The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

See first and fourth pages for a variety of interesting matter.

J. D. B. DeBow, editor of the Commercial Review, was to deliver an address before the American Institute at New York, on the 19th inst.—This is decidedly better than writing Southern letters. If, in his speech, he says anything that sounds like attachment to the Union, he had better not expect to retain his liberal subscribers in Carolina.

Mr. Soulé made a speech, of an hour in length, at Baton Rouge, on Saturday evening. We hope that some person will report it, for the benefit of the ignorant and benighted people of Lousiana.

On Leveee, No. VI—By John Fletcher, of Concordia—Will be found on our first page.

"The secrets of the cabinet are sometimes lodged in the folds of a petticoat." The German playright sarcasm is really sober truth. The Neapolitan Government in attempting to suppress all exhibitions of the tri-color, have ordered the dansenses to wear green drawers. They refuse and have appealed to the French Embassador. A formal diplomatic correspondence has been commenced between the Minister and the Government.

A Union Man in South Carolina.—It is a positive fact, and no mistake, that the Hon. W. J. Grayson, of Charleston, has published a pamphlet under the title of "A Letter to the Governor of South Carolina on the Dissolution of the Union." The Carolina papers all abuse it, but none of them publish any extracts. We shall be glad to see a copy.

The Unitarian Denomination and the Fugitive Slave Law.—At the recent convention of this influential religious sect in Massachusetts, Mr. Pierpont, the abolitionist, introduced a resolution condemnatory of this law, but it was voted down. Harvard University is under their control, and a very large proportion of the educated men of that State belong to this denomination—so that the action of their Convention may be considered as an indication of the feeling of the influential portion of the people of Massachusetts.

The value of the slave property in the United States is estimated at $16,000,000.

Mr. Bowden, of Alabama, is treating the people to a series of Jeremiads. We extract, from the Montgomery Advertiser, the following sketch of his last great speech:

"Upon the present occasion, if possible, he was here more determined upon immediate and positive resistance than when he spoke at Talladega, and he implored this insulted community to stand by their liberties, their firesides, their property, their wives, and their children, as did our fathers of the Revolution."

In Louisiana we have been so fortunate as to escape all the misfortunes which have overwhelmed the miserable people of Alabama. As yet we have not discovered any danger to our firesides, property, wives, or children! To be sure, Mr. Peter Soulé told us we were all slaves; but, somehow, our folks wont believe it. We should be very unhappy if we believed these noisy declaimers could dissolve the Union.

English Dependence on America.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says: "It may be mentioned here, in proof of our almost entire dependence upon the United States for our supply of this necessary raw material, that, whilst we received 354,656 bales of cotton more in 1849 than we did in 1838 from America, we received 8,607 bales less from all the rest of the world in 1849 than we did in 1838."

Chattanooga, Georgia.—Chattanooga is a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants, situated on the Tennessee river, and in the terminus of the State Railroad, and the starting point of the Nashville Railroad. The place, in its infancy, but with capital and enterprise it surely will become of considerable importance. Thereare two papers published there, one Whig and the other Democratic.

The Cotton Crop of South Carolina.—A correspondent of the Louisville Herald says four-fifths are already picked out. The crop will fall short of last year, and that was below an average crop.

The Placide's.

The proprietor of the *Varieties*, after a merry and profitable season in our sister city of Louisville, is preparing his Roxinante, and his lance and visor, for a tremendous battle with those fierce and terrible giants, the St. Charles and American.

A New Yorker writes: "Placide has, beyond comparison, (for next season) the best company in the United States for opera, burlesque comedy and farce. He preserves also an inimitable dancing troupe." We know that among the comedians are Chippendale, the old delight of Gotham; Henry Placide, the unapproachable Grandfather Whitehead, whose pathos is only equalled by his humor, and our old friend Base, and the charming Mrs. Howard—

"Whose voice is like the warbling of a bird,
So soft, so sweet, so delicately clear."

Weshall have, too, our well beloved and "very peculiar" cousin, old George Holland. There will be Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt, the best English singers in America, and Reeve and wife, who were principal singers with the Seguins. Truly

"Orpheus himself may hang his lyre
Upon the willows after this."

In addition to these, Monde is here, fresh in hand, throughout the vacation. He has nearly completed a magnificent panorama, covering 3000 feet of canvas, and has, besides, prepared a splendid new drop curtain, and new scenery in liberal abundance. The Varieties will open about the 10th.

Theatrical Items and On Dits.

New York.—The "Italian Opera Company" opened at the Astor Theatre on the 21st inst. "Der Freischutz" was given in the Italian language.....Madame Bishop opened Tripler Hall on the 17th, to a select audience of about 1000; her second concert was more numerously attended.....Miss Cushman has drawn immense houses at the Broadway Theatre; she was to make her first appearance as the Countess, in "Love," on the 21st.....At the Bowery, John R. Scott is performing in his favorite parts.....Col. Aleyn Mann's complimentary benefit at Niblo's, on the 19th, resulted in a crowded house.....Burton is running "Old Heads and Young Hearts," with Blake in his favorite part of *Jesse Rural*.....Chanfrau, the original *Mose*, was to appear at the National on Monday.....The Ravels are still at Niblo's.....Jenny Lind was to give her first Grand Concert, since her return to New York, at Tripler Hall, on the 23d.

Boston.—Max Maretzek's Burlesque and Vaudeville Company are drawing excellent houses at the Boston Theatre.....J. Wallack, Jr., and wife, have crowded the Museum during their engagement.....Miss Davenport is at the Howard Athenaeum.....The National is doing a good business with stock pieces.

Baltimore.—Collins is playing to engagements at the Front Street Theatre.....Mrs. Farren is at the Museum.

At Louisville, Placide's Varieties continue successful—the members of the company are taking their benefits, which are liberally patronized.

At St. Louis, the Bateman Children are going through an engagement at Ludlow & Smith's theatre—their performances are favorably spoken of.

Macbeth is at the Albany (N. Y.) Museum.....H. A. Perry, a young sister from the National (New York) is starring at the Eagle Theatre, Buffalo.....Mr. and Mrs. Keeghan continue at the Brooklyn Museum.....McKean Buchanan's engagement at Baltimore was not very successful—he is expected to perform at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, shortly.

Dr. Valentine's Science last night was numerously attended, and the audience were highly delighted with his dry lories. We think the Dr. has chosen the fittest time for his entertainments—just as our pleasure-loving citizens are returning to their homes, and prior to the opening of the theatres. Every one who can enjoy intimable personations, such as Dr. Valentine's, will be sure to give him a call, on his two more nights—this and to-morrow night.

First Gun from the Palace.—By reference to our columns, our readers will perceive that the *King of Gratier street* has availed himself of our cheap advertising plan to notify the public of his opening. King sells cheap, and it is therefore natural he should select our paper as the medium of making known what he intends doing this season. We have noticed King very hard at work, descending somewhat from his royalty, in his coat sleeves, opening and arranging his new stock, and have no doubt he intends to come out in his advertisement, that is to sell cheap and quick—so we advise every beau, and particularly the ladies, to call at his Palace and pay their respects to him.

The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement of Mrs. Campbell, which will be found in another column. She opens a fine assortment of Millinery and Fancy Articles to-morrow, at her store, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets. Give her a call and examine for yourselves.

We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the cargo sale of the palmer Prudente, from Malaga, which will take place this day, at 4½ o'clock, on the levee, opposite the Beef Market, First Municipality, by Bernard Turpin, auctioneer.

This day at 11 o'clock, will be sold by J. A. Beard, auctioneer, the entire household furniture in the dwelling on Bienville street, between Carondelet and Prytania streets.

Carrollton Hotel.—The Bar of the Carrollton Hotel will be kept open for the accommodation of the public, under the care of Mr. P. H. Johnson. This is but a temporary arrangement, until the hotel be disposed of to a regular lessee; but the visitors will not be losers, as the Bar is supplied by *Gerald T. Taylor*, from his choice reserve of wines and liquors.

NewOrleans and Internal Improvements.

We had not intended so soon to have referred again to the Jackson Railroad, but we have been shown a letter from a distinguished and influential gentleman of Mississippi, and kindly permitted to make the following extracts from it, which show not only how feasible is the scheme, but that this road would, as we have endeavored to show, give to NewOrleans the benefit of all the improvements now penetrating the Mississippi Valley. The letter says:

"The Mayor largely over-estimates the cost of the road from NewOrleans to the State line. Two boats, costing $60,000 each, would be ample for navigating the Lake, and the thirty-four miles of land route is nearly a dead level, that can be grubbed, graded, and bridged for $1000 per mile. I know one wealthy man in Amite, who offers to take the contract for clearing and grading from Madisonville to the State line for $40,000."

The writer of this letter has given much attention to internal improvements, and is perfectly acquainted with the country through which the contemplated road would run, and it will be seen that he estimates the preparation of the road for the superstructure at much less than we did. No one at all conversant with the contemplated route of this road, in this State, but must be satisfied that the cost of constructing it to the State line must be as cheap, or cheaper, than any railroad in the Union.

In the Report of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, founded upon Mr. Troost's Report, it will be seen that this road is estimated to cost $14,000 per mile. The contemplated route for the Jackson road is over a country much better adapted for a railroad than that surveyed for the Mobile and Ohio road. On the Mobile and Ohio road it is estimated that the cost of preparing the road for the superstructure would be $3500 per mile, while the Jackson road can be put under contract at $1000 per mile. On the first road the iron is estimated at $65 per ton; it is known that T iron, weighing 40lbs. to the lineal yard, can be purchased, delivered here, for $50 per ton, and perhaps less. Thus these two items of grading and iron would reduce the estimate of the Mobile and Ohio road to about $10,000 per mile, which the Westminster Review says is the average cost of railroads in the United States. Regarding, then, the peculiarly favorable nature of the country through which the Jackson road would pass, it will be seen that our estimate of $8000 per mile as its cost is warranted by the history of railroad enterprise.

In the construction of this road how little is asked of New Orleans. To give to New Orleans a railroad communication of 140 miles, and a connecting link with all the improvements that are extending themselves to the Mississippi, she is only asked to construct forty miles of road, requiring a subscription of some $500,000. Let New Orleans construct the road to the State line, and the counties along the line of the road, aided by the liberal policy of the State of Mississippi, stands prepared to complete the road to Jackson. When it shall have reached Jackson, it requires no foresight to see that the natural force of trade will extend it not only over the rich prairies of Mississippi to a junction with the several important lines of improvements; but that it must ultimately extend it to the great lakes, and thus form a mighty river which will pour into New Orleans the commerce and wealth of the valley of the Mississippi. Should New Orleans new prove faithful to herself, what a prospect is opening to her. Let the grand, important and feasible Tehuantepec improvement be pressed to a completion, and at the same time open a rapid and certain communication with the interior of the country, extending to the great Lakes and the Atlantic coast, and soon will New Orleans place herself by the side of her sister cities in honorable rivalry. The Tehuantepec improvement must not only bring to our city the commerce that whitens the Pacific, and the gold that enriches California, but it must give new life to the country over which it passes, increasing its production and consumption, and thus add to the mighty tide of trade that will flow along this grand improvement to our city. And when this increasing trade shall have filled our stores and warehouses, will the Mississippi, though crowded with magnificent streams, be sufficient to meet the requirements of this commerce? Look at New York, and see if her canal, noble and magnificent as it is, has been able to transport the various products that seek a transit through it. The demands of trade have called railroad after railroad into existence, until the whole State is a network of improvements. These various improvements have not detracted from the productiveness of each other, but by the increased facilities they afford the country, they have called into active employment all its productive powers. Though railroads have penetrated almost every part of the State of New York, yet the amount of her canals, so far from decreasing, have continued to improve. The receipts from her canals in 1846 was $2,756,106, and they had increased in 1849 to $3,266,226, thus proving that it was no decrease of produce which was transported on these improvements that went to support the railroads, but that it was alone owing to the quickening influence which these lines of improvements had upon the productive capacity of the country. How necessary will it then be to New Orleans, in view of the great accession to her commerce by the Tehuantepec improvement, that there should be other means of communicating with the interior than the Mississippi river. These lines will not draw from the river its trade; but by opening new channels will bring to us new commerce and new travel. The line from here to Jackson is the main trunk through which the East and North, along the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama improvements, must pour their trade and travel into our City. The completion of these improvements must make New Orleans the point of arrival and departure for all the travel to and from the Pacific. Are not the merchants and property-holders of New Orleans then deeply interested in these improvements? It is but necessary to examine the assessments of property in the city of New York at different periods to see the magic influence of internal improvements.

From the year 1815 to the year 1825, a period of ten years, there was scarce any variation in the assessed value of real and personal estate in the city of New York—in 1815 it was $81,636,042 and in 1824 it was $83,075,676—during this period the city enjoyed no advantages from internal improvements—but in 1825 the Erie Canal was opened, and how rapidly did her wealth increase; for in 1832 we find the assessment of real and personal property to have reached $146,302,618, and from the completion of the Ohio Canal, in 1832, her wealth still more rapidly accumulated, and in 1840 the assessment of real and personal property was $252,135,515. New York enjoyed from 1815 to 1824 the same natural advantages that she did during the two latter periods; yet her wealth remained stationary; but when her canals and her railroads opened communications with the country, and gave a market to its productions, her population, her commerce, and her wealth, increased almost as if by magic. Will not the merchants and property-holders of New Orleans profit by the experience of New York? Let them examine their present commerce and compare it with former periods, and see if there has been that increase which our great natural advantages would have led us to expect.

It will be seen by the following statement that so far from any increase, there is a falling off from 1849 as compared with 1848:

	Vessels Arrived. Amer.	Foreign.	Tonnage. Amer.	Foreign.	Coastwise. Tonnage.
In 1849	651	382	25,561,135	18,240,934	34,857,444
In 1848	744	323	19,404,352	16,874,877	34,691,059
Increase		59	1,866,774		
Decrease	93			428,057	6,369,085

Does not this admonish all who feel interested in the future prosperity of New Orleans to maturely consider the causes which thus affect her destiny. It is time that the experience of other cities should teach us our true interest. Foster those improvements which will open new channels of trade, or that will give greater facilities to those already existing, and like New York, scon will millions be added to the wealth of the city.

Georgia Convention.—In Savannah, the Union men have nominated four delegates—two from each party. They are among the most eminent men in the State. In Darien, Mr. Thomas Spaulding has accepted the nomination. He is 90 years of age, a Georgian by birth, one of the largest slave-holders in the South, and for many years the most influential democrat in Southern Georgia. In the adjoining county, Glynn—the residence of T. Butler King—Mr. James Hamilton Couper has been nominated. This gentleman is a large slave-holder, and is recognized as one of the first men in every point, in the State. Such names as Spaulding and Couper will carry a moral influence into the Convention impossible to resist.

Opening of John McDonogh's Will.

The last Will and Testament of the late John McDonogh, of the town of McDonogh, commonly called McDonoghville, in the parish of Orleans, and a suburb of the city, who departed this life on Saturday last, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, suddenly, aged 72, was yesterday opened and read, in the presence of a crowded audience, by his honor, Judge Buchanan, in the Third District Court.

The Will is in the *olographic form*, written by the testator at great length, filling twenty-four pages of foolscap paper, closely and neatly written from edge to edge, and occupied an hour in reading. It bears date the 29th December, 1838, and is without codicil, or any appendage whatever; but disposes of all his property and estate, which he owns, or may acquire and die possessed of.

The testator sets out with much devoutness in his aspirations to Almighty God, to make a permanent disposition of his princely "estate." After declaring that he is *without* heirs in the ascending or descending line:

1. He bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Hamet, and her children, a lot of ground ten acres more or less, with its improvements, in Baltimore county, near the city, and gives her a legacy of $6000.

2. He bequeaths freedom to all his domestics or house-servants, ten in number, and directs his executors to set them free as soon as it can be done.

3. He directs that all his other black people or slaves on his plantations, etc., be emancipated at the end of 15 years, and sent to Liberia; and provides the means and manner in which it shall be done.

4. He then directs that all his property, real and personal, and effects, be considered as his "general estate," which is to be divided into two equal parts, between the cities of NewOrleans and Baltimore, each to take one half; but in trust for certain specified and almost innumerable objects, which the testator details and describes with great minuteness—

1. To establish a free school for poor children; to erect fine brick school-houses throughout the city, so that no poor child shall go uneducated, or without moral and religious instruction and exemption from vice, etc.; amounting to about $400,000 in yearly instalments.

2. A donation of *one-eighth* of the net revenue accruing to the portion belonging to the city of NewOrleans, to the Orphan Boys' Asylum.

3. The same amount to be given to an Asylum for the poor; to free the streets from indigent and beggarly persons, and to teach them industry, morality and religion.

4. One-eighth of the net income of his "general estate" to be laid out in the purchase of a "school-farm," in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, to contain from 500 to 1000 or more acres. It is to be cultivated by the poor and indigent children of the city of Baltimore, and of the State of Maryland; and the poor and indigent children of all the commercial cities in the Union. The mulberry tree and the manufacture of silk is recommended to be carried on. The poor children from four to fourteen years of age, of Baltimore first, the State of Maryland and all the commercial cities of the Union, are to be taught, in addition to a good English education, the pursuits of agriculture and the principles of religion. The Bible is directed to be the principal class-book in all the schools. The sum of $3,000,000 is bequeathed to this institution in yearly instalments. It is supposed from 1000 to 10,000 children will receive its benefits and fostering care and education, annually.

5. One-eighth of the net amount proceeding from the "general estate," to go to the "American Colonization Society," at Washington City; which will amount annually to a large sum.

After the above and other bequests and donations are settled, which the testator supposed would be accomplished in 40 years, the entire estate to be divided between the States of Louisiana and Maryland. Commissioners are to be appointed, three in each city, to carry out the objects proposed; but if they fail to follow out the instructions, then the "general estate" to revert or fall immediately to the two States, whose Legislatures are to comply with the conditions and carry out the objects donated and bequeathed. The various institutions donated and provided for in the Will, are to be incorporated by the Legislatures of the two States. The city of Baltimore to act as a check on the city of NewOrleans, in fulfilling the conditions of the Will.

Many benevolent, charitable, and highly moral and religious sentiments are interspersed throughout; and the cause of education, morality, and the duties of the poor toward the rich; and the obligation and duty of the rich to educate and protect the poor, are freely indulged in in the most affecting terms. The duties of the poor and the rich, and the preservation of the Union, are also inculcated.

The property of his "general estate," is never to be divided or sold, but kept together, leased, managed or cultivated in perpetuity; only a portion of its proceeds to be applied to the purposes indicated, and only then when the revenues shall reach a certain amount.

The Testamentary Executors named in the Will are: C. Roselius, Esq., Judah Touro, Abiel Daly Crossman, Lewis Philip Pilie, Jona. Montgomery, J. A. Maybin, Wm. E. Leverich, F. B. D'Aquin, etc., in NewOrleans; Benjamin C. Howard, John P. Kennedy, J. Spear Smith, Brantz Mayer, Henry Dubier (merchant,) and John Gibson, of Baltimore; Henry Clay, President of the Colonization Society, and R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the same in Washington City; and Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Board of Missions (Presbyterian,) New York.

A donation of $25,000 is made to the Bible Society. Such is an outline of this great Will.

The Marine Hospital.—In company with several gentlemen, we recently paid a visit to this establishment, now under the superintendence of Dr. McKelvey, assisted by Dr. Porter. It is situated on the right bank of the river, opposite the Second Municipality. It contains wards and ample accommodations for three hundred patients. The average number is about one hundred. During the year ending on September 1, 1850, the admissions were 1162, and the deaths 54. The annual expense is about $20,000. The wards are large, and kept in an extremely neat manner, the ceilings high, the passages broad and airy, the ventilation good. Several improvements are to be made. The design of the architect was to warm the building by furnaces in the basement, but these do not answer the end, and last Winter the patients suffered severely from the cold; grates are to be placed in the rooms. The roof is at present covered with copper, which gives an unpleasant and noxious quality to the water, which is received in two very large cisterns. The whole establishment is under excellent discipline, and reflects credit on the gentlemen connected with its management.

The second concert of Jenny Lind at Philadelphia, on Friday night, the Bulletin says, was attended by at least 1800 people. The whole body of musical Fund Hall was densely filled, as well as the back of the stage, and the receipts could not have been less than $10,000, and no ticket has been sold for less than $5. That paper adds: "Every one seems to think he has had his money's worth, and there is no doubt that the hall could be filled at the same price if Jenny Lind were to remain with us for weeks." The programme for the third and last concert on Saturday night introduced a new school of music, and one in which Jenny has obtained her greatest triumphs in England. The first part consisted entirely of sacred music, from Handel, Haydn and Rossini.

Important from the Haytien Empire.—We have received private advices from Port au Prince, of the 20th ult., which indicate a war of extermination between the Hayteins and Dominicans on that beautiful island. We learn that the armistice between Soulouque and the Dominicans was to expire on the 30th, and that Soulouque was collecting an army to renew the war. Without our interposition, the Hayteins will attempt a bloody massacre of the Dominicans. The war is to commence after the month's notice from the expiration of the armistice. Our commercial agents have no authority to interfere. [N. Y. Herald.

Census of Washington.—The following table shows the number of inhabitants in the several Wards of the city of Washington, as ascertained by the recent census:

Wards.	White.	Free Col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
First	3,391	1,557	527	5,471
Second	2,087	1,540	294	3,921
Third	4,578	340	76	5,004
Fourth	6,969	1,397	596	8,962
Fifth	2,741	1,182	259	4,182
Sixth	2,442	154	168	2,764
Seventh	3,342	1,326	154	5,002
	20,999	7,962	2,110	40,072
Georgetown				3,987
Alexandria				8,700

The students in attendance at the University of Virginia, are expected in number over four hundred this year, against three hundred and twenty-seven last year.

The Tribute of the South.—Mr. Orr, a Representative from South Carolina, in a speech made at the Louisville Court-House, said:

The South pays three-fourths when they ought not to pay more than one-third. Of the $40,000,000 annual expenses, the South pays thirty millions, and gets back ten millions! The North pays ten millions and gets back thirty millions.

Will Mr. Orr publish a bill of particulars and specify the items. So long as orators confine themselves to figures of rhetoric, they are on safe ground, but figures of arithmetic are stubborn things. We challenge Mr. Orr to make good the statement. Mr. Soulé said something of the kind the other night. We intend to look after his statistics when he makes his appeal.

New Post Offices in Louisiana.—Albemarle, parish of Assumption, M. Albaugnac, Postmaster; Waldboro, parish of Livingston, Charles Myers, Postmaster; Lake Charles, parish of Calcasieu, John Hager, Postmaster. The office at Mandeville has been discontinued.

The Weather, Crops, and Rivers.

We have had two light frosts within the last two weeks, doing no injury, however, to vegetation, except the cotton in low places. [Auburn (Ala.) Herald, 24th.

The planters in this section of the country have taken advantage of the fine, or rather dry weather, we have had for the last two or three months, to gather pretty well all their cotton. But little yet, comparatively, has been ginned and hauled off. [Ib.

The weather continues cold and winter-like. Yesterday morning cloaks and overcoats were generally worn by those of our citizens who were out early in the morning. [Mobile Advertiser, 27th.

The Rivers, Steamboats, etc.—We learn from passengers by the steamer Antoinette Douglass, arrived last night from Montgomery, that there had been a light rain in the interior, but not enough to raise the rivers, and moreover, the river fell at least two inches while the boat was at Montgomery. We learn further, that the steamer Webb broke her shaft near Claiborne, and the Russell also broke hers near Selma. Both boats were bound up. [Ib.

Frost.—Frost in Charleston on the night of the 21st instant.

First frost in Savannah on the night of the 21st.

In New Orleans on the night of the 24th.

A String of Items.

Barnum's woolly horse is dead.

Howard Meade, a well known citizen of Baltimore, died very suddenly on the morning of the 19th.

The census of Niagara county, N. Y., gives a population of 42,321—increase since 1845, 7771.

The President has recognized Gustavus Street as Vice Consul of Brazil for the port of Charleston.

Commander Charles T. Platt has been ordered to the command of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, at Boston.

The new Bridge over Elk river, at Elkton, Md., is nearly completed. The old one will be removed.

The Editorial Convention was to meet in Baltimore on Tuesday.

The Scarlet Fever has suddenly made its appearance at Elysville, in Howard District.

Mr. Hugh A. Garland's life of John Randolph, it is announced, will shortly appear.

Milwaukee has 20,000 inhabitants. In 1834, Solomon Juneau was the only white inhabitant.

Wm. Dehone, in Baltimore, took laudanum and died in consequence. Some girl had jilted him.

The number of men belonging to the New York Fire Department, at present, is 1828.

An interesting trial of speed between a three-legged horse and a turtle, is soon to come off.

"The Students' Enterprise" is the name of a seventy-nine sheet published at Cannonsburg, Pa.

Frederick Bastiat, a celebrated French political economist, died recently at Nice.

Sir Donald Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, died on the 16th.

The U. S. Commissioner Stetson, at Cincinnati, resigned his office on the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill.

J. E. Murdoch, the tragedian, is about to fill an engagement at Boston.

The cholera has broken out with fearful mortality in some parts of Sweden.

James Thompson, of Washington county, New York, is a candidate for Congress in the Washington District.

Several cases of Scarlet Fever have made their appearance at Elysville, Md.

The Auburn Herald reports the Alabama River so very low that only small boats can run.

A Yankee chap says "he like to die a larfin to see a drunkin chap tryin to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign, for a pocket handkerchief."

If you wish to have enemies, just rise in the world; talk as you may, men will destroy what they cannot imitate.

There seems to be little doubt that Cabell's magnetic in Florida is larger than any he ever heretofore exercised in that State.

During the week ending on the 12th inst., the Postmaster General established fifty-one new post-offices, discontinued nine, and changed the names of seven.

Joseph Jones was captured in NewYork recently, on a counter from the United States Army, stationed at Fort Pulaski, Ga., to Va.

"Mr. Smith, will you have some butter?" "No thank you sir, I belong to the Temperance folks, and can't take anything strong."

The steamship Cambria, from Boston, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th, and sailed for Liverpool three hours afterward.

Harmon, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, who threw his wife into a well, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

E. H. C. Griffin, formerly a clerk in the Rochester Postoffice, indicted for robbing the mails, was acquitted at the session of the United States Circuit Court in Albany.

An office seeker writes to another from a certain part in Illinois, "You had better come out to Hang Swang country, and similarly situate men get office here."

The Directors of the Augusta, (Ga.,) Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital capital of the company.

It is said that the nett receipts of Mr. G. P. R. James, from his lectures in Boston, were only forty-seven dollars.

Richard Fenbingham, Jr., is the democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth district of Massachusetts, (late represented by the Hon. J. G. Palfrey.

Value of all the real estate in Richmond, Va., except the State House, $13,728,601. In 1829 it was $7,[illegible].

The Maryland Free Press, published at Annapolis, Md., has been sold to Mr. Baughman, editor of the Frederick Citizen.

They are endeavoring to raise twelve or fifteen thousand dollars at Savannah, in order to secure a visit from Jenny Lind.

Six hundred head of fine cattle, from the Choctaw country, west of Arkansas, have arrived in Virginia, in fine order, although driven fifteen hundred miles.

A dispatch from St. Louis to Messrs. Kennedy & Foster, of this city, states that the Missouri Mile were burned down about the 24th inst.

David B. Danforth, appointed Postmaster by Gen. Taylor, at Middlebury, N. Y., has been removed, and Samuel B. Wells appointed in his place.

Commander Edmund Byrne, U. S. N., died at his residence in Milestown, Pa., on the 17th. He was an excellent officer, and much esteemed as a gentleman.

The steamship Florida arrived at Savannah on the morning of the 22d from New York, bringing 202 passengers. Her time from wharf to wharf was 62 hours.

Of 159 Norwegians who left Buffalo for Milwaukee, in the propeller Alleghany, 34 died on the passage of ship fever.

Israel Staley was drowned at Cumberland, Md., on the 18th—supposed to have fallen into the mill race of Mr. Beall during a fit brought on by intemperance.

Mr. Burrel Ridgeway, of Greene county, Ala., was murdered on the 12th by one of his own negro men, by the blow of a maul across the forehead.

Four negro men were sentenced at Eutaw, Ala., on the 18th, to be hung two weeks from that day, for the murder of Capt. Peter Hamilton.

The British brig Treasurer, at NewYork from St. Domingo City, brings intelligence that a treaty between the British and St. Domingo Governments had been ratified on the 9th September.

Mr. Absalom Yancey, an aged and respectable gentleman, residing near Selma, in Bussell county, Ala., was most shockingly and brutally murdered on the 21st by his own negro man.

The new ship Daniel Webster was launched from East Boston, on the morning of the 19th, in fine style. Secretary Webster and the Turkish Embassador, Amin Bey, were present, and witnessed the sight.

The Cecil (Md.) Whig says that during the late dry weather the fly has commenced great ravages on the wheat in that county. Some fields of early sown have been plunged to and re-sown.

A new screw steamship of increased size and power, to be called the "City of Philadelphia," is now building in Glasgow, to run in connection with the steamer "City of Glasgow, between Liverpool and Philadelphia.

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" asked a Sabbath school scholar, a bright little fellow of six years old. "Cause," said the pupil, "he hadn't got no knife to cut it with."

A duel is said to have taken place in Shepherdstown, Va., within a few days past, between W. E. Clarke, the well known editor of Harper's Ferry Free Press, and a democratic politician of Maryland, whose name has not transpired.

The Boston Courier says that a project for a Musical Hall in that city, capable of accommodating 5000 people is already under way in Boston—some interesting combinations having taken the manner in hand.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states, in his last letter, that the principal railroad companies in Great Britain are reaping rich harvests by running cheap excursion trains.

The Uniontown (Pa.) Whig says, a report is current there that a serious riot had taken place among the workmen on the Big Tunnel, resulting in the death of fifteen, and that the disturbance was not quelled.

Peter H. Coburn has received $170 of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, for loosing him off the platform of one of their cars, while in motion, because he had no money to pay his fare.

"What's the matter with your veal?" said a nasal-toned Yankee to a street hawker, the other morning. "What makes it look so lean? Didn't die, did it?" "No," said the other, "it didn't die, 'twelp, it kind o' gave out!"

The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Providence, has been assessed, and the shares placed in the hands of a receiver. The capital, Albert W. Paine, a defaulter to the amount of $75,000 or $80,000. He has been arrested and held to bail.

The steamer Monmouth arrived at Savannah on the 20th inst. from Indian River. The health of the troops at that post continues good. A short time after leaving Indian River, the M. broke her shaft, and was obliged to make the remainder of the passage with one wheel.

The Turkish Embassador says he is astonished at what he has seen in this country, and that the Sultan will scarcely credit the description he is preparing. He says the Brooklyn and its installations is one of the most wonderful in the world.

The N. Y. Mirror says that the leading merchants of that city are about to call a mass meeting, for the purpose of "satisfying" the "Commissioner of the Queen, that it will be a great Union demonstration, embracing the good citizens of all parties.

The Annapolis Republican furnishes the official vote for Governor of Maryland, as received at the State Department from all the counties except Calvert, from which only the reported majority is given, which shows Mr. Lowe's majority to be 1497.

The Whig Convention at Utica have nominated the same persons for candidates for the State, and have adopted the same resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures, offered by the minority and rejected at the Syracuse Convention.

T. Butler King, Esq., Collector for the port of San Francisco, has appointed Michael Dulany and George Negre, of Washington; also, Gustine, of Pennsylvania, inspector of revenue for the above port. They left on Monday the 21st for Lat Insula.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Lieut. Haven, commanding the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, dated Port Leopold, August 22. The officers and men of both vessels were well, and hopes are brightening for the discovery of Sir John.

The Middlesex (Mass.) democratic and free-soil convention have nominated the proposed ticket for Senators: Joseph F. Buckingham, John W. Graves, Henry Wilson, Lake Wellington, Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., John M. Usher. It is supposed that the past difficulties are now adjusted.

Advices down to the 24th of July have been received from Sumatra, representing the old crop of pepper, on the whole crop, as not exceeding 1000 piculs. There were several vessels, American and foreign, waiting at Tampanian for the new crop.

Mr. Ballister, the U. S. Agent to Cochin-China and Siam, has published, without authority, in the China papers of late date, his instructions from the State Department—a course of proceeding which is condemned by this Government. He has failed in the objects of both his missions. This affair has created great excitement in Washington.

The Legislature of Vermont have elected the Hon. Solomon Foote, of Rutland, as U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. S. S. Phelps, whose term expires on the fourth of March next. Mr. Foote was one of the persons defeated last winter for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives. He is a free-soiler—Mr. Phelps is a whig.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention have nominated the Hon. John Atwood, of New Boston, as their candidate for Governor. The convention also proposed a series of resolutions, which were adopted, deprecating sectional issues in national contests, etc., and approving of the action of the democratic representatives from New Hampshire during the late session of Congress.

The three negro slaves, subject, Domingo da Salva, Jose da Costa and Falla Foni, convicted of having necessitated the murder of the brig Adelo, during the slave sale of that vessel on the African coast, July 28th, 1849, underwent their sentence at Brest, in France. Two of them were executed, and one sent to the galleys.

Fourteen prelates were to be invested with the Cardinal's cap at a consistory held in Rome on the 20th ult. Of these fourteen, four are Italians; the rest are foreigners. Among them is one Englishman—the Rev. Mr. Wiseman, preacher at Episcopal chapel; and three Frenchmen—the Archbishops of Besancon, Toulouse and Langres.

Col. Graham, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, has been appointed to the command of the Topographical Department of the Mexican Boundary Commission, and is preparing for an early departure to Texas, to assume the duties of his appointment. Col. McClellan, who is at present in Cincinnati, returns on business of 10 days.

The Academy of Sciences of Paris has nominated a committee from its body, of which the astronomer, Leverrier, is one, to inquire into the practicability and expediency of applying to Paris, and the ten or twelve small towns just without the walls, an extensive system of electric telegraphic intercommunication, to be chiefly submitted to the public use for ordinary daily purposes.

In a recent bigamy case in Brooklyn, N.Y., before Judge Rockwell, he decided that a man living with a woman in a state of adultery, and calling her his wife, is for all legal purposes her husband, even though not actually married, and not only be liable for her debts and acts, but may be prosecuted and convicted, if he weds another female during the lifetime of his partner.

The senior Bishop (Soule) and Rev. Messrs. John Emory, D. D., Wm. A. Smith, D. D., and A. L. P. Green, D. D., are now in New York City, as Commissioners on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to procure its alleged claim to a certain portion of the property acquired by the church previous to the secession of the Southern branch.

The corner stone of the "Wells and McComas' Monument" was laid in Baltimore on the 21st. Wells and McComas were two apprentice boys who went to the battle at North Point, on the 12th of September, 1814, and who fired upon and killed General Ross, the British Commander, and whose death no doubt put a stop to the battle and probably saved the city. These young men were instantly shot by a platoon of the British army.

All the old members of Congress have been returned from South Carolina without opposition with the exception of Messrs. E. Bellinger, who has been defeated by Mr. Aiken. The following are the names of those composing the South Carolina delegation to the thirty-second Congress: Messrs. Wm. Aiken, Jas. L. Orr, Joseph A. Woodward, Joseph McQueen, Armistead Burt, William Aiken, William F. Colcock. The names are arranged in the order of the districts.

At Baltimore, on the evening of the 18th, a man named John Evans, entered the public establishment of Mr. Fred. Mussey, corner of Williamson alley and Charles street, and conducted himself in a very disorderly manner. He insisted upon having something to drink, which was refused, whereupon he drew a loaded pistol from his pocket and aiming it at the proprietor, fired, the contents of the weapon entering his right side. The wound, although severe, was not considered mortal. Evans was committed to prison, in default of bail.

Slave Excitement in Detroit Ended.—Slave Bought.—Detroit, Oct. 15.—Since I wrote you, the negro excitement has somewhat subsided. The military was on Friday night withdrawn from the jail yard, since which time a police have been on duty. On Saturday evening a large meeting was held, at which the Mayor presided, and inflammatory speeches made by Hon. K. S. Bingham, Messrs. Joy and Emmons, and others. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the resolutions were not of the most inflammatory character.

Yesterday, a subscription of $500 was raised principally from among our democratic citizens, for the purchase of the negro. It was headed by H. Ledyard, Esq., son-in-law of Gen. Cass, with $50. Not a real noisy abolitionist, we believe, subscribed a dollar. The negro was last night released from custody, and was actually made what course to decide on. He said he had always been treated in the kindest manner, and regretted that he had caused all this exc