...Crescent.

...JOURNAL.

NEW ORLEANS:

MORNING, AUGUST 4.

...Mr. Hobbie.—Mr. S. R. Hobbie, late ... General, who has been ... on the route to California, ... in the Cipancar City. ... Mr. Hobbie, no ... been made to enable letters ... in this country or in England, to pass ... the intervention of a cor... at that place, and the same state of ... existed on the Isthmus. The party must ... at Havana, or at Panama, ... thence to its ultimate destination.

...Governor-General of Cuba declined to enter ... on the subject; but Mr. Hobbie ... understanding with the ... at Havana, by which the American ... appointed a postal agent, and an ... for paying over the postage ... entitled to it, letters ... through Havana as readily as from ... A similar arrangement has ... the British Colonial at Panama, ... facility for correspondence with ... Pacific Ports, as well as in California. ... Daily mails have ... between San Francisco and San ... and Nevada.

...Cuba.—A New York letter to ... Ledger, in relation to the late ... from Cuba, says that nobody ... that the rising near Principe ... unless the leaders in the ... satisfactorily from the ... plenty of people coming ... to what they say—that not ... large numbers of men gone South from ... City of late, but that large supplies of ... have been sent after them by sea. ... to more remote, but rumor ... the United States Marshal and his ... about to give those storied a thorough ...

...Railroad Enterprise of Nashville.—The Mayor ... Aldermen of Nashville have voted a subscription of ... stock in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company as stock in the Winchester and Alabama road, which is to be immediately ... under contract, and hastened to an early completion. This will connect Nashville with the Tennessee ... at Gunter's landing, on the Tennessee river, thence by the Alabama river, and by uninterrupted navigation, with the Mobile ... If No. 3th fine of improvement shall be ... it is contended that Nashville will be ... Mississippi ... hours of New Orleans.

...Important Railroad Movement.—The Cincinnati ... speaks of a movement in Ohio having for its object the construction of a continuous line of railway from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, without crossing ... Ohio, and on a new route. This object is to be ... by uniting a company organized at Mount ... to make a road from the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad at its southern bend, near Louisville, to Columbus, via Mount Vernon, and a company at Springfield, where the Little Miami Railroad terminates, to make a road from that point to the Pittsburg road. The line will be about one hundred and ten miles long, commencing near ... and running by Mount Vernon, Delaware, and Marysville, to Springfield.

...The Natchez, No. 2.—Capt. Leathers having fitted up newly, re-painted and re-furnished this splendid New Orleans and Vicksburg packet, invited a party of gentlemen to dine on board with him, on last Saturday. The party on board was large and pleasant, the press being numerously represented. The dinner was ... the wines of the best quality, the hospitality as ... and easy as the agreeable attentions and good taste of the popular officers, Captain Leathers and Hendricks, could make it; and the whole affair free from long speeches and tedious ceremonies, lively, appreciable and sociable. The Natchez, No. 2, shortly after dinner, started for Natchez. Full freights and fair ... speed her!

Thanks to the Jamestown for the latest St. Louis and Memphis papers. She leaves on next Wednesday.

We return thanks to the officers of the Sarah ... for late papers.

...Cuba.—A New York letter to ... Ledger, in relation to the late ... from Cuba, says that nobody ... that the rising near Principe ... unless the leaders in the ... satisfactorily from the ... plenty of people coming ... to what they say—that not ... large numbers of men gone South from ... City of late, but that large supplies of ... have been sent after them by sea. ... to more remote, but rumor ... the United States Marshal and his ... about to give those storied a thorough ...

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...Steamer Storm.—A severe storm occurred at Mobile on the 1st instant. Considerable damage was done by the wind and lightning. A few miles ... the city, three head of beef cattle were killed, and the man who was driving them was ... by the shock.

...Mischief in Portion.—Messrs. Chambers and Stark ... upon suspicion of having been parties to a ... in Gainsboro', (Ala.) and having assumed ... names, were, on last Saturday, ... before Judge Lea, on a writ of habeas ... and discharged. The evidence clearly ... that they were entitled to the names they ... were respectable young men and not the parties ... sought for.

A Treasury Circular is published on the subject of Consular Certificates. From the tenor of it, it ... to have been rendered necessary as an act of justice to the resident importers in the United States, over whom the foreign non-resident shippers of merchandise to this country have heretofore ... an undue advantage, in consequence of ... generally been exempted from verifying ... of their goods before the American Consuls, ... by law.

...Great Call for Postage Stamps.—Seventeen hundred dollars worth of postage stamps were sold during business hours in Boston, in one day: this, ... to the idea that no individual can purchase ... dollars worth at a time. The ... of postage has, even at this early period, ... evidence that correspondence has been ... by its generality increased.

...Two brothers, named Dudley ... Brown, returned Californians, ... with the proceeds of three thousand dollars in ... at the Adams House, Boston, July 23d.

...A married couple, living in the ... part of Queen Anne's county, (Md.,) who ... to live in wedlock twenty years, have had ... children.

The Administration and the Tehuantepec Project.

A day or two since we commented, in brief and general terms, upon the Administration and the position of the Tehuantepec project. We ... and moderate views, as in keeping with the ... of mid-summer and the moral requirements of good taste. We deprecated rash judgments, as unjust to the national authorities and injurious to a noble and useful enterprise. We suggested a reasonable degree of reliance upon national dignity, justice and sense of official duty. We expressed our conviction that an Administration, plainly at war with the free-soilers of the North and the ultraists of the South, must be, at least in appearance, national and just, or nothing, that, confining within its circle one of our citizens, it could not be indifferent to our local interests and rights, when connected so closely with national honor and dignity, and that to presupposes administrative opposition from sectional motives, was impolitic, because calculated to involve the enterprise in partisan and sectional movements.

We expressed confidence in the Administration's performance of its duties; and we are now glad to see, superadded to the declaration of the Republic, strong proof from another quarter, that our interests are likely to suffer no damage.

The National Intelligencer, a calm, strong, dignified Administration organ, has displayed in its broad columns a very full, fair, candid and satisfactory exhibit of the Tehuantepec project, its legislative basis and guaranteed rights.

A correspondent (in whom we are inclined to suspect, we find a very distinguished citizen of New Orleans,) having called its attention to the manifold errors in a statement republished from the New York Courier and Enquirer, the Intelligencer proceeded to give a fair historical *résumé* of the facts. It must be in every way satisfactory to the friends of the Tehuantepec enterprise. It brings rights face to face with responsibilities. It shows the continuous existence of the Garay grant—its prolongation by Santa Anna and Salas—its existence brought forward voluntarily by Mexico in the preliminary negotiation of the treaty of Guadalouge Hidalgo—its transfer to American citizens—and their prosecution of the labors devoting upon them, with the knowledge and by the consent of the Mexican Government.

It states, too, the fact, generally known, that to protect the interests of the parties to the Tehuantepec enterprise, an amendment to the treaty had been negotiated, ratified by our Senate and rejected by the Mexican Congress, upon what was most probably an entire misapprehension. It concludes:

"How far a nation can disavow the acts of its Government *de facto*, on the ground that it was irregularly constituted, and what effect a legislative annulment of a contract can have on the rights of parties interested, are questions which at this moment it would be not only premature but improper to discuss. This matter is now the subject of negotiation between the two countries, and we have confined ourselves to a simple narration of facts, and abstained from expressing any opinion as to what will or ought to be the result of these negotiations.

"Those who, from private or public considerations, are impatient of any delay in the execution of this magnificent project, are loud in their denunciations of the Mexican Government; but we trust that they will await the result of the negotiations, in full confidence that the Government will preserve its faith inviolate, and that our own will do all that is incumbent on it to protect the rights of our citizens."

This is all true enough; and we might say, well enough. It will be time to threaten or to coerce Mexico, a weak and distracted Republic, when misapprehensions are corrected, when diplomatic remonstrance has been heard, and legislation has had an opportunity to repair its errors.

When we hear citizens speaking idly and passionately, upon the slenderest provocation, of our government plunging into a war, or putting its armed power in movement, we think they gravely mistake the true spirit and policy of our government. It has a peaceable and not aggressive policy and spirit—full of confidence in its own great resources, and no more moving without a cause than any wise and temperature creature of Providence. Whatever it desires that is reasonable or just, no nation of the earth dare refuse or withhold. And the time will be, and it is not very distant, when there will be for it no question of right or reason, because no possible question of power. Then its highest duty will be forbearance, its greatest glory moderation. What it wants now of Mexico it can have by force; but force is not only wrong, but it is expensive and demoralizing. Mexico will not, for the plainest of reasons and necessities, refuse us what is right. If any one feels ambitious of striking her, the weakest and most powerless of nations, a blow; if any one sees glory in the contest, we are gifted with so unmanly a taste, or so singular a vision, we would soon his on lusty and vigorous youth to strike some feeble and debauched dotard. We see nothing thus far but what is consistent with dignity, forbearance, and propriety in the course of the Administration; and we are happy to see that it is above the listlessness of seizing upon an ignoble opportunity to make pitiful gunpowder popularity, and raise a clamorous hussa, by plunging into a sudden quarrel in which we could and would peril nothing but honor.

Fire and Loss of Life.—A fire, attended by very melancholy consequences, occurred on the 18th ult., at Oregon, Mo., which involved a considerable destruction of property and the loss of three, or probably more, lives. The hotel of Mr. F. N. Pollock was struck by lightning, and the fire communicating to some spirits stored in a certain part of the building, the flames soon spread in every direction. Unfortunately, some seven or eight persons, at the time the accident occurred, happened to be in the room where the fire originated. The doors became impassable, by the flames, a few moments after, and those who failed to avail themselves of the perilous chances offered by the open windows, were consumed. A Mr. Jabe was burned to death; Mr. James D. Fortune succeeded in getting out of the window, but died a few hours after; Mr. F. N Pollock, as also a stranger named Hades, shared the melancholy fate of Mr. Fortune. Mr. Jas. Thorp, who was violently bruised and much harmed, is not expected to survive. A Mr. Sypes, and a stranger, name not known, who were also in the room, are the only ones that are expected to recover.

Anti-Rent Suit.—One of the suits brought by the late Attorney General of New York State, to recover parts of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, which have been pending for the last three years, was heard on the 17th and 18th ult. before Judge Harris, at the capitol, in Albany. The State Register says that from the remarks of one of the counsel for the State, it would appear that they abandon all expection of success, and that the case turns out to be stronger against them than even they anticipated, though the people had been allowed to produce anything and every thing that had ever appeared in print, as evidence. Mr. Van Buren, for the people, complained that from the lapse of time they were unable to prove their allegations; to which it was answered, that the defendant had more much reason to complain that he was called upon to explain transactions of such remote antiquity. The decision will probably be in favor of Van Rensselaer, and thus settle Anti-Rentism in that State.

An Important Fact.—A Detroit paper says, that there are in that State (Mich.) 1,000,000 of sheep, and that the capital invested in them and in the land on which they are kept, amounts to five millions five hundred thousand dollars.

The Tonkoe Sarah.—This vessel, lately blown up by the British steamer Cormorant, on suspicion of having furnished supplies to a slave ship, was, when destroyed, under the Brazilian flag.

Messrs. Editors—As a lover of truth and fair ...ing, I am for rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and reducing to fair play all things that appertain to the sanitary condition of our city. The fair fame of our city has been assailed—not designedly, but by inference and the want of proper induction. It is an admitted fact by all experienced medical men of this community, that there is less of disease among the native, acclimated foreigners, and negroes, than any other city of this Union—and more of longevity according to the population, in Charleston and New Orleans, than in any similar amount of population in Boston, or any State north of Mason and Dixon's line. Nevertheless, it has been stated by Dr. S——, of this city, and published by all northern and western papers, that Boston is more healthy than New Orleans, and he cites the history of the four past years and the second and third months of this year to prove it. I will take him up on both his propositions and premises, and try to disprove it. In the first place he includes in his mortuary bills the epidemics of this city, which is not at all a fair inference or criterion, for our climate is peculiarly unfitted for foreigners until acclimated, which is natural to all southern climates.

But our city, including the four years selected by Dr. S—— for comparison, has had an epidemic of some character to prevail. In 1847 we had the yellow fever; in 1848, ship fever to a large extent; 1849, the cholera; 1850, the dengue. Who were the victims? Foreigners—that brought the diseases here with them, or were in a state of incubation. Nevertheless, all cities are liable to the same epidemics when similarly exposed, and the same ratio of mortality is attendant, regardless of climate or latitude—for instance, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York, have had the same mortuary bills in proportion to the population, when any of the above named epidemics have prevailed.

Our city, during the winter and spring months, has at least fifty per cent. more population than in the summer and autumn, consequently we have a much larger population in the winter and spring than Boston, and if you take the three years preceding these mentioned by Dr. S——, say 1844 to 1847, the bills of mortality are less in comparison to population than either Boston or St. Louis. So it is demonstrated that the doctor has not made a fair statement of our sanitary condition in either of his propositions.

In answer to the second category, which includes the mortuary bills from the 23d of February to 19th April, 1851, of Boston and New Orleans,

Week ending 1851.	Deaths Boston.	N. O. & Lafayette.
Feb. 23	30	122
March 1	28	137
do. 8	27	130
do. 15	27	139
do. 22	28	137
do. 29	34	157
April 5	31	140
do. 12	31	162
do. 19	30	149
	247	1318

which comparison shows fifty per cent. to the prejudice of New Orleans; but all persons know our city at this peculiar period has a floating population of fifty to a hundred thousand souls, and their mortuary bills aresgnicluded in the above statement.

In due deference to all candor, would not the Doctor have done well to have stated the true causes of this arithmetical sophism. Any person in possession of ordinary reasonation can readily answer the Doctor on this point. All persons acquainted with the geography and latitude of the United States, know that Boston is a northern and New Orleans a southern city, the one cold and freezing winters and springs, the other a bland, soft and mild climate. We can at once imagine that all persons that are able, who are invalids of consumptions, coughs, rheumatisms, and a thousand other ills man is heir to, will naturally seek this bland and mild climate. When once here, exhausted with those dreadful diseases, and broken down constitutions contracted in other climates, they fall victims of their own infatuation and the ill-advisedness of their medical counsellors who have exhausted all their ignorance in nostrums upon their credulity, have recommended them to leave comfortable homes to go and seek health in foreign climes, the influences of which they know nothing, and to get rid of signing the mortuary certificates, which in due course of time is accredited to the discredit of the sanitary reputation of New Orleans, which receives able supporters in our midst.

AMICUS.

For the Crescent.

"The Earnest Expectation of the Creature Waiteth for the Manifestation of the Sons of God."

Last night, at about three o'clock, I became seriously distressed in my sleep. A confused and indescribable agony, a fearful foreboding of death's horrors, seemed to have seized my slumbering spirit; and balmy sleep, "swift on his downy pinion," took his flight, and I awoke, "emerging from a sea of dreams tumultuous," and suddenly started up in my bed, with the painful, the gloomy, the dreadful conviction that some unfortunate, some miserable, fellow being was breathing his last expiring breath within my reach—in my bed-room! Oh! my feelings were even now more horrible than before. A thick, sepulchral, suffocating darkness seemed to choke my throat, and the solemn stillness of the night, disturbed by the agonizing groans of death, hung like an incubus on my waking faculties. I threw off the insupportable oppression, heard distinctly the groans of some one near me in a dying condition, and called, but no one answered. Then the thought occurred to me that the poor creature had crept into the grassy portico in front of my room, cast out from some of the numerous dens of degradation, ruin and death, that infest our city, there to sleep, "perchance, to die." I got up, in the dark, heard still the death-like breathing as before, and occasionally a violent struggle, as if the last, with the grim monster claiming his prey, approached the door, and firmly convinced that upon opening it, I should behold before me the same wretched being my horrid dreams had boded, and be enabled to extend some relief to suffering humanity, but to my utter astonishment, and mitigation of my own sufferings and fears, when I opened the door, I discovered a few steps from it, in the street, a large white horse expiring—struggling in the agonies of death!

The scene, though changed, the result, though different from what was expected, my sympathies were not; for then I looked upon another instance of the grossest neglect, the most unmerciful and heartless treatment of the poor dumb beast, that ever shocked humanity. And there, too, as all who saw and contemplated the agony he suffered, heard his dying groans, and listened to the touching appeals those sufferings made for help to his master, (man) we all can contemplate that wonderful principle, that the Earnest Expectation of "The Creature Waiteth for the Manifestation of the Sons of God." But, poor creature! he waited in vain, for no help came. Even the very efficient Commissary of the Fifth Ward did not come to his relief, or relief of the neighborhood from the shocking sight and smell which he presented, till a late and most unseasonable hour in the day, but was there permitted to remain, as if to show how little regard certain people have, both for man and horse, in New Orleans.

The sagacity of this noble animal was not entirely unnoticed on this occasion—"the expectation of the creature" showed itself, it might be construed, by the selection it made, as the place of its death. And as a beautiful and intelligent looking lady was passing on the evening preceding his death, I heard her say to a young girl in her company, "Is it not remarkable, that that poor horse should come to the Undertaker's to die." Who knows but that "the earnest expectation of the creature" may have taken a more elevated, a wider range of thought? I could almost have wished the lady had included that range, in her humorous remark.

CENCI.

New Orleans, July 29, 1851.

Winchester Congressional District, Va.—The disaffected democrats in this Congressional District have nominated Mr. Richard E. Byrd, now a member of the Reform Convention, as their candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Bedinger, who was nominated by a previous convention of the same party. Mr. Bedinger is, like Mr. Morse, of this State, an ultraist and an indirect foe of the Compromise. Both meet with opposition from their own party.

A New Metal.—Dr. Bergemann, in making some experiments with the Wochlbrite and Enkolite from the zirkom-syenite in Bravig, in Norway, has separated a substance which, both in its oxidized state, as well as in its compounds, differ from all the known simple bodies. He has decided that it is a metallic substance, and has given it the name of denarium, after the Teutonic god Donar, the Northern Thor.

Politicals.

Massachusetts.—The whig central committee have appointed the 10th of September for holding their State Convention, and have selected Springfield as a suitable place.

The free-soil central committee have fixed on the 16th of September for theirs, and Worcester as the place.

The democratic State Convention is to be held at Worcester on the 20th of August.

Vermont.—The following are the three tickets for the triangular campaign in Vermont:

Whig Ticket—For Governor, C. K. Williams; Lieutenant Governor, Julius Converse; State Treasurer, Geo. Howes.

Old Line Democratic Ticket—For Governor, J. S. Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, G. Harrington; State Treasurer, E. C. Redington.

Free Soil Democratic Ticket.—For Governor, T. S. Redfield; Lieutenant Governor, R. Fletcher; State Treasurer, D. P. Thompson.

Virginia.—The new constitution of Virginia has the following provisions in regard to the subject of taxation:

1. Taxation shall be, generally, *ad valorem*.
2. But slaves not twelve years old are exempted.
3. Slaves twelve years old and over shall be taxed *per capita*, and not more than the tax on land worth $300.
4. White males twenty-one years old and over shall be taxed *per capita* with twice the tax on land worth $200.
5. The Legislature may tax at its pleasure incomes, salaries and licenses; but in that case the property or capital producing the income or salary, or to which the license relates, is to be exempt.

In regard to the present and future debt of the State, the following sections provide:

1. That a fund of seven per cent. of the present debt shall be set apart for the payment of its interest and the gradual redemption of the principal.
2. That a fund of eight per cent. of every debt hereafter created shall likewise be set apart for the payment of its interest and principal.
3. That the Legislature shall authorize no loans for a longer period than thirty-four years.
4. That the Legislature shall not release to any incorporated company the interest or principal of any debt due to it from the State.

Maryland.—At a meeting of the whig central committee of the State, held in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday evening, the 23d of July, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, by the constitution of this State it is appointed that elections shall be held on the first Wednesday of November next, for the purpose of electing sundry officers, by the general vote of the whole State; and as it is important in the new arrangement of the elections, and of the officers intended to be elected thereby, that the whigs of the State should consult together as to the proper course for them to pursue in the selection of State candidates, and especially to determine upon the expediency and propriety of making conventional nominations for any or all of the State offices to be filled, and to adopt such measures in reference thereto as may appear best to comport with the due and faithful execution of the new constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended by the central committee to the whigs of the State to hold a State Convention in the city of Baltimore on the third Wednesday of September next, being the 17th day of that month, for the purpose of considering and deciding the above questions.

The Democratic Convention, which met at Hagerstown on the 21st ult., nominated the Hon. William T. Hamilton for re-election to Congress, and passed resolutions in favor of the Compromise and of the nomination of Gen. Cass for President.

Judge Woodbury.—The Republican Journal (Belfast, Maine,) is out for Judge Woodbury as the democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Houston and the Texas Boundary.—In the course of a speech, (a sketch of which is given in the Galveston Journal,) the General thus testifies on the New Mexican claim of Mexico:

"He alluded to the sale of the Santa Fe territory, and thought that if there was any thing wrong in the trade, it was that Texas had got a little more than the original way was worth; but as he acted only in the capacity of agent of the people, that responsibility must rest on their consciences. Texas, he said, had but a *claim* to Santa Fe, and that the Government of Texas, from 1838 to 1841, had weakened that claim by offering, in substance, to treat with New Mexico as a foreign power."

Native American Convention.—The Pennsylvanian Native Americans held a State Convention at Harrisburg, on July 23. A motion to appoint, as temporary chairman, John Bradford, was met by a motion to appoint a Mr. Morgan. This motion gave rise to a scene of wild confusion, which lasted some minutes, and peace was only restored by the appearance of the Sheriff. Some ten or fifteen of the delegates expressed their dissatisfaction with the proceedings and withdrew.

The following were selected as permanent officers of the Convention:

James Verree, President. Wm. M. Evans, P. B. Carter, John A. Witman, and Dr. J. A. Birkey, Vice-Presidents, A. De Kalb Tarr and Joshua Husbands, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is at the present time inexpedient for the Convention to make any nominations for State officers, in consequence of the want of a thorough organization in many of the counties throughout the State, and that our Native American friends are hereby earnestly entreated to organize their wards and townships; to form Native American associations, and exert themselves to put the party in a proper condition to take its appropriate stand before the nation in support of its own nominees.

Resolved, That we view the publication of the American Standard, emanating from Harrisburg, as entirely scismatic, and that it is designed and calculated to disorganize the Native American party, and that we do not and cannot recognize it as the exponent of our principles.

Terrible Hurricane on the Missouri River.—A fearful hurricane broke forth, on the Missouri river, at Kanesville or its vicinity, on the night of Wednesday 16th ult., and followed down the river some fifty to seventy-five miles. The precise width over which the devastation was spread has not been ascertained. Trees were shivered, fences levelled, the roofs of houses carried off, grain crops destroyed, and nothing, indeed, it would appear, could stand secure against its fury. The hurricane, wherever it passed, lasted about twenty minutes. As yet but one person is known to have been killed while it raged. The victim was a man named Wilkerson Hewett, who happened to be crossing the river in a canoe, when the blast struck the boat and upset it, drowning him.

Rise in Lake Michigan.—The Chicago Tribune remarks, that "a gradual rise of water in Lake Michigan has been going on through the season. Within a week or two past the rise has been more rapid than at any other period. We are told by those who have given attention to the subject, that the water in the river is from 12 to 18 inches higher than it was last season. We also learn that there is now such a depth of water on the St. Clair flats, that the largest vessels experience no difficulty in passing them."

Anti-secession in South Carolina.—A public meeting has been called in Charleston, S. C., to be held on the evening of Tuesday last, to give expression to the views of those who are in favor of cooperation for the purpose of resistance to the aggressions of the Federal Government: but who are *opposed* to the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union, under existing circumstances. The list of signers in double rows fills two columns of the Charleston Courier. There must be a thousand names.

Execution.—Charles F. Douglass and Edward Benson, two of the sailors lately convicted of mutiny and the murder of the mate of the bark Glenn, were hung on Friday, the 23d ult., at New York. James Clements, who was convicted of the same offence, was respited by the President until the 22d of August, for the reason that Benson, who admits his own agency in the murder and mutiny, and charges Douglass with being the actual murderer, strongly asserts the innocence of Clements, who also declares he is not guilty. And on the scaffold both of the men who suffered exculpated Clements.

Three Students Drowned.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that three students of St. Xavier College were drowned last week, while bathing in the Little Miami River. Their names were Anthony McManan, aged 17; ——— Klimpetre, aged about 15; and ——— Vanhorner. Two of them were residents of Cincinnati, and one from Louisiana.

Military Asylum.—The Military Commission have purchased a lot of ground in the northern part of Washington, for a Military Asylum, in lieu of the former, purchased from Col. Thomas, of Georgetown. The price paid was $40,000.

Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington on Thursday night, July 24, in good health, as we are gratified to learn, from a brief visit to his residence in Ohio.

Later News from the Plains—Indian Depredations, &c.—From the officers of the steamer Durge, which boat arrived at our port yesterday noon from the Missouri, we have the following interesting items of news from the Plains:

On the 23d inst., a party of sixteen teams of Oregon immigrants arrived at Kanesville, having, from the time of starting to the time of their arrival, lost by the depredations of the Indians, fifty-five head of cattle. This heavy theft was committed at Beaver Creek, one hundred miles from the Missouri river. Two or three days previous to this loss, which occurred in the early part of June, they were visited by a body of some two hundred Indians, at a short distance from whom, between five and six hundred others were seen. They demanded of the immigrants two head of cattle from each wagon for the right of way through their country, threatening violently that if they did not comply with their demand they would murder their whole party. The Indians, it is said, were of the Pawnee and Omaha tribes. The immigrants, in order to save themselves, resorted to persuasion, and finally succeeded by letting them have two cows and two sacks of flour.

On the 17th of June their cattle took a stampede, which was supposed to have been caused by the Indians. They were confirmed in this supposition on the morning following by a visit from several hundred Indians, who offered their services to bring in the missing cattle, on condition that they were liberally paid. The immigrants agreed to this offer, and in a day or two a few of the poorest were returned. These sufficed merely to enable them to reach the river. Their children and themselves were much ill-used by the Indians.

The majority of the party, it is said, had been formerly from Starke county, Illinois. The Indians informed them that it was their intention to head the Mormon train, and extort pay for passing through their country. They added that a refusal to comply with this request would be followed with the most rigorous example on themselves and their property.

The advanced company of the Mormon train has not been heard from. It is supposed, however, that they will reach the Sioux country before they can be overtaken by these Indians.

The last company of Mormon immigrants were heard from at Loupe Fork, where they were to cross on Tuesday week last. They are said to be prosecuting their journey prosperously. But one train remains yet to go out this season. It is that of Mr. T. F. Williams, trader to Salt Lake, now encamped at Fort Kearny. It will leave in a few days. St. Louis Republican, July 28.

Railroad Excitement at Pittsburg.—The railroad war between Pittsburg and Philadelphia progresses with great bitterness. On the night of July 23, the Pittsburg Common Council resolved "That a committee of ten members select of the Common Council be appointed to confer with the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to inquire into the expediency of modifying the right granted to the said company by an ordinance of June 15, 1848, to lay rails, etc., in Liberty street, to the river, and that the said committee report at the next regular meeting of the Council;" and, also, "That a direct railroad connection between Pittsburg and Steubenville and the Indiana Railroad, by means of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad, presents the best means by which these efforts to direct trade from our city can be sufficiently counteracted."

Massachusetts Conventions.—The Whig State Central Committee have appointed September 13, for holding the Whig State Convention, and have selected Springfield as the place therefor.

The Free-soilers have fixed upon September 16 for their State Convention, at Worcester.

The Democratic State Convention will be held at the same place, August 20.

Canadian Riot.—At Toronto, on the night of July 24, a meeting was held by the anti-clergy reserve party, and a mob, urged on by the High Church party, attacked them, but were repulsed. A conflict ensued, and it was found necessary to read the riot act and call out the military, who quelled the disorder without loss of life. Many windows were broken, and the Mayor was severely injured by a blow from a stone.

Recovered Treasure.—At Roxbury, (Mass.) on July 22, three men, while digging at the corner of Ruggles and Parker streets, at the depth of three or four feet, discovered a box or trunk containing a large amount of money, supposed to have been buried by a notorious character named Walker, who occupied a cottage in the vicinity some time since.

Aerolite.—The Montrose Democrat says: "A meteoric stone, weighing nearly or quite two hundred pounds, was found a few days since, on the farm of Mr. Newton, in Springville. It was deeply imbedded in the earth, and the turf of the ground was still fresh under it."

The churches of Cleveland, Ohio, were all alive with "Bloomers" on Sunday, two weeks since. Some two hundred ladies were out in the new fashion.

Died:

On Sunday, August 3d, PATRICK DILLON, aged 30 years, a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland.

☞ His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Edward Hunt and Patrick Fox, are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, on Villere street, between Bienville and Conti.

On Sunday, August 3, at 5 o'clock P. M., MATHEW MCGERRANY, aged 35 years, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and for the last fifteen years a resident of this city.

☞ His funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, Maiponne street. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

On Sunday, August 3, SARAH ANN, daughter of John and Mary Craigs, aged 2 years.

☞ Her funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on Bacchus street, between Maiponne and Thalia streets. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for nearly months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, Mar 28, 1851. my30 4t Wtf

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A called meeting of the Democracy of the Fifth Ward was held at the Western Veranda, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets.

The meeting was organized by calling Alderman Vontagen to the Chair, and appointing N. M. Wolverton Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, it being to appoint delegates to the Central Parish Committee, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, it was thought expedient to adjourn the meeting to be held again at the same place and for the same purpose, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the True Delta and Delta.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

H. C. VONTAGEN, Secretary.

N. W. WOLVERTON, Secretary. aug4

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, held at the Liberty Hall Coffee-house, on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said Ward in the Central Democratic Parish Committee, when, on motion, John Lusk, Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. L. Holliday appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as delegates: Rufus Lusk, Edward McPherson, John Barry and D. L. Holliday

JOHN LUSK, President.

D. L. HOLLIDAY, Secretary. aug4

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FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES—*Five Free System.*—Professor J. S. de PALOS, at Duncan's buildings, corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Alley, is forming Classes to impart the knowledge of the above Languages, and will commence on WEDNESDAY next, at 7 o'clock P. M. No books are wanted. Inasmuch as language is imparted by speaking and writing. This is the true system of tuition, by which persons are taught to speak fluently and correctly in a few months' study. Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M. aug 2t

Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.

☞ The officers and members of this company are requested to attend a special meeting, to be held at the Engine-house, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at half past 7 o'clock. By order.

GEO. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

Washington Fire Co. No. 20.

☞ The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to attend their regular monthly meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, August 4, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

H. A. LEVY, Secretary.

Attention Tracy Blues!

☞ You will assemble, in summer uniform, at the Armory, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., fully armed and equipped, for review, inspection and drill. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of Captain Phillips. [aug4 A. E. SILVA W, Acting Orderly Sergeant.

Jackson Rifles Attention!

☞ The officers and members of this company are requested to attend a regular monthly meeting, at the Armory, on MONDAY, August 4, at 7 o'clock P. M.... Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Company.

JAMES J. CAREY, Secretary.

Washington Artillery Attention!

☞ You are hereby notified to assemble in full uniform at the Armory, on THURSDAY, August 7, at half past 8 o'clock P. M., for inspection review.....By order of the Captain. A. WIRZ, Sergeant.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE, No. 12, meets every THURSDAY Evening in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Perdido streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

H. F. RUS.....N. G. | Geo. B. BOWDITCH...Sec'y.
F. MCCARTHY.....V. G. | F. W. DELESDERNIER...S.

JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. [jy2

☞ Consignees of merchandise by ship LATE HOWE, Norcross, master, from Liverpool, will please to have their permits taken out within five days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the public stores at the expense and risk of the owners thereof.

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