174. Five counties to be heard from.

In the Third District, as far as heard from, J. G. Miller (w.) 2376; Green (A. B.) 1891; J. Miller (B.) 1201.

In the Fourth District, as far as heard from, Woodson (w.) 1565; Shields (A. B.) 482; Phelps 682.

For the House of Representatives the whigs have elected, in the 41 counties given, 37 members; the Benton democrats, 11; and the Anti-Benton democrats, 17.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. The whigs have nominated for the election, which takes place in Massachusetts to-day, Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, in the place of Mr. Winthrop, appointed to the U. S. Senate; Charles W. Upham, of Salem, in the place of Daniel P. King, deceased, and Benjamin Thompson, of Charlestown, for the 4th District.

ANOTHER STEAMER FOR THE ST. LOUIS AND NEWORLEANS TRADE.—The Courier says:

The mammoth steamer Pacific, Captain Fithian, went over the falls last evening to Portland. She had been lying at Jeffersonville for several weeks, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to enable her to cross the falls. She was taken over safely.

The Pacific was built for the St. Louis trade. She started to go over the falls yesterday just as the storm came up, and was compelled to lay to at the tow head an hour or two.

THE DESIGNS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial writes as follows:

Baroche reminded the General (Lamoricière) that the legal revision of the constitution could not take place for eighteen months to come, and expressed his surprise that such a man could be frightened so easily; but he did not further deny the specific charges of the General. We should not attach too much importance to this evasion of the question by the Minister. The matter of the *coup d'etat* is just where it has been for the last year. The time has not come for it. I entertain the belief that the President will attempt to seize upon a crown or a presidency for life, at the earliest convenient season, and that he hopes will be brought about before long in the rapid political changes of the country. He will make a tour through France this summer, which I attribute to a desire to test his popularity. Nine chances to one he will return much discouraged, in spite of the exertions of prefects, sub-prefects, police and military officers, to get up demonstrations of public joy on his arrival at every point. A violent seizure of power requires a great many accomplices, and is a dangerous thing.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial, writing from on board the steamship Pacific, in St. George's Channel, speaks of meeting large icebergs off the coast of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

One of these was supposed to be from 600 to 800 feet high, with a surface of 150 to 200 acres. Supposing the altitude above the level of the water to be 700 feet, it would be 4900 feet thick under water, according to the usual estimate, or 5600 feet thick in all. In the neighborhood of this I counted twenty-four others, of various dimensions. The mercury in the thermometer here fell to 40 degrees, but gradually rose as we approached the middle of the Atlantic.

NOTABLES—Madame Bishop, the vocalist, is to appear on the 19th at the Astor Place Opera House in a new opera, called "Judith," the plot, etc. of which is taken from the Bible, and music adapted to it from Verdi's compositions.... Frederika Bremer is at Cape May in company with Prof. Hare and lady.... Mr. James, the novelist, has rented for the season the beautiful country seat of Mr. Ogden, near Jamaica, L. I.... Barnum announces to the public that the first professional appearance of Jenny Lind in New York, will take place on or about the 18th September next. At the first concert Jenny Lind will sing one of her most celebrated Bravuras, a Duett with Signor Giovanni Belletti, an English Ballad, and her Swedish songs.... In Albany, Mr. C. D. Pitt and Miss Fanny Wallack are drawing excellent houses.... Sir H. Bulwer, the British Minister, is in Washington, and not on Staten Island, as has been said.

The "White Squall," a clipper ship of about 1200 tons burthen, now fitting out at New York, is said to be one of the most beautiful specimens of naval architecture ever produced in this country. She is intended for the China trade, and will sail thence in a few days on San Francisco.

VERY PROLIFIC.—A Mrs. Blassengame, of this city, presented her husband with four children (all boys) on Sunday night last, since which time all have died. The same parents have three grown daughters, all of one birth.—*Pittsburg Int.*

ORLEANS MEDICAL DISPENSARY, August 15, 1850.

Editors Crescent—Gentlemen: In my last communication, published in your paper of the 12th inst., I pledged myself that I would undertake to show that this city is susceptible of being made as healthy as any city in the United States; indeed I may say, is, and has been since 1847, even with the imperfect system of medical police now existing, the healthiest city of the same population, North or South, East or West. But confidence does not, either here or abroad exist, that such exemption from epidemic diseases can be maintained, unless their causes be entirely removed. And believing, as I do, in its practicability, I will endeavor to show how this great object may be accomplished.

In approaching this subject, pregnant as it is with such important results to the future growth and lasting prosperity of New Orleans, I candidly confess that I feel myself unequa. to, unprepared for, so imposing a task; the more so when I consider the great personal influence, the superior learning and ability, the valuable and well digested experience and skill of wiser heads and abler pens than I can command, who should have taken the lead in the investigation of so serious and interesting a question. It is unquestionably the peculiar province, the especial duty of the Medical profession, not only to investigate, but to determine and settle whatever concerns the public health. Yet none will deny the fact, that while legislation, municipal action and private enterprise have done much for this place, the Medical profession, as a profession of New Orleans generally, have comparatively done nothing to redeem this city from the serious disadvantages and hurtful prejudices under which it has long and still severely struggles, of being *necessarily* unfavorable to health—destructive of life. No adequate steps taken to show, no attempt made to prove to all concerned (and who is not?) that the fatal epidemics with which we have, in times past, been so severely scourged, and the fearful apprehension of which still drives away a large portion, annually, of our population, can be exterminated from among us. There seems to be a culpable negligence in this matter, where so much is really at stake, on the part of those who so duty it now particularly is to guard the public health, to enlighten the public mind on the sources of disease and point out the proper means for their removal. It will not be alledged that there is any lack of facilities; it has been pronounced *ex cathedra*, by a learned teacher in the Medical School of this place, that for the thorough investigation of any Medical question, "New Orleans possessed advantages unsurpassed by Bartholomew's of London, or Hotel Dieu of Paris." "The harvest is truly plenteous;" but where are our Bells, our Coopers, our Richats, and our Broussais? They should speak; and I hope they will on this subject. There are others very capable, who are satisfied with our sanitary condition, and decline their aid; but on less excusable ground. They say that a good scorching yellow fever is the best thing in the world for New Orleans! That it is a sort of crucible, a fiery furnace, separating the pure metal from its alloy! This, however, is too revolting to be entertained for a single moment; and I only allude to it to denounce an opinion so shocking to every feeling of humanity. But being impressed, however, so I am, and have been for some time past, with the importance and practicability of the subject, I will, notwithstanding the numerous discouragements that environ me, venture upon it a few brief and desultory remarks. And I do so more with the hope of calling the attention of the public—but especially the Medical profession—to the consideration of the subject, than with any expectation of doing it that justice which its vast importance demands.

I have elsewhere stated that our epidemics are of local origin; and their remote cause, the unwashed and peculiarly filthy state or condition of the locality where they occur. This is their invariable antecedent; and morbid humidity and peculiar atmospheric impurity, their invariable consequent, or proximate cause. Now these causes and the epidemics arising therefrom, clearly stand in relation to each other as cause and effect, and consequently it must follow that if the cause or causes be removed, the effect must cease.

Now if I can show that this result has been demonstrated in other places of similar latitude and topography to New Orleans, I may reasonably hope that it will be granted that by similar means, employed under similar circumstances, will produce similar results; or in other words, that yellow fever or other epidemics (produced by the same causes) in NewOrleans, may be prevented as certainly by the same means as they are in other places where similar causes exist. For this purpose I will not go abroad for facts, or lengthen this article with authorities on the subject. We have facts enough at home, within our own State, to establish the practicability of the question under consideration. And the first I shall offer, as the result of my own personal observation, is Fort Pike.

This place, as most know, is a fortification situated on Pass Rigolets, near the opposite shore of Lake Pontchartrain, surrounded on all sides by an extensive marsh, and about 25 miles from this place. There I resided for several years; and every year during that time the yellow fever raged with great violence here, while there, though of like latitude and topography, we were entirely exempt from epidemics of any type or character. We were perfectly healthy, numbering in officers, soldiers and accompaniments, about one hundred, all unacclimated. This exemption from disease for a series of years, at Fort Pike, was attributed wholly to the most admirable system of discipline and Medical police I have ever seen or even read of. Such perfection of cleanliness, order, regularity and discipline were, perhaps, no where to be found in the United States—and our health correspondingly fine in every respect. Maj. M., who commanded the Fort at that time, was acknowledged to be the best police officer in the U. S. Army; and, I believe if he had the police command of this city, he would make it as healthy as he did "*Petite Coquette*" itself. Would necessarily, according to the proposition laid down, produce the same result here—circumstances being equal.

I have other interesting facts on this point, which, from the length of this article, I must defer till my next.

Yours,

CENCI.

Mr. Macaulay is at present visiting the principal battle-fields of Scotland.

Private letters from Berlin, received by the Cambria at Boston, announce the death of Neander, the celebrated Church Historian.

Mr. Clay arrived in New York on the morning of the 7th. Quite a demonstration was made over him. He left for Newport on the evening of the same day.

The peach crop in New Jersey is plentiful. In Ohio most of the peach trees are breaking down with the abundance of the fruit. The apples are nearly as abundant.

Seven runaway slaves were captured a few days ago in Pennsylvania. They shot at their pursuers, but were finally taken and imprisoned in a jail in Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA INTEREST.—The Treasurer paid the interest on the public debt on the day of its maturity. The amount is $959,909 81.

It is said that the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of Albany, late member of Congress, and distinguished for his ability as a writer and a statesman, has been nominated as Minister to Prussia.

Dr. Lewis, author of the "Swamp Doctor," was drowned at Richmond, La., a few days since. It is supposed he attempted to swim his horse across the bayou.

The value of boots and shoes now made in Massachusetts alone, is $18,000,000 annually.

The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commandant Hudson, sailed from Valparaiso for Callao, on the 21st June.

The whole taxable property at Lowell, Mass., is estimated at $26,544,068, upon which there is a tax of $130,475 02.

AN ARMY OF LABORERS WANTED.—The Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offers immediate employment *to two thousand laborers.*

THE NEW YORK TAILOR'S RIOT.—An examination of the persons implicated in the recent riot at New York, has been commenced.

PERRUQUIERS.—Among the great variety of characters and employees, of milliners and dressmakers, now at Saratoga, probably the largest number are *perruquiers* or hair dressers.

The celebrated Herr Reminger recently walked a wire at Wilmington, Delaware, stretched from the top of the Black Horse Hotel, a distance of some two or three hundred feet. Hundreds assembled to witness the feat.

A late Paris letter says that General Narvaez has caused it to be formally denied in the Paris journals that he had been rude, in any mode, to the American Minister at Madrid, with reference to the Cuba, or any other question.

It is stated that Professor Webster remains calm and composed, and apparently resigned to the fate that awaits him. His family live entirely secluded at Cambridge. They are in ignorance of the day of execution.

We saw it stated that several mills in Rhode Island have determined to suspend operations—among which are the Compton Mill, 10,000 spindles; Union Steam Mill, 10,000 spindles; and the Newport Steam Mill; all manufacturing printcloths.

DISTINGUISHED CUBAN VISITORS.—The Countess of Alcoy, wife of the Cuban Governor, was to have left Havana in the Georgia for the United States, for the benefit of an invalid daughter's health, but the plan was given up, for some reason or other. Count Mirasol is going to Washington on State Affairs.

Powers's statue of Calhoun, it is said, will be recovered after all. We understand that suitable persons and apparatus have been sent to the wreck of the Elizabeth, and there is every probability that the statue will be saved.

The Evening Journal, of Albany, has just commenced its twenty-first year, and comes out in a new and beautiful suit of types. It has a circulation of 16,000.

SPORTSMEN FROM ENGLAND.—Among the arrivals by the Cambria are Mr. Stuart Wortley, eldest son of Lord Wharncliffe, and Mr. Coke, of the family of the renowned English lawyer, Sir Edward Coke. They have started for the prairies beyond lake Superior to hunt deer and buffalo.

CALIFORNIA.—The Californians are getting impatient at the delay of Congress to admit them into the Union. They have good reason, and their waiting so long is only another proof of the attachment to the Union, and the value set upon it by the people, which is in striking contrast to the miserable disunion sentiments uttered by ambitious demagogues at Washington.

From the Rio Grande.

The Yacht brings papers up to the 14th inst. The election had just taken place. The Flag complains of frauds committed by voters from the Rio Grande, "the other side." This is apparent, from the large vote cast, as well as from proofs in possession of the editor.

The Rio Sentinel gives the result as follows:

ELECTION RETURNS.—The vote of the district remains still unheard from, but we give the vote as far as learned. In this county (Cameron) 866 votes were polled, of which A. W. Arrington received 733, and H. M. Lewis 133, for District Judge. R. Howard, Esq. received the entire vote for District Attorney, as also did R. C. Trimble for District Surveyor. For State officers, Messrs. Allen, for Attorney General; J. B. Shaw, for Comptroller; and J. H. Raymond, for Treasurer, received an almost unanimous vote. For County officers, the following gentlemen were elected by immense majorities: Chief Justice, H. L. Grinsted; Commissioners, A. Ginevecke, John Conway, F. Cummings, and A. J. Hedrick; Sheriff, Peter Nickels; Coroner, J. W. Moore; County Clerk, F. W. Latham; Assessor and Collector, E. Dougherty; and Treasurer, J. R. Palmer.

From verbal information, we are informed that Arrington's majority in Starr county will be 150.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following additional returns from Starr and Webb counties. The vote in Starr gives Arrington a majority over Lewis of 130 votes, while in Webb, Lewis has a majority of 206, leaving a balance in favor of Lewis, in the two counties, of 76.

ROBBER CAUGHT.—Palacio, a notorious brigand, together with his son and another Mexican, were taken at the San Antonio Wells, a short distance back of Rio Grande City, and brought into the latter place where they await trial for robbery.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Appellate Court at Nuevo Leon has affirmed the judgment of the Court of Matamoros, decreeing in favor of Captain Glover for $55,000—that amount having been seized by the Custom-house.

PUBLIC DINNER.—The citizens of Brownsville have given a dinner to M. Bousignes, recently reappointed French Consul at Matamoros. The poor gentleman made four speeches in reply to toasts!

THE WOOL TRADE OF THE RIO GRANDE.—The Sentinel urges the farmers to turn their attention to the raising and improvement of Sheep. The valley is admirably adapted for this purpose.

FROM THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—Through the politeness of Mr. Spencer, of the Salt Lake Settlement, the New York Herald is put in possession of several interesting items, relative to that newly settled section of the country. The territory now contains about twenty thousand inhabitants, of which thirteen thousand comprise the population of the chief city.

The soil is very productive and easily cultivated. Seventy-five bushels of wheat to the acre is the ordinary yield, when sown broadcast; but one hundred and sixty bushels have been produced from a single bushel of seed, when planted in drill. Corn grows only tolerably well, in consequence of the nights being too cold. Potatoes are easily grown, and produce abundantly. All the smaller grains flourish. The usual time to begin the agricultural work is about the first of April. In consequence of the proximity of mountains, which are always covered with snow, there is very little rain, and the lands are irrigated by means of canals, at the base of the hills.

The water power is abundant, and already there are six flour and six saw-mills in operation. These mills are supplied by streams from the mountains, which afford more than a sufficiency of water to keep the mills going all the time.

The climate is salubrious and healthy. During the year 1840, out of 13,000 inhabitants, there occurred but seven deaths—and two of those were the result of accident.

There are several settlements in the valley, all of which are in a flourishing condition. There is one at Utah Valley, one at San Pete, one at Little Salt Lake, three hundred and fifty miles from the chief city, one at the west, and one at the north end of the Great Lake. That at Little Salt Lake is more favorably situated than either of the others. It has an abundance of choice timber, and the soil and climate are excellent. The thrifty is almost perpetually clear of snow. Near the lake is a high bluff of rock, upon which are engraved hieroglyphics, entirely uninteligible to any who have seen them.

The story of the spiritual wifehood is all fiction. No man has more than one wife, and no woman more than one husband. All systems of religion are tolerated, and every one is at liberty to worship as he pleases.

The Mormon delegation to Great Britain is now in New York, and will call for the field of its mission.

Crimes and Casualties.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Attakapas Gazette of the 10th instant, that Alfred G. Thomas, son of Dr. John H. Thomas, was killed on the 8th instant, by a limb of a tree falling on him while he was sitting on his horse, superintending the work of the plantation.

FATAL FALL OF A BRIDGE.—The Pottsville (Pa.) Press says that on the 1st inst., as the Harrisburg passengers were passing over the canal bridge into the town of Northumberland in an open wagon, the bridge gave way, precipitating wagon, driver, and ten passengers into the canal, where was four to five feet water. One of the passengers, Mr. Benjamin D. Jones, a machinist, was instantly killed on striking. Two others, a gentleman from Muncy and an Englishman, were seriously injured. The bridge had been suffered to remain in a very unsafe condition for years.

The camphene factory in Ganesvoort, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, NewYork, was destroyed by fire on the 8th instant.

Two sons of Mr. T. Meeker, residing near Jackson, Ohio, were struck by lightning on the 31st ult., and instantly killed.

ACCIDENT AT NAHANT.—Four young men left Little Nahant on the afternoon of the 7th, in a dory for Swampscot, but when a little way from the shore the boat upset, drowning Mark Collins, a young man belonging in Swampscot. One of his companions swam to the beach, and the others were saved with great difficulty by Mr. Nathaniel Lear, pilot, and two other persons.

DROWNING AND PROBABLE MURDER.—The wife of James Thompson, a laborer of Albany, and her child, eight months old, were found drowned in the river at Albany, on the 4th instant. It having appeared that her husband had beaten and kicked her the evening previous, suspicions of foul play were excited against him, and a post mortem examination was had. Fractures on the skull and injuries to the body were found. Thompson was committed for trial.

A destructive fire occurred in Farmington, Me., on the night of the 6th inst., by which about twenty traders and others were burnt out, including the Franklin House, D. Beal, T. G