The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10.

Prof. Dimitry's address before the Literary Societies of Centenary College, Jackson, La., has been published in a pamphlet form. For sale at the office of the Crescent, and at the Bookstores.

A Critic Corrected.—The Mobile Herald has become hypercritical of late. Before it attempts to correct the etymology of others, it must be sure it is right.

"The lower courts seem to be full of business. We have never known so many cases of assault and battery as at present," quoth the Crescent. "The Recorders' courts are almost entirely occupied with them, and should we report each case in detail, we should have no space for anything else."

"Why do some of the New Orleans papers make the possessive of Tombs, and similar words Tomba', instead of Tomb's, etc.? It is all wrong and ought to be corrected."

Old Lindley Murray "blundered to the last," for he gave the possessive plural as it is used by the Crescent's reporter. We quote from Murray's English Grammar, chapter III, of Substantives, Section IV, of Case:

"English substantives are declined in the following manner:

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nominative Case,	A mother,	Mothers,
Possessive Case,	A mother's,	*Mothers'* (not Mothers'S),
Objective Case,	A mother,	Mothers.

Will the Herald furnish us with a better authority which will prove that "this is all wrong and ought to be corrected"? Will he show the usage by good writers, which corrects this mistake of Murray and the Crescent?

Lindley Murray was a Connecticut Yankee, and perhaps, we of the South ought to "secede" from his tyrannical usurpation of power—and set up a language of our own. Until this literary secession is actually carried out, we shall adhere to the "submission" party. In fact, we have rather disagreeable reminiscences connected with old Murray. They are redolent of oil of birch. The Essay on Man we never can consider a philosophical poem—we only remember it as a "*parsing book.*" In the haste and confusion of the editor's room of a daily, indagencies, even mistakes, will sometimes occur, and we are happy to find so watchful a corrector over the lake—and to aid him in this laudable undertaking, we shall forward to him to-day a "bran new" copy of Murray.

The Southern Press in New Orleans.—The Vicksburg Whig requests us to correct a recent article of the Crescent, as too general in its terms; and to except the whig papers of Mississippi from any desire to establish a Southern press in New Orleans. We extract the following from its columns. We regret that this has been made a party question; it is not so in this State.

"We are right sure that the whole press of Mississippi has no doubt of the loyalty to the South and to the Union of the majority of the New Orleans papers, the Crescent of course excepted; and that, therefore, it has no wish to see an ultra Southern organ planted in that locality. Such a desire has not, we are sure, been expressed by a single whig paper in Mississippi; and, indeed, but one of them which would not regard such an establishment as the precursor of more of that sort and fashion and hypocritical profession with which the South has already been more than surfeited."

Secretary of the Interior.—The following dispatch is published in a Charleston paper:

"WASHINGTON, August 31.

"The Hon. Charles H. Jenkins, of Augusta, Ga., was was offered, on Wednesday last, by telegraph, the post of Secretary of the Interior. No answer has, as yet, been received, the long stress having penetrated the telegraph wire."

Mr. Jenkins is a distinguished lawyer, was once Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, and is a decided Union man.

Excessive Interest.—Horace Greeley, speaking of the recent failure of the great flour house, gives his opinion on the danger of buying paper at heavy discounts. "If people do n't know that no legitimate business will bear any such rate of interest as is usually reckoned by the month, it is high time they found it out, even at a respectable cost; and if they do n't know that any firm whose paper is abundantly and steadily for sale in Wall street at such rates, must ultimately fail, they will be very likely to obtain that interesting information. Of course, if a man chooses to play the game, trusting to his own shrewdness and dexterity to win by it, he will not be deterred by our remonstrances; but if black happens to turn up when his stake is on the red, we do n't see how it can be helped, nor why any one but the loser should cry about it."

Evidence from the Enemy.—The ultra papers are continually telling their readers that the Press of Louisiana misrepresents the feelings of the State. Mr. DeBow's authority we think will not be questioned. In his recent letter appears this remarkable sentence:

"I speak publicly and privately and with scarcely the sympathy of only a hundred persons with whom I was intimately associated. I may even claim the credit of having remained almost the only person that was published in Louisiana, urging the appointment of Delegates to the Legislature."

He found no sympathy, no aid in getting up a Nashville furor.

"The celebrated Montes, the bull-fighter at Madrid, has been thrown down and gored in the calf of the leg by a bull, and also trampled on by the animal, receiving severe contusions on the head and face."

It is strange, but true, that the best description of a bull fight in the language, was written by Mrs. Romer, an English lady. It is in her travels, entitled: "The Rhone, the Darro, and the Guadalquivir." She gives a picture of this Montes, who is the favorite of Madrid.

Died.—In this city, after a brief illness, on the night of the 7th inst., Mr. Eugene Brady, Captain of the steamboat E. D. White, aged thirty-one years, a native of Baltimore, and for the last seventeen years a resident of Bayou Sara, in this state.

Commissioner of Patents.—The Senate in Executive session on the night of the 29th, postponed consideration of the nomination of Mr. Ewbank. Rather ominous!

The Ohio River.—At Louisville, September 4, 7 P. M., there were 4 feet 10 inches water in the canal—weather cool. Storm and Tribune for New Orleans. At Pittsburgh, September 4, M., there were 4 feet 7 inches water in the channel and rising slowly.

The Mexican Minister.—It is supposed the resignation of Senr. Rosas, the present Mexican Minister at Washington, will be accepted, since his post has already been offered to Senor Olegubil, who was Governor of the State of Mexico while the city was occupied by the American Army. He is a senator and lawyer by profession.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Mexico, says:

"He has a most amiable family. His daughters are considered the beauties of Mexico, and truly none can be more accomplished in their deportment. Should he accept the appointment, the Mexican ladies, at least, will be deservedly and well represented."

The Jenny Lind Hall, in New York, is rapidly progressing to completion. The large arches that support the roof are all in position, and are so constructed as to span the entire area of the Hall, unsupported by a single column. The building, from the basement to the roof tree, is 110 feet high. The entrance in front will be 25 feet wide, 20 feet high, and 200 feet long. The stairways extend 70 feet. The whole is expected to be finished by the first of October.

The City of Riots and Outrages.—The following are the heads of some local items which appear in a late number of a Philadelphia paper:

"Outrageous Doings"—"A Fracas"—"Violent Assault and Battery"—"Firemen Attacked"—"Rioting"—"Another Row"—"Stabbing"—"Attempted Swindle"—"Assault and Battery, with Intent to Kill"—and finally, "An Inquest."

What an interesting paper! And what an interesting city!

Cholera.—There were twenty-four cases of cholera, and ten deaths, in Columbus, Ohio, on the 29th ult.

Editors Crescent—I was pleased to see by the Bulletin that Mr. Julien Neville has been suggested to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature occasioned by the death of the Hon. P. W. Farrar. During the last session of the Legislature several laws were passed which have proven most injurious to the best interests of the city, and it is therefore of much importance that men conversant with the wants and wishes of the city should be sent to the Legislature. The City contributes a large portion of the revenue of the State, and the prosperity of the one is so intimately blended with that of the other, it is of the first importance that men who are competent to take into consideration these various interests should be sent to the Legislature. Mr. Neville was for a long time an active and extensive merchant, and is perfectly conversant with all the regulations of the Port of the City, and his political information would be of great service in the Legislature. He is a consistent politician, deeply imbued with the truth of the great principles of the whig party, he is ever advocated them with zeal, but at the same time with a fine courtesy toward those who differed from him. He is a man of the people, mingling with them, and knowing their wants, and therefore with energy and intelligence capable of properly representing them. If he will permit his name to be used, he will receive a warm support. SECOND WARD.

Two of the Questions Settled!

The passage of the California and Utah Bills through the House, settles two of the disputed points. The question on the Texas Boundary Bill is not yet decided. We trust the motion to reconsider will prevail. This last is certainly the most pressing of all difficulties.

The course which Texas is disposed to carry out, will not meet with the support of the South. Volunteers may go to her aid, but we doubt whether any State will send troops to drive the army of the United States from territory acquired by conquest and purchase. But it will be time enough to discuss this subject, if Congress should adjourn without settling it.

It will be seen, we have no doubt, when the vote on the Texas Boundary Bill reaches us, that it was defeated mainly by Southern votes, notwithstanding it had the endorsement of both the Texas Senators, who, it is to be presumed, are acquainted with the sentiments of their constituents.

Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad.

All must be gratified to learn that this great work is likely to be accomplished within a reasonable time. At a meeting of its friends, recently held in Selma, it was reported that stock had been taken to the amount of $923,000. The Legislature has also appropriated certain funds, estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000. This fund is divided into three parts. It would give some $206,965 to the road between Selma and Gadsden—making $1,129,965 for this portion of the road. The value of the grading already finished is $60,000 more. The Mobile Herald says:

"It is believed that most of the grading will be done by planters and others contiguous to the line, and taken in stock. If so, the cash means required to build the road remotely to Montevallo will be $527,779—to Coosa River, $843,355—to Talladega, $1,142,045—to Gadsden, $1,399,798. From these exhibits, it is plain that the present means of the Company are ample to grade the road to Gadsden, and to build it to Montevallo, without incurring liabilities. It is estimated that of the above subscriptions, $681,000, together with the Legislative appropriation of about $250,000—making $931,000—will be paid in cash as called for, while about $242,000 will be paid in labor.

"We heartily congratulate the Directors upon the very encouraging aspect that has been given to the affairs of the Company within so short a period. It augurs well for future progress. Twelve months have not elapsed since the adoption of the general route of the road, and the selection of the Southern terminus; and yet the entire line has been surveyed, estimates of cost submitted; and now, at this early day, proposals are asked for grading fifty-six miles, and for iron for one hundred and five miles. While this has been doing, available means to nearly the amount of $1,000,000 have been obtained."

Mobile is teaching New Orleans a lesson by her example. Every paper that comes to this office gives accounts of meetings for Railroads, Plankroads, or other improvements. NewOrleans alone *stands still*, and this is the step backward.

The Galveston News urges the advantages of a direct trade to NewYork. It says that freights from NewYork to Galveston are just half what they are from NewOrleans, and that goods can be bought cheaper in NewYork. If this is the case, NewOrleans boats and merchants must reduce their prices, or the trade of Texas will pass away. "A little more sleep and a little more slumber," is the motto of NewOrleans.

The health of the city must be improved by the establishment of a rigorous health police. Absenteeism, with its pecuniary and moral evils, must be abandoned. NewOrleans must be made the *home* of its citizens. Those are her true sons who invest their earnings in the improvement of the city. The man who buys his lot and erects his house, is the true citizen.

Rents and all other charges must be lowered. They are higher here than in any other city in the United States. Aid must be given to every enterprise calculated to facilitate intercourse between the city and the interior.

The Scientific Association.

Professor Bache read a paper on this subject—"Tides in the Gulf of Mexico." The observations have been confined to the Gulf. It is of great practical importance to ascertain how high up, the waters of the Mississippi River are affected by the tidal current. The Admiralty Courts claim jurisdiction of all torts "within the ebb and flow of the tide." This Court has no jury, and the decision of a single judge thus determines questions which, in the State Courts, must be submitted to a jury. In the case of the collision of the DeSoto and Lode, which occurred near Bayou Sara, the Admiralty Court maintained its jurisdiction, which was thought rather a stretch of power—but shortly after, the deplorable collision of the DeSoto and the Buckeye, at the mouth of Red River, led to another extension of the tide, which seems in fact to be governed by moral causes, and to flow up stream so as to reach every serious accident. The Supreme Court of the United States have intimated that the tide even reached Natchez—450 miles above the Gulf.

"The tides of the Gulf of Mexico, said Prof. Bache, present interesting peculiarities. They are generally not universal as the tides of the Atlantic are the tides of that class. The discussions applicable to them, reduced to rule, would answer for a1 others of the class. The progress of such a discussion he proposed to present. The tides in the Gulf in Mobile Bay were in part reduced and new observations making there and at other points in the Gulf. By the kindness of Col. Abert, Major Bache, Lieut. Maury and others, access had been given to observations on record by officers of the army and navy. The Coast Survey would shortly report on its progress afford observations for the complete discussion of the tides of the Gulf of Mexico. The Superintendent gave a notice of the plan, means and instrument employed by the persons by whom they were made and discussed. The observations were made hourly day and night, for a year, and were published by Dr. Bache. Wherever the tide was observed the direction of C. J. Patterson, of the coast. The average rise and fall is but one foot. There is one high and one low water, in a tide, in the twenty four hours. The tide is supposed by navigators generally to cause these tides, but the hypothesis, when carefully examined, falls to the ground."

Among the 98 new members of the Association, we observe one from Louisiana—N. R. Jennings, of NewOrleans. The next meeting is to be held at Cincinnati.

The Address of next year will be delivered by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. One hundred and fifty papers were received from fifty different authors, on a great variety of subjects, and peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the Society.

A committee was appointed to petition Congress on the subject of attaching a corps of Naturalists and Geologists to the Mexican Boundary Commission. This should be done by all means. If we can afford to send exploring parties to the South Pole and to the Dead Sea, we might expend the money to ascertain the physical character of our newly acquired possessions. We should take account of the addition to our new stock in trade. Napoleon always marched with a corps of savans in his train. The French conquest in Egypt lasted but a brief period; it swept over the country as the sand cloud over the desert, terrible, but brief in its destruction. The magnificent volume on Egypt, is the only, but lasting monument of the French invasion.

Old Church.—The Boston Atlas, in speaking of the repairs about to be commenced on the Old South Church in that city, gives the following historical reminiscence:

The Old South Church was erected in 1730, and during the century and a fifth which has since elapsed, it has been memorable for the scenes which have been enacted within its walls. The public, religious and patriotic meetings which have been attended in this house, justify the remark of Snow, in his history of Boston, that it is "The Sanctuary of Freedom." The solid nature of the edifice remains as it has been since the Revolution. While the British troops were quartered here in 1775-76, this sacred temple was desecrated and used as a riding school by the English cavalry. To prepare it for this unhallowed purpose, the pulpit, pews, and western gallery were demolished; the ground floor was covered with dirt and gravel; a bar was placed west of the Milk street door, for the horses to leap over. The eastern galleries were suffered to remain for the accommodation of spectators, and spirituous liquors were then provided for such as resorted thither to witness the feats of horsemanship. During the winter season a stove was placed in the church, in which books and pamphlets from Rev. Mr. Prince's library, which was kept in the tower of the church, were used for kindlings. After the Revolutionary war, in 1783, it was solemnly re-dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by Rev. Jos. Eckley, pastor of the church. Next to Faneuil Hall, this church edifice is endeared to the people of New England.

The Statue of Calhoun.—The statue of Calhoun, lost with the bark Elizabeth, it is supposed by this time is recovered. It was about two fathoms under water yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning; but Capt. Walden, of the cutter Morris, and Mr. J. D. Johnson, in command of the yacht Twilight, were at work, and expected to recover the statue in a perfect state in the course of an hour. The weather was very favorable for the purpose. Mr. John Libbey, of the pilot boat Sarah Forbes, who brought us this intelligence, adds, also, that the rigging and sails of the Elizabeth can be seen on the bottom. The ribs of the vessel are high and dry on the shore; and the owner was notified yesterday at the scene of the disaster.—*N. Y. Sun*, 29th ult.

Bassa Cove.—Bassa Cove, in Liberia, has now a population of about 1500 souls, and is pronounced by President Roberts to be the most promising settlement on the coast of Africa, and is especially distinguished for its flourishing agriculture. One farmer at Bassa Cove recently sent to this country 1400 lbs. of coffee and 1000 lbs. of arrow root, and another, without any of the usual aids of machinery, made 8000 lbs. of sugar.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 1850.

The California Bill, including the Territorial Bill for Utah, passed the House yesterday, by a b[illegible] of twenty-[illegible] majority.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on the occasion.

[illegible] was published in yesterday's [illegible] evening Picayune:

[illegible] Chagres.

Arrival fr[illegible], Thursday, Sept. 5.

BALTIMORE has arrived at New York with one million dollars in [illegible] gold. The George[illegible]gia, which left the day after the Empire City, had on board a million and a half.

Congressional.

On the 5th inst. the Texas Boundary Bill was again rejected by the House, by 8 majority.

There will be an effort made to-morrow morning to reconsider.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

There was an illumination in NewYork in honor of the event of the passing, by the House, of the California and Utah bills.

Jenny Lind's Concerts.

At the auction for choice of seats at Jenny Lind's concerts, the prices ranged from $225 down to $10.

NewYork Markets.

At NewYork yesterday cotton was firm. The sales of the week amounted to 13,000 bales. 10,000 bags of Rio coffee were sold at 9½ to 10¼.

Foreign News by the Atlantic.

The following is taken from the St. Louis papers of the 3d inst., to which it was communicated by telegraph:

NEWYORK, September 1.

The steamer Atlantic arrived off the Battery at 1 o'clock P. M. She brings 133 passengers, among whom is Jenny Lind, in good health and spirits. On leaving Liverpool, the excitement to see Jenny was so great, that it was with difficulty she could reach the dock.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.

Cotton Market—Sales on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday reached 32,000 bales, at prices 3d lower. Since Friday, prices are lower, and the market without animation. At Havre, prices remain unchanged.

Accounts from Schleswig represent a complete suspension of operations in both armies. The general impression is, that this stillness will not be of long duration.

The cholera is making fearful ravages. Since June, 300 persons have died.

At Belgium the floods have done great damage to the low lands; for sixty-one miles between Lisle and Nemur the fields are completely flooded, and the crops destroyed, as also in other places on the line. A letter states that the floods are general, and that Belgium must be a buyer of corn this year.

France.

PARIS, *Sunday.*—The speech of the President at the Lyons banquet caused much sensation. The general feeling, save among the legitimists and democrats, is that of satisfaction. Louis Napoleon announced his determination to remain at the head of affairs, if public opinion should be in his favor, without regard to any obstacles placed in his way by the framers of the constitution.

Advices state that the wheat crops are injured by the late rains. Prices have advanced a little.

England.

The weather in England and Ireland is good, the harvest promising abundantly and satisfactorily.

The Markets—In London, price of Wheat had declined. No sales of Indian Corn. Government cost Flour sixpenny inner ounce. Red Wheat was slightly lower. In London, American Flour was 6d lower. American Stocks unchanged.

Hungary.

A number of peasants, taken up on suspicion of firing at the Danish troops, have been restored to liberty.

Italy.

The Pope is in sad perplexity in consequence of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sentence of decapitation he is called upon to affix his name. No execution has yet taken place under the reign of Pius IX, owing to his invincible reluctance to sign a death warrant. He wishes the miscreants sent to the galleys for life, but the government and judges are not inclined to give way.

Malta.

The cholera was declining. It had broken out at Alexandria, and the Viceroy took to flight down the Nile.

Foreign Items.

The Hon. Charles E. Law, second son of the first Lord Ellenborough, and member of Parliament for Cambridge, died recently, in the 58th year of his age.

The investigation in Parliament relative to the transmission of letters and newspapers on the Sabbath, has terminated in reopening postal communications on that day. Mr. Labouchere stated in the Commons, on the last day of the session, that the report of the committee on the subject of Sunday Post-office legislation, recommended a return to the old system of Sunday delivery, and he confidently expected that the Treasury would order the recommendations of that report to be carried into effect, and (the afterwards remarked) with no unnecessary delay.

It is believed that Sir J. Romilly will be the new Vice Chancellor. Mr. Cockburn will then become Attorney General, and it is likely that the office of Solicitor General will be offered to Mr. Page Wood.

The vacancy consequent on the death of Sir Robert Peel, in the governorship of Sutton's foundation at the Charter House, has been filled up by the election of Mr. Fox Maule by the other governors.

The committee appointed at the meeting convened to consider the propriety of erecting, at Brighton, a testimonial to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, have determined on the formation of a public library and museum.

Mr. Wyon, R. A., of the royal mint, has had sittings from the Queen and His Royal Highness, the Prince Albert, for the obverses of the medals for the exhibition of the industry of all nations for 1851.

The Nepaulese Prince has been summoned before the Westminster County Court, and compelled to pay £25 to Mr. Rosenthal, the portrait painter, for a portrait which he ordered, and for which he was unwilling to give the artist more than £10.

Lamartine, with Madame, has got back to Paris, from Smyrna; and, it is said, is about to make a journey to London, with a view of raising capital, and purchasing implements for the cultivation of the large estate in Asia Minor, which has been conferred on him by the Sultan.

The total number of marriages solemnized in England and Wales, in the year 1848, was 138,259; of those 113,284 were contracted between bachelors and spinsters, 5,920 between bachelors and widows, 12,702 between widowers and spinsters, and 6,324 between widowers and widows. Of persons married not of full age, there were—men 6,091, and women 19,719.

Nuccel.—The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence was at anchor in the Tagus on the 9th August. She had been out nineteen days from Palermo, when she entered Lisbon on the 5th, ignorant of Mr. Clay's having taken his passports, and caused some excitement by neglecting to salute the Portuguese flag until three o'clock on the 8th, when Captain Paulding had called upon the Port Admiral to explain the delay as solely attributable to the dangerous illness of one of his men, and to the fear that the discharge of the guns might cause his death. The St. Lawrence was to leave Lisbon in a few days, and is likely to call again at Southampton, where her officers made themselves very popular last year.

Commodore Martin's squadron had not appeared at Gibraltar when the Madiai left, nor had any of the ships been seen upon the coast of Portugal since they sailed from the Tagus, according to the reports of the Portuguese telegraph, up to the morning of the 9th.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 4.

The American frigate Independence, having on board his excellency, Mr. Clay, the U. S. Chargé d'Affairs to Portugal, in tow of the steam frigate Mississippi, sailed hence on the 25th ult. for Naples. The American store ship Erie, Lieutenant W. D. Porter, thirteen days from Marseilles, having on board the Ottoman Commissioner to the United States, and suite, arrived on the 1st inst., and sailed on the 2d for NewYork.

African Sportsman.—Travelers in Southern Africa have often praised the beautiful and symmetrical forms of the native inhabitants, and the people really deserve the encomiums. As they generally go nearly naked, their bodies appear as they really are; and among thousands of native Zulus whom I have seen, I do not remember to have met with one marked by any important congenital deformity. Deformed persons are said to be equally rare among several other tribes of South Africa; but the explanation of this fact is by no means creditable to the moral character of the inhabitants. It appears to be their custom to destroy at birth all maimed, deformed and defective children. This work of destruction is done very secretly; and hence, in this country, we never see infants floating down our rivers, nor exposed in fields and forests to the rapacity of birds and wild beasts. When a deformed infant is to be put out of the way, its mouth and nostrils are filled with mud, ashes or grease till life is extinct, then it is quietly buried out of sight.—*Puritan Recorder.*

Neat and Tidy, but not Saving.—The New York Day Book says the moon is the most *tidy* of all the divinities. That may be, but she do n't keep her money; she *changes* every *quarter.*

It is understood that John S. Quinlin was elected Mayor of Charleston by a majority of about 200 votes over his competitors, Geo. Reynolds, Esq. and Major Manigault.

Later from Santa Fe.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 28, 1850.

Messrs. Editors: The mail is just in from Santa Fe. This is the first return trip of Waldo & Co.'s contract. Under the charge of Mr. Sprott, the journey from here and back was completed in seven weeks and three days, stopping two or three days in Santa Fe.

There was not much news of importance, other than the skirmish between our troops and the Apache Indians, near Taos, (of which I believe you are already apprised,) resulting in the death of six or eight Indians and the capture of a large number of stock. On the 16th inst. Colonel Sumner arrived at the crossing, and immediately moved the troops, that were in waiting, higher up the river to the "big timber," at which point the selection is made for the erection of the post.

A new route from that place has been surveyed across the old route Fe road, through the Cimaron country, shortening the distance and avoiding the "jornada," so much to be dreaded in time of drought. There was found great scarcity of water and grass. Between the Cimaron springs (lower and middle) the grass is burnt off, as also at the big bend of the Arkansas and Bull creek. Cimer's train was met at San Miguel; McChesney's near the same place; Dorr's and L. Offland's at "Los Vegas." Wells & Gaines's Upper Cimaron and Aubrey's at Lower Cimaron springs; Dr. Connolly's at 8 and week; Webb & Co.'s at Cow creek; Hall & Co.'s at Simon's spring, and Charley White and United States troops at Council Grove.

Our place and neighborhood have been very healthy this summer. The crops are abundant.

Yours, etc., J. M.

Congress.

The following [illegible] we receive by the way of St. Louis [illegible] of the Eastern mail:

WASHINGTON, August 31.

three days in advance.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

The House then took up Mr. Stanly's resolution relative to the refusal of Mr. Ritchie to answer the questions of the select committee. After considerable discussion and confusion, on motion of Mr. Hibbard, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Texas boundary bill was then taken up, but without considering it, the House adjourned at an early hour.

WASHINGTON, September 2, P. M.

Confirmation of Land Officers by the Senate.—Receivers of Public Moneys for Illinois: John W. Norton, at Shawneetown; Blandford Johns, Edwardsville; Jas. T. B. Stagg, at Vandalia; Walter Davis, Springfield; John K. Murphy, Danville; Henry V. Sullivan, Quincy; John H. Kinzie, Chicago.

In the House on Friday and Saturday, when Bayly urgently moved to take up the Indian appropriation bill, Sweetzer objected, and Bayly on each occasion uttered language towards Sweetzer, which the reporters have omitted, and which, if we had a Cochrane to make, or a Pulpe system to retain, a personal examination of the conditions of the dwellings at the place of the place, would be still more astonishing here, than within New York or London. I know already given an instance where 16 or 18 persons are, stretch and sleep on the ground floor of a room not more than 10 feet by 12, and its consequences, in part. For it should be borne in mind that dirt, bad air, and decovery generally go together. Men who breathe a foul air in confined, filthy and crowded rooms or cellars, must, in the necessity of things, be more apt to commit crimes, so well as contract and contract disease, than men whose blood is purified and rendered fit for the moral and physical objects of human life, by the constant respiration of a pure and exhilerating atmosphere.

In this communication, it may not be out of place to allude to the condition of even the President's House at Washington City; which from the want of proper drainage and ventilation, it is believed by medical men, originated the cause of that disease, which, in the last few years, has deprived the nation of three distinguished Chief Magistrates. Steps, we are informed, have been taken to remedy this alarming sanitary condition of the "White House;" "jewelers to which, the new President was advised by his physicians not to enjoy it.

And now I would ask whether New Orleans does not demand a remedy for similar evils, no great or epidemic disease more aggravated and serious than those attributed to elsewhere? I would ask medical men, the Board of Health, if, while investigation and every effort is making in other places and cities, to ascertain the existence, and effect the removal of such causes, nothing is to be done for the city of New Orleans, in the way of a thorough examination of its dwellings, be it large, whether any thing more can be wanting to keep a free and wholesome atmosphere, than the causes which have caused out in the emergency communication? Thus let the appropriate remedy be at once applied. We may, in the providence of God—not to say presumptuously—succeed in the overcoming the cholera for this season; but we are not sure we are safe, if we neglect that attention to cleanliness and pure air, which all acknowledge to be essential to life and health. We should be prepared than, with every hygienic means within our reach, to meet, and, if possible, prevent it. To wait, though admonished of its approach, as we did in '49, '50, '51, it would, upon us, would be to invite and incur disease. It would then be too late to do any thing to stay its ravages. Time and lives would then be thrown away upon "streets and gutters"—parts of the city which have used them. Now is the time—no not time enough for the work of improvement; demanded by the present unsafe condition of our city.

I urged some time ago, upon the Municipal authorities, the importance to the health of the city, of passing some ordinance compelling proprietary builders well and finely to fill up their lots upon which dwellings, store, out-houses, etc., are to be erected, and the area on which they want to be [illegible] level, and then above the surrounding level with ballast raised [illegible] rolled, graded and interwoven with gravel and travel, was [illegible] continued in such manner as to survey the gutters and [illegible] on the street, from every part of the [illegible] would fall to [illegible] C. J. C. P., residing on Julia street, [illegible] of residence, [illegible] and which account, has being cross road in the cellar [illegible] of his dwelling and contributes to [illegible] the ground floor. [illegible] however, the Bowers [illegible] the good work; substantially [illegible] such may be an [illegible] or dilapidation consent for the ground, [illegible] and may defeat improvement. But his demurrer is impotent, [illegible] a praiseworthy object; but the step, and I believe the first, [illegible] of this worthy one, and deserves imitation. Of course a work of [illegible] kind, if compulsory ordinances were adopted by the Council, should be done under direction of the Surveyor and, perhaps, the Board of Health. This will require time to accomplish, time to give confidence in our ability and importance. But when completed, New Orleans will be as healthy as any city in the United States—will be as healthy as it was forty-five years ago, when yellow fever was unknown in the pestilence, dry and healthy.

In my next, with your generous permission, I will endeavor to show its good effects to the permanent prosperity and rapid growth of New Orleans. VOTER, OLEAN.

Prof. Webster's Family.—The Boston Bee of the 30th says:

If there exists a family on earth who deserve the sympathies of all good men and women, this family is the one, who, on Friday, will take position in the dock, to receive the sentence of the law.

Col. A. G. S. Wright, one of the earliest settlers of Galena, died in that city on the 20th of July.

The citizens of Harrison county, Ky., have subscribed over $150,000 stock in the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

Mr. Booth has been playing at the Boston Museum with great success.

One man in Lafayette, Indiana, has shipped 157,000 bushels of corn this year.

Miss Ellen D. Harper, the youngest daughter of Joseph L. Harper, Esq., United States Mail Agent, has had conferred upon her an appointment in the Philadelphia mint.

It is an easy thing to defend the truth when truth is popular and acceptable. But the statesman who can resolve, if necessary, to sacrifice himself to the welfare of his country, is a patriot indeed.

Indian Delegation.—A delegation of nine of the head men of the Menomonees, near Fort Winnebago, are on their way to Washington via Buffalo. They are in company with the Indian Agent, Mr. Wm. H. Bruce, and also the resident clergyman, T. J. Roudenel. Oshkosh, head chief, and Shenah, second chief, are among the party. They have recently visited their lands on the Mississippi, assigned them by the Government, and find them poor and swampy. They go to seek redress.

Delaware.—The Delaware Whig State Convention, which met at Dover on the 28th ult., nominated P. F. Causey, Esq., of Sussex county, for Governor, and Hon. George B. Rodney, of Newcastle, who formerly represented the State for several terms, as Representative in Congress.

Royalty.—The British House of Commons have voted $25,000 for *scales* for the infant Prince of Wales! The lad will be able to see the horses about the year 1860. The Prince's stables cost as much as an American President's salary amounts to in a year.

Loss of a Ship.—The steamship America reached her wharf at Boston on the morning of the 30th ult. She brings accounts of the wreck and total loss of the ship Collector, bound for Baltimore. She sprung a leak at sea on the night of the 1st inst., and sunk soon afterwards. The crew were saved.

Official Vote of North Carolina.—Reid, democrat, 41,411; Manly, whig, 40,656. Reid's majority, 3,755. Manly's majority in 1848, 654.

Gen. Pacz.—On the 29th the citizens of Jersey City and Hoboken extended to this distinguished Venezuelan a very flattering reception.

Mortality in St. Louis.—During the week ending 1st inst., the interments in the Cemeteries numbered 74. The week previous there were 129.

Box vs. Dickens.—We were much amused yesterday by an anecdote related of an exiled Hungarian, who, with a very limited knowledge of our language, endeavored to read the title page of one of Dickens's novels. After the word "Box," followed "Dickens" in a parenthesis, which he thought must be the pronunciation of the word before it. "Box, Dickens; Box, Dickens," he repeated in other accented ment. "Oh I will give it up. It is no use for to try and learn von such language as will make Box spell Dickens"—*Springfield Republican.*

Pile your Newspapers.—A sexagenarian regretting that he did not begin in early life to file away his newspapers, says: How interesting it would be to an old man to look into the paper which he read when he was twelve, or sixteen, or twenty years old! How many events would this call to mind which he has entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view it would give one of past years! What a knowledge it would preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind even might it be rendered subservient to!

The Crops.

The Caterpillar.—There can be no longer a doubt that this worm has commenced its ravages in Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas. We hear of it at Rapides, Claiborne, St. Landry, in this State, and Jasper and Harrison counties, Texas. It has made its appearance so late, however, that it cannot utterly destroy the crops, though it will do much injury.

OLEANS MEDICAL DISPENSARY, September 8, 1850.

Messrs. Editors of Crescent:

Gentlemen—In continuation of the remarks which you kindly published in your valuable journal of the 31st ult., in reference to the assistance of certain sources or causes of our epidemics, hitherto unnoticed, I would now invite your indulgent attention to the further consideration of additional facts which, although of remote derivation, are nevertheless pertinent to, and in some considerable degree establish, the correctness of the views already expressed on this subject.

The Chief of Police, in the city of New York, in his annual report for (I believe) 1849, shows that there are in that city 2,341 cellar occupied as dwellings by persons who have no better residence; that there are in those cellars 3,141 rooms, and that the number of persons inhabiting those rooms is 10,426. Of these underground dwellings, 2,731 are matched down so wanting in cleanliness and ventilation. The population of New York being at that time about 354,023, it would appear that one person out of every twenty in that metropolis, eats, drinks and sleeps under ground! In a late speech delivered by Mr. C. Cochrane, of London, England, on the means of improving the dwellings of the poor, he adduced a number of interesting facts collected from personal observation. Let one suffice. "In a single room, on the ground floor, 44 feet by 8, he found 26 persons living on the floor. He contrasted this accommodation with the fine provided for the wild beasts at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park; which shows that these, the lower order of animals, are better provided for than man. The lion occupies a den 22 feet by 8, and a dormitory 22 feet by 4, being about four times larger than that which he had found 26 persons huddled together! The lioness had a day room of 44 by 8; the tiger, 22 by 8; and both, spacious bed rooms!! An Esquimaux dog had a den of 11 feet by 8, with a sleeping apartment beside; and two bears had a den 9 long by 5, and a sleeping place. At the close of his address, a Dwelling Improvement Committee was immediately formed.

Now, I beg you, sir, to consider these startling facts, and you cannot wonder, that it should be affirmed of these places, "*that there disease takes its rise, creating endemics which occasionally ravage whole cities.*" These are facts which should touch a sanitary heart in the authorities, in the philanthropic citizens of the city of New Orleans. The contrast, I apprehend, if we had a Cochrane to make, or a Pulpe system to retain, a personal examination of the conditions of the dwellings at the place of the place, would be still more astonishing here, than within New York or London. I know already given an instance where 16 or 18 persons are, stretch and sleep on the ground floor of a room not more than 10 feet by 12, and its consequences, in part. For it should be borne in mind that dirt, bad air, and decovery generally go together. Men who breathe a foul air in confined, filthy and crowded rooms or cellars, must, in the necessity of things, be more apt to commit crimes, so well as contract and contract disease, than men whose blood is purified and rendered fit for the moral and physical objects of human life, by the constant respiration of a pure and exhilerating atmosphere.

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Arrest and Escape of a Mail Robber.—One Hinton, agent for the Ohio stage company, was arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 29th ult., on a charge of robbing the United States mail, on the 15th, of a large amount of money. A guard of three officers was put over him during the night, but at 1 o'clock he managed to effect an escape. A reward of $500 has been offered for his arrest and confinement in any jail in the United States.

Died:

Sept. 7, ELIZABETH M. HOLLOWAY, aged 63 years.

Sept. 7, HUGH CARRAHAN, aged 32, a native of Ireland.

Sept. 7, JOHN WILSON, aged 65, an old resident of New Orleans.

D. of T. Meeting This Afternoon.

MAGNOLIA UNION No. 2, Daughters of Temperance, meets at half-past 3 o'clock, at Pension Hall.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

At half-past 3, on the levee, between the Markets, First Municipality—Wines, Brandy and Cordials.

Native American Hose Company No. 16.

At a regular meeting of Native American Hose No. 16, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve the ensuing 12 months:

JOHN COTTAM, President.
D. P. MARSHALL, Foreman.
R. R. HUNT, First Assistant.
WILLIAM H. FENNEY, Second Assistant.
C. F. VERLANDER, Secretary.
L. MURPHY, Treasurer.
F. RICHARD, Steward.

AND A NOTE—say ADAM F. VERLANDER, Secretary.

Old Fellows' Hall Association—NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 6 Camp street, until October 1, 1850, for the Brick work, Carpenter work, Iron work, Copper work and Slating, necessary to enclose Odd Fellows' Hall, now