[illegible] Evening.

[illegible] No. 1 [illegible] at 8 o'clock, at [illegible] street.

[illegible] at 8 o'clock, at the Tem-[illegible]

The Daily Crescent.

[illegible] JOURNAL.

[illegible] Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6.

[illegible] Weekly Crescent [illegible]

[illegible] issued at an early hour this morning. In it will be found sketches, [illegible], and the news of the day from all parts of the world. Copies may be procured at the counter, and at Morgan's Literary Depot, Exchange Place.

Confidential Letters of the Cuban Committee.

It has been already stated that the [illegible] addresses in all of the Cuban groups will soon [illegible] publication. This object can readily be appreciated by our citizens. The expedition of Lopez has met a melancholy and disastrous fate. No other expedition has left our shores. The Pampero is blockaded in St. John's river, Florida. There is no longer a chance to save or rescue Cubans in Havana. The Cuban Creoles have shown themselves too cowardly to strike for their freedom. Nothing remains but to return to their homes the gallant young men who have flocked to this city, to volunteer in what they believed to be a struggle for liberty.

This is the task, we learn, to which the committee have now addressed themselves. The young men have been here some time. New Orleans is not a cheap place to tarry in. They came hither, expecting to find immediately the means of transportation. They brought only a limited amount of money with them. It is not, therefore, to be wondered that they are "out of funds."

The generous and hospitable feelings of our citizens will not permit them to drag out a wearisome, enervating, exhausting, uncertain term of stay here. All classes will come forward to contribute liberally to their relief.

Alleged Misbehavior of the Cuban Authorities.

An extra or translated slip, of the *Diario de la Marina*, has been received in this city. It refers to the repeated atrocities of the Spaniards towards the dead Crittenden and his companions, and its denial of the reported atrocities purports to be (anonymously) endorsed by "several Americans." These Americans might very well have afforded to lend their names in full, if they affirmed what they know to be plain truth and simple justice.

Yet, notwithstanding this remarkable omission, we will briefly lay before our readers the solemn and emphatic denial of the *Diario de la Marina*. We lay it before them editorially, because we do regarded the charge, and for the sake of humanity and decency, we hope it may be susceptible of [illegible].

The Diario de la Marina denounces as a slanderous calumny the story of the barbarous treatment of the dead. It says that after they had been captured, Crittenden's party were treated with the greatest humanity; that they were condemned in pursuance of the terms of the proclamation issued when the expedition was first organized; that no ignominy was added to the punishment of being shot, and that the rites of decent sepulture were freely accorded them. It further adds that the Captain General had consented to surrender some of the bodies to queer story, when he remember that they were all mazed into a [illegible], (since the receipt of news of the out-[illegible] in New Orleans) self respect forbids any such permission.

So the explanation, or denial, of the *Diario de la Marina* runs. It is an affirmation against an [illegible]. Indeed, if it be true, a most infamous [illegible] has been published and misrepresentation has [illegible] of Havana correspondence—a eye-[illegible] the best language properly to characterize it. It is not easily understood how the correspondents of the New Orleans press (our own included,) might honestly be deceived; but how they could be mistaken as to facts, transpiring under their own eyes, we cannot see. The Spanish system of espionage compelled them to gather rumors, under prima *facie* evidence, against a generally and perseveringly boastful Government and they might fairly be deceived as to matters at a distance from Havana. But they could not be so fairly deceived as to matters transpiring in Havana; and if the brutal exhibition and parade of fragments of human flesh did not take place, a stupendous fraud has been imposed upon the American people.

But we have very little confidence in the statements of Spanish organs; they have promulgated too many official untruths to command our confidence. We know, too, that Havana correspondents have stated things which facts do not support, with we make all due allowance for the extraordinary difficulties of their position. But we shall expect our correspondent (for one) to support his statements, though, in the meantime, we may state that we think the mass of concurring testimony is its support almost conclusive.

The Spanish Consul and the Mayor of New Orleans.—The Spanish Consul is said to have reported, at Havana, that our Mayor advised him that if he did not leave, he would necessarily be lynched. We cannot credit this. We cannot believe that our Mayor had so little confidence in the law-abiding and law-maintaining spirit of our community, as to declare to the commercial agent of a foreign country that the control of mob-law left him no safety but in flight.

☞ See First Page.

Failed.—We received no papers from beyond Philadelphia, by yesterday's mail.

The Shades.—This popular and favorite house, one of the most pleasant and convenient in the city, located in a quiet and retired situation, where no "noise and confusion" enters to mar a pleasant evening, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a most tasteful style, and will re-open to-day at eight o'clock. Mr. Hayes, the proprietor, has spared no pains to make it one of the best houses of the city, and we think he has fully succeeded. On Sunday he will serve up a splendid turtle, together with every other delicacy the market can afford.

For the Watering Place.—The following lake steamers leave for the watering places to-day:

The steamer St. Charles, Bertus, master, leaves for Mobile, touching at all the watering places, going and returning, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock A. M. cars.

The steamer Florida, Gibeson, master, leaves for Mobile, via Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. cars.

The steamer California, Eenige, master, leaves for Biloxi, touching at all intermediate points, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P. M. cars.

Ordered to Sea.—The United States revenue cutter Forward, Captain Nones, was ordered to sail from Washington, Delaware, on the 27th, by a dispatch from Washington. She receives her final orders at Norfolk. Her destination is not named.

Reflections upon Gen. Lopez.

We regret that there should exist in any quarter a disposition to reflect upon Gen. Lopez. He was rash, imprudent; these are undeniable facts. But, the gallant struggle, his manly and heroic death, which, so far as the Cuban expedition is concerned, redeem his memory from any more serious imputation. Had he been victorious in the end, he would have proudly worn the mantle of the triumphant patriot; and to have been defeated subjected to us a misfortune not a crime.

It is true that some of the Americans who were with him in his desperate enterprise have made such reflections, and with some bitterness. Letters concerning him have been received in this city from some of Crittenden's command, and one or two Cubans so far as to charge him with desertion. The intimates from Havana says that the men now confined in that city were with difficulty restrained from cheering when they heard that Lopez was taken prisoner.

Some plain facts show that these feelings originated in misapprehension, or a want of reflection. Whatever sufferings were endured, Lopez had his full share. Whatever dangers were dared, Lopez met them as fully as any one under his command. Some of them will escape with life, (and we hope, with but a brief term of imprisonment,) but Lopez had no hope for life, and already he has met death in its most ignominious form. He had no motive for desertion. He had every motive against it. Every soldier's life (to say no more) was as invaluable protection to his own, and, if he were be the most selfish of men, the loss of Crittenden's battalion, the flower of his little army, must have been to him, surrounded by such fearful odds, such a terrible fate impending over his head, such fierce trial wasting and withering his slender resources, a terrible and desperate agony. Had the gallant Crittenden known how hotly he was pressed, he never would for one moment, have questioned why the brave and reckless Cuban chieftain came not to his rescue. Had the brave young men who were with him in all his trials, reflected upon his fearless devotion, his unshrinking daring and fearful sacrifice, the misfortunes of the fallen and captive soldier would have commanded only their earnest sympathy and respect.

The source of all the reflections cast upon Lopez, is properly to be referred to his reckless daring, his want of prudent calculation, his sanguine reliance upon circumstances. He had expected, and promised succor, supplies, reinforcements from the Cubans, and they never came. The coward Cubans fled at his approach, and his ill-appointed, ill-provisioned, inexperienced troops fell before gaunt famine and overwhelming numbers. His privations were the same as theirs; his fate was more terrible.

The Delta, in extenuation of his rash calculations, makes the following statement:

"Sometime before General Lopez embarked for the island, he sent a trustworthy friend to Havana, who regularly reported to him the movements and dispositions of the Creoles. This was done to make assurance doubly sure, as to the truth of the declarations of the Creoles, which had been, in many cases, voluntarily communicated to him.

"This gentleman is now in our city. Last night he met the Cuban Committee, and related to them, in a remarkably lucid and intelligent manner, the state of things on the island, and the cause of the failure of Lopez's expedition. He stated that as to the existence of the desire for independence in the island, there could be no doubt, and that thousands were ready to take part in any measure having that end in view, which presented the slightest prospect of feasibility or success. But, that they lacked leaders—men of head and discretion, who would know the proper time to strike, and comprehend the adequate combinations for a revolutionary movement; that further, they were destitute of arms and ammunition; that the vexatious system of espionage of the Spanish authorities enables them to pounce upon any suspected person with such promptitude as to cut him off from all communication with his friends."

This amounts to a confession that the expedition was a grand, a fearful mistake—that it should have been an army of conquest, not of succor. It was, indeed, a terrible mistake—a tragedy of and it was be crime.

Freemen may well respect the memory of the brave, but unfortunate dead; not hoot and howl above his grave. It may yet be an altar of freedom; his own life's blood the first libation poured out for the cause of an oppressed people; and his errors be all forgotten in the nobleness of his heroic sacrifice. If he deceived others, he was himself most bitterly deceived, and paid a fearful penalty.

Pampero.—The Delta learns that this steamer, with men and artillery for Cuba, has been blockaded by the United States authorities in St. John's river. Rather lucky thing for them, considering the fate of Lopez and his men, and their own insufficient force. The fate of Cuba is sealed: the time will come.

Cuban Meetings.—A large meeting was held at Louisville on the night of the 27th, and another was to be held the next night. Another was held at Pittsburgh on the 28th. Hon. W. W. Irwin presided over the meeting. Speeches were made by the President of the meeting, Col. Black, W. W. Dallas and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested. We have also in addition to the above, intelligence of meetings having been held at Jersey City, N. J., Hamburg, S. C., and Huntsville, Texas. Consul Owen has received universal condemnation for the course he is reported to have pursued.

Accident.—The Woodville (Miss.) Republican of the 31 instant, learns that as the steamer Saint James was on her upward trip from New Orleans, on Saturday last, she accidentally ran over a porogue, containing two or three persons, all of whom were drowned.

Arrested.—A youth named Joshua Johns, Jr., was arrested near Woodville, Miss., on the 31st ult., charged with killing a negro of Mr. T. J. Haynes. He killed the negro with a hoe, while working together on the public road.

The Mission to Cuba.—The Virginia Free Press states that, in addition to his authority as Naval Commissioner, Commodore Parker, who sailed from Norfolk in the Saranac, is to act in the character of a Special Commissioner from the Government to Cuba. He is instructed to inquire into the manner of the trial and execution of the fifty Americans, and to disavow, at the same time, any act inconsistent with our treaty or neutral obligations. Com. Parker is an officer of proper nerve, and possesses a sound discretion.

Serious Charge.—Some little excitement was created at St. Louis, on the 27th ult., by the arrest of Thomas Webster, until recently a respectable and prominent merchant of that city. He is charged with perpetrating a forgery, in using the name of R. B. Cutherwood, a liquor merchant of that city, without authority. He was admitted to bail.

Important Arrest.—Some officers in the pursuit of a gang of counterfeiters, searched the premises of O. E. Tompkins, at West Union, Ohio, recently, and found on it counterfeit plates finished, and some partly finished, together with all the material for the manufacture of counterfeit bank notes. $4000 counterfeit bills of the denomination of tens, fives, and ones, on the State Bank of Ohio, and ones on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was also discovered. Mr. Tompkins, and his wife, as a confederate, were duly "jugged."

Profitable Newspaper.—We learn, says the New York Mirror, that Mr. Butler, who has recently bought *one-fourth* of the New York Journal of Commerce, pays $40,000 for his share in that prosperous establishment, the net income of which is between $30,000 and $40,000 a year.

Distinguished Persons.—Mrs. Fillmore, son and daughter, are still at Newport, and pass their time in a very retired manner. Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. General Scott, and Miss Scott, are also among the visitors to that cool island; so are Monsieur and Madame Calderon de la Barca.

Humorous Statement.

The following comes to us from a very respectable source, and we have no doubt that the article or communication referred to found its way into the paper without the notice of the then conductors of the Crescent having been entrusted to it:

Ex. Crescent.—In your weekly paper of the 15th March, 1851, was published what purports to be a statement of the case of McKee vs. Amonett, and of the opinion of the Supreme Court delivered therein on Monday, 10th March.

That statement is erroneous and exceedingly unjust to Messrs. Wm. and J. S. Amonett, the defendants in said suit.

The statement in the publication says, "*the defendants were charged with fraud and villainy*," also, that the defendants had inveigled the slaves sought to be recovered from the State of Mississippi, and brought them into Louisiana, etc.

These statements are wholly unfounded. I have this morning (5th September, 1851,) carefully read over in the Supreme Court Room, the whole of the pleadings in that cause, which consist of the petition of McKee, the plain iff; the answer and amended answer of the defendants, Messrs. Amonett; the petition of intervention of Isaac B. Paine, and the answer of McKee, plaintiff, to said petition of intervention. I also read the opinion of the Court.

There is nothing in any of the pleadings which charges or indicates *fraud or villainy*, or any such thing against the defendants, Amonett. The suit was simply a petitory action brought by McKee against Messrs. Amonett to recover two slaves, to which the plaintiff deemed his title better than that of the defendants.

The Court, in its opinion, no where states that defendants were guilty of fraud or villainy; or that they inveigled the slaves from Mississippi and brought them to Louisiana.

The plaintiff's title was decided by the Court to be better than that of defendants, and the latter were decreed to pay the value of the slaves.

Supposing that you are always ready to correct any error which may have accidentally found its way into your able and useful journal, especially such errors as reflect on individuals, I hope you will make the necessary correction of the errors which have occurred in the present instance.

If you desire to inspect the Record itself, I refer you to the case in the Supreme Court, which has the title above named and is numbered on the docket of that Court 2095.

Yours respectfully, etc., JUSTICE.

For the Crescent.

A New Process of Tanning Leather: *Its Importance, as an Article of Trade, to the Commerce of New Orleans and the Manufacturing Interests of the South, Generally.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—In perusing an editorial article in your paper of the 1st instant, on "The Wants of New Orleans," it forcibly occurred to me that it would not only be timely and appropriate, but also interesting, in view of the object contemplated above, to this community, and to the South generally, to have laid before them, and for their serious consideration, some of the commercial advantages to New Orleans, of this new process of tanning leather, and its great superiority over all others.

And first, the Process—This new method of tanning is the discovery of Mr. Harmon Hibbard, of Monroe county, New York, and patented. The process is purely chemical, and as I am assured by the agent of the patentee, based upon principles the most perfectly philosophic, plain, and satisfactory; and is as well adapted to Southern as more Northern latitudes. Sheep, goat, calf, and all other kinds of light stock, are, upon this principle, thoroughly and completely tanned in from three to four days; cow hides, in from ten to fifteen days; harness, from fifteen to twenty days; and sole leather in from thirty to forty days.

The time saved by this process of tanning is a great superiority over all others, and the leather produced by it is also superior, as it is represented to be perfectly impervious to water, rendering overshoes unnecessary; and retains, in every variety of weather, a peculiar, soft, buckskin feeling. I have now in my possession a number of specimen skins, left with me by the agent, and which may be inspected by any one who may wish to examine them. Specimens have been exhibited in several of the Northern and Western States, and at State Fairs, in Albany, New York, and Cincinnati, Ohio; and practical tanners and dealers in leather, have expressed the most favorable opinion of this process. And in every instance when they have been exhibited at Fairs, I am informed that they have commanded the first premiums in medals and diplomas, a concurring, saying too much in favor of this great improvement in tanning leather, to assert that it must necessarily, when thoroughly understood and known, produce a complete revolution in the immense traffic of tanning; and that as soon as its great advantages are practically appreciated in this country, the necessity of importing large quantities of leather from Russia, Germany, and particularly from France, must cease, and we become as exporting, instead of an importing, country—an important feature. But I can't enlarge.

In this great enterprise, New Orleans should be the first to engage, on a large scale. Its inducements are clear and conclusive—among which are, its proximity to, and constant commercial intercourse with, the great cattle regions of South America and the Mexican States, which will give us great commercial advantage, in connection with this rapid process of tanning, over European countries. Another great advantage to New Orleans is not only the immediate increase of population, upon the establishment of a tannery upon a large manufacturing scale, but it will also be a new feature—and a bright one, too—in the commercial character of our city.

In connection with this tannery, should be established an extensive shoe and boot manufactory. Upon this point, however, I will not dwell, at present. A single thought must satisfy any one that it is highly practicable, and must be made to contribute largely to the main object—the increase of population and commerce. S. W. D.

Marine Disasters.—The brig Matamoros, from Camden, Me., bound for Charleston, S. C., was burnt on the 29th off Folly Breakers. The schr. Fidelia, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., took fire on the 29th, after crossing the New Inlet Bar. The vessel was scuttled and run on shore, and the cargo materially damaged, if not a total loss. The English brig Mary, from Halifax, bound to Barbadoes, struck on a rock on the coast of Barbadoes on the 17th ult. The captain and two of the crew sunk with the vessel. The rest of the crew, three in number, took to the boat and died of brain fever, from the want of water and provisions. The other hand was cast upon the Island of Bonaire and saved.

The New York Cuba Expedition.—The announcement made by one of the New York papers that two or three vessels have sailed with munitions of war from that city, a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says, is correct, though doubted by some of those who are engaged in raising supplies. The letter adds:

"Two vessels, one containing coal, and the other two thousand muskets, clothing and ammunition, sailed soon after the news of the shooting at Havana. These vessels were freighted by foreign capitalists, and carry a foreign flag—in fact, they are not American vessels. Among other things they took our 500 barrels of flour packed in sacks. They are to proceed to a point well known to Lopez, and over which the Spanish Government can have no actual control, except by a fleet outside. I have reason to believe that a large steamer, on Sunday night last, sailed from this neighborhood with a large body of men. During the night boats passed between her and the shore as many as fifty times. These statements are given on the best authority. Little can be expected from those who are seemingly most active in favor of Lopez here. They are not entrusted with the secrets of the great money power that is at work—confined to a single Cuban, whose family has had its blood spilled by Spain. The excitement in the city is as great as ever, and it is as likely to continue. The success of Lopez is believed in—and his capture is universally doubted."

Death of Two Editors.—W. H. Bain, Esq., of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Carolinian, and J. D. Harrow, Esq., of the Fredericksburg (Md.) Herald, died week before last.

Death from Administration of Medicine.—A coroner's inquest upon the body of Patrick Fitzsimmons, who died suddenly at Boston, returned as a verdict that his death was "from congestion and rupture of blood vessels of the lungs, induced from an emetic of ipecac, incautiously administered by his wife, without having consulted a physician."

TELEGRAPHIC.

Arrival of the Asiatic.

NEW YORK Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Cunard steamer arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d August, eleven days earlier than the arrivals of the Atlantic. The following is a summary of her commercial intelligence:

LIVERPOOL, August 23.

Liverpool Markets.—The cotton market has continued active since the departure of the Atlantic, and the sales of the three days embrace 45,000 bales. Prices, too, have advanced, the improvement for the week being fully one farthing for lower and middling grades, and ½ for the better qualities. The market closes firm at these rates. The harvest promises most favorably, and flour and wheat remain depressed. The former has declined 6d and the latter 2d. Corn has improved 6d.

Trade and Money.—Trade in the manufacturing districts is active and improving, and the spinners are fully and profitably employed. The London money market is easy, and consols are quoted at 96 3-8 to 96½.

Havre Cotton Market.—The demand has been active in the Havre cotton market, and prices have advanced fully 2 francs. Tres Ordinaire Orleans is now quoted at 83 francs.

Great Yacht Race—General News.—The political news is unimportant. Europe quiet throughout. The World's Fair still attracts crowds of British and foreign visitors.

The American Yacht America challenged all the yachts in the British dominions, without exception, for a race, and the challenge was accepted. A grand regatta came off on Friday morning, the 22d August, and the American beat the whole fleet easily. [Delta.

Meeting in Dublin.—A great meeting of Catholics has been held in Dublin. There was much excitement, and some disturbances occurred.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

Death of Judge Woodbury.—Private dispatches have been received, announcing the death of Judge Woodbury, at Portsmouth, N.H. [Pic.

JACKSON, (Mis.) Sept. 4.

Mississippi Convention Election.—Returns are received from thirty-six counties, which show a popular majority in favor of the Union candidates, of about 9000. So far, sixty-four Union members have been elected, and seven members of the State Rights party. [Delta.

[Well done, Mississippi!]

A New England Senator.—A letter from the Hon. Mr. Phelps, Senator from Vermont, to Hon. Lucius Peck, of Massachusetts, has been published in the Eastern papers. He ably reviews the Fugitive Slave Law, its constitutionality, and the action of Vermont on these questions. He concludes by saying: "We have but one alternative—carry out the law, or repudiate the Constitution."

The Concord (N. H.) Fire.—The safe of the Mechanics' Bank, containing $150,000 in bills, $10,000 in specie, and some $100,000 in railroad bonds, had fallen into the cellar, and the condition of the contents was not known. Whole loss of property about $100,000—perhaps one-half insured. Three newspaper offices were burned out.

Death of the Michigan Conspirator.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) Advertiser of the 27th ult. says:

"We learn by a gentleman from Detroit that Dr. Fitch, the leader of the gang of railroad conspirators, died yesterday. He is the third one who has died since the commencement of the trial—a singular fatality. It is supposed that they poisoned themselves."

Fierce Resolutions.—They "mix" their resolutions "strong" in Baton Rouge. Here is one adopted at a recent Cuban meeting:

Resolved, That all those who take upon themselves the ennobling title of an "American citizen," and refuse to aid or sympathize with an oppressed people struggling for liberties, are fit only for the association of the fiendish Hyena.

Divorces.—At the late session of the Superior Court, at Exeter, N. H., sixteen persons were divorced from the holy bonds of matrimony. The causes for divorce in most of these cases were desertion, adultery, and habitual drunkenness. There is no State in the Union, where the laws allow parties to get divorced as freely as in New Hampshire.

Minnesota Territory.—The Hon. Luke Lea, who recently negotiated two treaties with the Indians of Minnesota, has returned to Washington. We learn from the Republic, that Mr. Lea speaks in the highest terms of the country. The climate, considering the latitude, is thought by those who have breathed its atmosphere to be the finest and healthiest in the world; there is no disease of chills and fever; in point of beauty it is represented as conveying the best idea of what the imagination pictures as the far-renowned garden of Eden, with its exuberant richness. The air at all times is pure. Fish and wild fowl are found in the rivers and lakes of that well-watered section. It is a remarkable fact that the winter there is re-on the Atlantic. The snows are "dry," accompanied by very little wind and no rain, and are scarcely ever deep. Gentlemen living in Minnesota say that they have suffered less during the cold weather in that Territory than they did when they resided in the South. The spring breaks suddenly, and vegetation puts forth with wonderful rapidity.

Our Indian Pensioners.—At the last session of Congress appropriations were made to the following tribes of Indians: Christian Indians, Chippewas of Saginaw, Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi, Menomonies, New York, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, Seminoles, Iowas, Kickapoos, Kansas, Miamies, Eel Rivers, Omahas, Ottoes, Missourias, Osages, Piankeshaws, Pawnees, Potawatamies, Potawatamies of Huron, Quapaws, Six Nations, Senecas, Stockbridges, Sioux of Mississippi, Sacs and Foges of Missouri, Sacs and Foges of Mississippi, Shawnees, Wyandots, Winnebagoes and Weas.

Large and extensive donations have also been made to the various tribes in Oregon, California, New Mexico, and in the possessions of the United States, extending to the Pacific. In addition to his own family, Uncle Sam has a very large set of wards to look after.

Occurrences at Cape May.—On the 25th ult., at Cape May, a party, consisting of Mr. Thompson, proprietor of the U. S. Hotel, his son, the lady of Gen. Harney, of Mexican war celebrity, and Mrs. Tiernan, went into the surf to enjoy an ablution. By the too great temerity of the ladies the company soon found themselves entirely out of their depths. Once off their feet, they were soon hurried away from shore. By the united efforts of Mr. Thompson and some gentlemen from shore, the ladies were finally rescued. When taken ashore, both the ladies were completely black from the effects, and almost all consciousness had departed from them. Medical attendance was procured, and the ladies have since been pronounced out of danger.

Riot and Outrage.—A large camp-meeting was held at Elliott's Mills, Md., week before last. Good order prevailed until the night of the 27th, when a band of desperadoes, being driven from the camp for outrageous conduct, proceeded a short distance and fired the barn, stable and out-houses belonging to Mr. Hipsley. Several horses, carriages and wagons, and a considerable amount of grain, were consumed. They had not been arrested.

Fair Hit.—The Boston correspondent of the Albany Dutchman, giving a description of the Hon. Rufus Choate, says that "his autograph somewhat resembles the map of the Ohio, and looks like a piece of crayon sketching done in the dark with a three-pronged fork. His hand writing can't be deciphered without the aid of a pair of compasses and a quadrant."

For Europe.—Bayard Taylor, the author, is to sail this week from New York for Europe. He intends to proceed directly to Egypt, and explore as much of it as he is able to do in the course of ten or twelve months.

Extraordinary Marriage.—Mr. Wm. Walters (a dwarf, 23 years old, not more than 30 inches tall, and weighs 35 pounds,) was married recently to Miss Elizabeth Sawyers, (a full grown woman,) in Ashe, N. C.

Phonetic Lexicon.—A gentleman of Massachusetts, recently deceased, bequeathed the sum of $10,000 for the publication of a Phonetic Lexicon, to be finished within four years.

Hogs for Packing.—We hear of sales during the past few days of some 7000 or 8000 hogs for packing, in Shelby county, at $3 gross. The packing business in this vicinity next season will be larger than ever, and hogs will command full prices. [Louisville Courier, 27th.

Strange.—The Roanoke (Va.) Beacon states that a hen, belonging to Mr. John Parish, of that county, has hatched a brood of ducks from eggs of her own laying. This is certainly the most remarkable product of the day.

The Army Worm—Cotton Caterpillars.—A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, furnishes that paper with an interesting article on this subject. We subjoin it:

"There are, in the United States, twenty distinct species of insects that are indiscriminately called the Army Worm. A large number of our lepidopterea deposit their eggs in the same vicinity; hence the caterpillars produced from them are crowded together in communities, which habit has led to the name Army Worm. Many of these species feed exclusively on the leaves of particular species of trees. The elm, lime, at Philadelphia, and to the eastward, have, for many years, been almost annually stripped of their leaves by one species. Our black jack oak leaves have, this season, been so blighted by another species that the woods present the appearance of a severe frost. Insects have abounded much more this season than in former years, owing to the fact that there was not, during the last winter in the South, sufficient frost to destroy the larvæ. Hence the early appearance and incredible number of mosquitoes, and a unusual crop of the Army Worm.

The species of which we now hear so many complaints, differs widely from the cotton caterpillar, both in its appearance and in all its habits. It is darker in color, is less distinct y striped on the back, and in moving crawls steadily onward, instead of reaching forward with its feet, then doubling itself up by drawing in its hind legs and advancing forward, like the cotton caterpillar; it is, also, far less active than the latter species. It usually makes its appearance in spring, feeds on oats and young grass; when full grown it burrows in the ground, and after ten days the chrysalis becomes a fly, resembling in shape the common house fly, but about four times the size, with two dark, longitudinal stripes on the thorax.

On the other hand, the cotton caterpillar suspends its cocoon to a bush, and is thus exposed to the atmosphere; the slightest degree of cold will destroy it in any stage of its existence. It is a tropical insect, and visits us only at long and irregular intervals. I am confident it can never become naturalized in our Southern country. I do not believe it has made its appearance this year.

The army worms of which our planters and farmers make so many complaints, do not throw out successive crops of young (as the cotton caterpillar); they produce generally but one brood; this season they have given us two. If I am not much deceived, they will all have entered the ground in one or two days from hence, and we will hear no more complaints of them this year. To guard against them many remedies have been suggested. I have seen them effectually kept out of an oat field by surrounding it with a ditch—the worms tumbled in, and were too clumsy to make their escape. When a field of grass is about to be attacked, it is safest to mow it immediately. The ploughing of a field in autumn which has been visited by the army worm will effectually destroy the larvæ which have been deposited there. The army worm is averse to feeding on the cotton plant, but prefers grasses of any kind, and is not unwilling to take a bite at the cabbage leaves. When a rice field has been attacked, water should be let in, and the worm will disappear. Lime dusted over them will in many instances destroy them.

Paine's Gas Light Again.—Mr. H. M. Paine, the "great-shot-at," has announced that he is now prepared to enter into contracts for lighting the world with gas at a cost of fifty per cent. less than any artificial light known.

Tobacco Sales.—The sales of tobacco at St. Louis this season sum up 2787 hogsheads, against 3327 during the same time in 1850, showing a falling off of 540 hogsheads.

Temperance Address.—Gen. Sam. Houston addressed the citizens of Huntsville, Texas, on the subject of Temperance, on the 18th ult.

Died:

On Monday, September 1, at 32 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M., of tuberculous consumption, Mr. ADAM KEMP, of St. Louis, (late Miss Amarylis B. Feast,) consort of Senor Angel del Rio, of Havana.

The deceased was a native of Tallahassee, Fla., where she was raised from childhood. Beloved and cherished for her many virtues and amiable qualities, of which she was possessed to an eminent degree, her amiable manners and gentle deportment won for her the regard and esteem of all, from the highest to the lowest, who were fortunate enough to make her acquaintance. She had been married but thirty eight days, when, in the bloom of youth and confidence, and in the midst of happiness enjoyed only by the newly married, an all-wise Providence has been pleased to take her from the joys of the terrestial to those of the celestial world—what an awful termination to the honey-moon.

In this we have an instance of the truth of the old adage, "In the midst of life we are in death."

In her demise a bereaved husband has been deprived of a most devoted wife, an aged mother of an amiable and obedient daughter, and numerous relatives of the most affectionate and beloved of sisters. May her ashes rest in peace, and the God of Love and Mercy comfort and console the afflicted. Amen. T. D. V.

☞ Tallahassee, Fla., papers please copy.

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 Lovee 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, having been confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly sound. It is a case worthy of Dr. Fryer. [Editor Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 dk Wtf

INDEPENDENT FREREET CLUB.

☞ All voters friendly to the election of JAMES P. FRERET for Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, will meet at John Jegers's, No. 3 Magazy Buildings, second Ward, Third Municipality, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 11, at 7 o'clock, to appoint officers, organize, etc. s6

Office of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company of New Orleans.

☞ Whereas, the Government of Mexico, through the Vice Consul of that Republic at this city, have caused to be published here a decree of the General Congress, dated May 31, 1842, declaring a previous decree of the 5th November, 1846, null and void; and whereas, said decree of the Mexican Government, vacating date November 5, 1846, totally concerns the grant and privileges originally conceded to Don José de Garay, but now in possession of this Company:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, on the part of the Company, is instructed to give notice that the Company deny the right of the Mexican Government to deprive them of their privileges without cause, and declare that the reason given or pretext assumed of is not valid, and the Company considers that the General Congress can not be justified in passing such a decree or judgment. And they further hold and maintain, protest and ratify the Protest, already published against the Mexican Government, made on the 14th day of Tehuantepec, on the 11th day of June, 1851, by Major J. G. Barnard, U. S. A., their Chief Engineer, and William H. Sidell, Associate Engineer, and the Company will, in accordance with said decree, hold the Government of Mexico liable for all loss or damages said Company may suffer in consequence of said illegal and unjust decree of said Government, under date 31st May, 1851.

Notice is also given, to whom it may concern, that the Company will continue the realization of their plans, and use all proper and just means to facilitate the progress of their enterprise, to open a communication by railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, having every confidence in the legality and goodness of their claim, and relying upon their fellow-citizens and their own Government that justice shall prevail.

By order of the Board of Management: B. FALLON, Sec'y.

New Orleans, September 3, 1851. s4 10dp

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL CUBA COMMITTEE.

☞ The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the *CUBAN CAUSE*:

COMMITTEE OF COLLECTIONS.

D. Mitchell,	James Stockton,	Wm. Monaghan,
D. I. Ricardo,	P. Lamonda,	Capt. Henry Lerroe,
J. L. Levy,	Dr. G. W. Austin,	Geo. Dussman,
J. J. Fenderich,	Jean H. Marks,	J. S. McDuff,
J. L. Colman,	J. V. Pepe,	A. G. Rowand,
Gardner smith,	E. H. Fogg,	Capt. Enfield,
L. A. Sanders,	E. H. Rosser,	Chas Lucas,
Geo W. Christy,	Peter Marcy,	Michael Arpill,
D. DePonte,	John T. Collier,	Thos Bloss,
Richard Condon,	J. O. Pierson,	James Brosnan,
Samuel Beatty,	D. Bryson,	H. Wickers,
Emile Hotzer,	J. Annis,	Henry Jackson,
E. Wood Perry,	J. Gilmore,	Chester Bailey,
T. D. Harper,	T. L. Lansley,	I. Gaudion,
Dr. A. L. Saunders,	T. G. Mackey,	H. S. Williams,
Arthur O'Donnell,	Dr. J. V. Wren,	James McQuoid,
David Orcutt,	I. S. Cotton,	Peter Kaiser,
J. H. Mitchell,	Dr. J. S. Peck,	Edward Lanager,
M. M. Simpson,	E. S. Burnett,	J. H. Dalbery,
W. Holmes,	W. Laughlin,	W. C. Tuttle,
A. Gunn,	R. W. Gutbrickle,	Wm. H. Hull,
Wm. Walding,	Joseph Sutton,	James Davis,
Col. R. W. James,	E. L. D'Aosta,	Thos Murray,
Thos. McCormick,	Oliver H. Perry,	John O. Arnold,
Thos. Hacker,	Col. S. W. Oakey,	J. Milton Reid,
Dr. Enapp,	Wm. Barnes,	L. P. Addison.

All the members of the Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his office, every afternoon at 5 o'clock, as it is of the almost importance to know what amount they have received.

By order of the General Committee,

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

no30

Sugar-house Molasses.

50 BARRELS and 25 half do. Sugar-house MOLASSES, of a superior quality, for sale at THE CRESCENT REFINERY, Nos. 139 and 141 Commerce street, Three doors above Julia. s6 3t

WANTED—A practical Gardener, one competent to take general charge of a vegetable and general flower garden, and to improve liberal wages to take charge of one near the city of Mobile. A German or Frenchman would be preferred—none need apply who cannot come well recommended. s6 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE LEAD—Wetherill & Bro.'s Philadelphia White Lead—A full assortment of this celebrated Lead constantly on hand, and for sale by the agents, s6 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—Crushed, Powdered, Clarified and Yellow sugars, for sale by s6 10t FERD. KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

DROP SHOT—From the St. Louis Shot Tower, always on hand and for sale by s6 10t FERD KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—Of extra quality, for sale by s6 10t FERD. KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

O'FALLON FLOUR—This favorite brand of Flour always on hand, and for sale by s6 10t FERD. KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

NAILS—1000 kegs Full River Nails, in store and for sale by s6 10t FERD. KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

CASTOR OIL—20 bbls. pure Oil, in store and for sale by s6 10t FERD. KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

GROUND ALUM SALT—A few hundred sacks, for sale by s6 10t FERD. KENNETT & CO. 92 Magazine st.

QUININE—1500 oz. for sale by s6 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.

☞ The members of the above Company will attend the regular meeting, on SUNDAY next, September 7, at 3 P. M.

JOHN F. DRIGGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE No. 13 meets THURSDAY Evening in the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Payanne streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

F. P. ROUS, N. G. | GEO. B. BURGESTON, Sec'y.
F. McCARTHY, V. G. | M. G. FOSTER, Treas.
JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. p9

☞ At a meeting held at O. Gelzell's, Second Ward, Second Municipality, W. W. McGarity was called to the Chair and H. O. Hall appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to form an INDEPENDANT FREERT CLUB No. 1, Second Municipality.

On motion of Wm. D. Grimsley, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be selected to name officers of the Club, and report the same on Tuesday next, the 9th inst.

Wm. D. GRIMSLEY, Wm. CHARNLEMAN, F. GUYONS, Geo. LEFORT, E. P. PHILLIPS, } Committee.

W