DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every day, (Sunday excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

Of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

it circulates largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates so extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1853

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The oft-repeated protestations of the press, and loud and just complaints of the people, have at length induced the City Council to act, and after a three months' session measures are taken to enforce sanitary regulations and stay, if possible, the spreading of the yellow fever. In a word, the Council was convened by the Mayor yesterday and passed an ordinance constituting a Board of Health and defining its powers and duties. A synopsis of the ordinance will be found in our report of the Council proceedings.

We hail this step on the part of the Council as one of the very first evidences given us, that they are legislating agreeably to the wishes and for the benefit of the whole community, and not a part thereof; but we fear this evidence comes too late to be of benefit in the premises. We fear that before the proper sanitary regulations can be accomplished the ravages of the fever will well nigh have spent its force; yet if one life, only one, can be saved even at the sacrifice of the ten thousand dollars so generously voted by the Council, to be used at the discretion of the Board, we shall feel thankful for the passage of the ordinance. Still we can but think that half that sum judiciously expended in cleaning the streets six months ago would have accomplished the object now sought to be attained, aside from saving many hundred valuable lives. Better late than never, however; and now that incipient steps have been taken to improve the health of the city, and the respectable sum of ten thousand dollars has been placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, we trust that body will go to work with a hearty good will, and at the end of their service have the consolation of knowing that they have discharged their duties faithfully, honorably and promptly.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—We are somewhat surprised at the apparent desire on the part of a city cotemporary to create the impression that the city is not unusually unhealthy at the present time, and an epidemic does not threaten us. Such declarations are not only calculated to lull the public into false notions of security, but lure strangers into the city, where nine chances to one await them of being prostrated with the prevailing disease. There is nothing at the present time to be gained in withholding the fact that the fever is raging, and that fearfully, but not sufficiently so to create an unusual degree of alarm. We are no alarmists, but feel it incumbent upon us as public journalists to state these facts and counsel strangers to keep away, for the present at least. It is true the worst ravages of the disease has thus far been confined to particular localities, yet as far as our experience extends no part of the city is entirely exempt from it. We are constrained to believe that for the past three or four days, however, it has not increased, and with the strict enforcements of the sanitary regulations provided for by the City Council in the organization of a Board of Health, confidently expect that it may be kept within moderate bounds until a white frost in the fall announces its final departure from our midst. Then, and not until then, can strangers visit us in security, and for one we are determined that they shall not, and be ignorant of the risk they run in so doing.

QUARANTINE.—The commanders of vessels and others interested will observe in the ordinance passed yesterday, constituting a Board of Health, a clause causing all vessels from foreign ports to stop at Slaughter-House Point, and not to approach the wharf until after being visited and inspected by the Physician of the Port, from whom a certificate of failure or a refusal to comply, is provided. This we conceive is one of the most salutary provisions in the ordinance, and should be rigidly enforced.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Mayor requests the attendance of those gentlemen who were elected in joint session of the Council yesterday to constitute a Board of Health to meet him at his office at twelve o'clock to-day.

It is to be hoped that every gentleman who was honored with an election will promptly respond to the call.

The weather continues unsettled. We have had one continual succession of showers for the past five or six weeks, by no means agreeable nor conducive to health.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.—This pleasant summer resort, although rapidly filling up with visitors, can yet furnish accommodations for a few additional families. Persons wishing to avail themselves of its delights during the remaining months should make early application. We know of no more pleasant retreat than this hotel, nor of any more accommodating host than its polite proprietor.

LATE PUBLICATION.—We have been favored by Thomas L. White, Bookseller, No. 105 Canal street, with an interesting work of recent publication, from the pen of Annette Maillard, entitled "Miles Tremenher, or the Love-Test." A hasty glance at its contents warrants tee belief that it will repay a careful perusal and prove interesting to the end. Mr. White has the work for sale.

THE EVENING POST AND THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—The war of the factions continues to rage with unabated fury among the Northern papers, the most prominent of which are the New York Evening Post and the Albany Atlas. The Union, since it excommunicated the Post and Buffalo Republic, has withdrawn from the contest, but has found a successor in the Richmond Enquirer. That paper, in a recent issue, undertook to read the Post out of the democratic party, in the following pointed language:

"It is time that such newspapers (the Post) should learn that they cannot fasten themselves on the democratic party. It is time that they should be spurned with indignation and scorn as the instruments and echoes of the worst factions of the day."

The Post copies the extract, but refuses to be kicked out of the democratic folds in this unceremonious manner, and sets forth in a half column editorial the reason which induces it to cling to democracy despite the opposition it meets with, the most prominent of which is to watch the rogues in the party, and to prevent false doctrines from being incorporated into its creed, and corrupt measures from being favored by its members.

We fear the Post has not duly considered the immense undertaking it thus voluntarily assumes. It would take a half dozen as sagacious prints as the Post to watch half the political rogues to be found in the democratic ranks in New York State alone, to say nothing of the false doctrines incorporated into its creed, and corrupt measures favored by its members.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Railroad Tax in Mobile.

MOBILE, July 25.

An election was held to-day to take the vote of the property-holders of this city on the question of imposing a tax to raise one million of dollars toward the construction of the Girard railroad. The result was a majority in favor of the tax, of more than twelve to one, the vote standing 425 in favor, and only 33 against the measure.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

NEW YORK, July 25, 12:15 P. M.

The steamship Northern Light has arrived here from San Juan with dates from San Francisco of the 1st inst.

Fugitive Slave Case—Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA July 25, 8 11 P. M.

Much excitement exists in this city with regard to the arrest of a fugitive slave for whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued. Mr. Wynkoop, the U. S. Marshal, refused to surrender the slave under the writ, and the Court has committed him to prison.

Minister to France.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

It is reported here that John A. Dix has been appointed Minister to France, but the fact is to be kept secret until the August elections are over.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 24.

The cotton market has been firm, and yesterday's sales embraced 800 bales at full prices. Pork was steady, with sales of 850 bbls yesterday at $15 75 per bbl for mess, and $13 25 to $13 37½ for prime.

NEW YORK July 25.

The cotton market has been quiet to-day, but prices are unchanged.

The Eastern mail failed from beyond Charleston yesterday.

We return thanks to the Purser of the steamship Texas for late Vera Cruz and other Mexican papers.

Thanks to Adams & Co.'s Express for late California papers.

LOUISIANA CROPS.—The Farmerville Enquirer of the 15th says:

We have no cause to complain for the want of rain in this section. Up to the first of this month, we had a drouth of some four weeks, when it commenced raining, as the farmer says, a good season, for eleven successive days. If we should have no more rain this season, good crops of corn will be raised, and fair crops of cotton; but the fear is, that we will have too much rain, as at the time of writing it is cloudy and threatening rain. Cotton as yet is not injured materially, but it can't stand the rain many more days.

Georgia.—We are informed from various sections that the prospects of the crops are brightening; the rains which has fallen for the last two weeks has brought them out astonishingly, indeed, if the seasons continue as favorable as they have been for ten or a dozen days past, our country will nearly, if not quite, make enough to supply the wants of her people. We have been informed by several farmers, that corn which was absolutely yellow has a way up the stalk, and looked two weeks since as if it was lifeless and dying, now presents an entirely different appearance; the yellow has disappeared and the stalk looks as green and flourishing as could be desired. The cotton, too, seems to be doing finely. With good seasons all may yet turn out well; but it is best not to *holler* till we get out of the woods.

We notice that different counties in the State begin to render more cheerful accounts of their crops. [Sandersville Georgian.

Florida.—The Charleston Mercury of the 21st says:

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Marion county, Fla., informs us that the crops promise a most abundant yield. Corn is ready for harvesting, and cotton is growing most luxuriantly. He brought with him a stalk of long staple cotton, which is ten feet two inches high, and when standing covered a space of twenty-seven feet in circumference. It had upwards of three hundred bolls and squares on it, and our informant states that stalks with from three to four hundred bolls, are no uncommon occurrence in his field, which is of pine land, and has been cultivated eleven years successively.

QUARANTINE AT NATCHEZ.—We have previously announced that the corporate authorities of Natchez, Miss., have established a Quarantine. As a subject of interest to steamboat commanders, shippers and others, we copy from the last Natchez Courier its provisions, as follows:

Pursuant to the laws of the State of Mississippi, and the instructions of the Mayor and Selectmen of the city of Natchez, public notice is hereby given, that the Quarantine Laws will be vigorously enforced from and after the 21st inst. The Quarantine Officer will enforce the following rules rigidly:

During the existence of the Quarantine, no boat shall be permitted to land at any other place than that designated as the Quarantine station, except by permission of the Health Officer.

All persons coming to this city, whether on an ascending or descending boat, who may have been within the preceding five days at any port infected with yellow fever, shall be detained at quarantine seventy-two hours, and their baggage opened and aired ten hours. Should there be yellow fever upon the vessel bringing them to this place, they are to be detained five days, or longer, should it be deemed necessary by the Health Officer. Nevertheless, such persons shall have the privilege immediately to go into the country, upon giving written assurance, under oath, that they will not enter the city within the time prescribed above; and they shall be notified of the penalty.

All goods packed in New Orleans, or in any other infected port, must be opened and aired ten hours. Boxes or crates of goods from any port not infected, transmitted unopened through an infected port, need not be opened, but must be exposed to the sun, or aired, eight hours.

All persons boarding a steamboat and returning again upon shore, within one mile of the city of Natchez, will be detained the same length of time as though they came passengers upon said boat, and will be subjected to the same penalties.

The place of quarantine is established above the Cotton Press, and will be designated by a yellow flag and the firing of a cannon.

JOHN S. COULSON,
C. H. DUBBS,
G. L. C. DAVIS,
Natchez, Miss., July 21, 1853. Health Committee.

MORTALITY ON BOARD A VESSEL AT SEA.—*A Solitary Voyager.*—The Boston Traveller of the 16th instant says:

The schooner Empire, Capt. Barker, arrived at this port to-day from Darien, Ga. During the voyage, all of the crew, consisting of two sailors, a cook and boy, together with the mate, died of Southern fever—the last man died on the 9th instant, since which time, Captain Barker has been obliged to navigate the vessel and bring her into port alone. He himself had been sick, but had recovered. He was for six days alone on the ocean.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD BETWEEN JACKSON AND BRANDON.—We regret to learn that on Saturday afternoon a portion of the trestle work of the Southern Railroad, east of Pearl river, fell down. There was nobody injured. For some time past a large number of hands have been engaged in repairing that trestle work, and while engaged in raising one of the new frames, something gave way and knocked down about one hundred and fifty feet in length of the work. It will be repaired as soon as possible, and will probably in four or five days be in a condition to permit the passage of the trains. [Vicksburg Sentinel, July 19.

The Pope's Government has proscribed a certain form of hats, now quite common in Rome, and which are believed to have a political meaning. The police proceeded to the hat stores and seized all the hats of this peculiar shape. They did more; for as they passed along the street, if they saw a person wearing one of the proscribed chappeaus, they seized it, leaving the owner to proceed bareheaded to his home.

Secretary Marcy has furnished returns of the whole number of seamen registered in the various ports of entry in the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1852; by which it appears that the whole number is 19,149, of which but 286 are set down as naturalized citizens. Massachusetts supplies 4440 and New York 1096, leaving but 4613 for the rest of the Union.

Later from Mexico—Arrival of the Steamship Texas.

The U. S. Mail steamship Texas arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having made the run in fifty-eight hours from that port. The following is her list of passengers:

Rt. Rev. J. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; M. Mora, Mr. Aguilar, Vandyke, J. Celey, M. De Wilde, Rev. Mr. Mauguy and servant, Capt. Labat, Sr. Rafael Zaya, and seven in the steerage.

The Texas brings the following specie list:

J. Robb & Co., $9500; J. M. Del Camp, $5065; Brugnon & Co., $5000; B. Valles, $640; J. Drapen, $550; J. Bailly Blanchard & Co., $2000; J. M. Caballero, $500.

Left at Vera Cruz schooner Bonito, to leave on the 23d inst. for Tampico.

Passed, on the 22d of July, schooner Esther Bun, entering the port of Vera Cruz.

No mail arrived from the city of Mexico on the morning of the departure of the Texas.

We have received by the Texas papers from the city of Mexico to the 16th and from Vera Cruz to the 22d. The news is not interesting.

From the *Trait de l'Union* of the 13th we learn that a priest of the name of M. Pevidal, member of the Society for the "Material Improvements," has proposed to recommend to the General Government the introduction of the Jesuits, which proposition was unanimously accepted, and without loss of time a commission was appointed to take the necessary steps. Crosses and decorations granted by the Pope to several Mexican citizens are allowed to be worn. Labor and games on the Sabbath, until after mass has been heard, have been strictly prohibited by the Government, but the parish priests can give a license in case of necessity.

The questions of a Spanish protectorate and a Spanish alliance have given rise to a fierce newspaper war in Mexico, in which the organs of the Government are arrayed in a sort of semi-defence of either or both against the *Siglo XIX.*, which vigorously opposes all return, whether partial or complete, to the Spanish yoke.

The town of Huejucar, in the State of Jalisco, was overflowed and a large portion of it destroyed on the 21st of June, in consequence of the bursting of an irrigating dam. It was not known how many persons had perished, but at the last dates twenty-three bodies had been recovered.

Diego Laurez, chief of a band of highway robbers, was arrested at Puebla, tried by court martial, and sentenced to death. The sentence had been confirmed by the Commandant-General.

The penalty of death has been established against defaulters in the treasury department and defrauders of the revenue, stealers of the public money, forgers, or destroyers of documents relating to the revenue.

Great complaints are made in the city of Mexico and through the country, of the rise in prices of the necessaries of life. It has been very great and is attributed to the new alcabala tax law.

Count Raousset de Boulbon, who last fall attacked Sonora, had arrived in the city of Mexico, *via* Acapulco, and was presented to the President. He is said to be in very ill health.

The British schooner Amethyst was lost near Vera Cruz. She was from Liverpool. It was supposed part of the cargo would be saved, but the vessel would be a total loss.

Additional California Items.

Mr. Aubrey, the fast man of the Plains, was about to start from Stockton to explore a new route eastward. He intended to proceed along the Tulare Valley to lat. 34, and thence to the Rio del Norte.

A Stockton letter says that the Mormons are arriving in great numbers, and seem inclined to exercise their peculiar facilities for cattle stealing.

Sonora, it is said, is probably improving as fast as any town in this State. The enterprising citizens of the town and its vicinity are making strong efforts to build a road through to Walker's river, which will lessen the distance considerably for emigrants from the States, and it is expected that when this road is finished, a large part of the of the emigration will pass through Sonora. Enough money, it is said, has been subscribed to insure the completion of the road.

COUNT RAOUSSET DE BOULBON.—The Alta California has the following reference to this redoubtable filibuster:

It appears from the *Echo du Pacifique* that Count Raousset has for the present abandoned the idea of conquering Sonora, and has gone to Mexico. He is a dashing fellow, and only needs a little elbow room to become a star actor on the great stage. He is, beyond a doubt, one of the most notable men we have had in California. His Sonora expedition, though a failure, showed what he could have done under propitious circumstances. The *Echo du Pacifique* of yesterday says: "M. de Raousset left with the Golden Gate yesterday with the intention of visiting successively Mexico, Washington and Paris. Letters received from Mexico by the Pacifique lead us to believe that Santa Anta will be disposed to indemnify him for the wrongs done him by the government of Arisona. We hope that that this may be so, and above all that M. de Raousset may, with the consent of the Mexican Government, again undertake the management of the mines of Ansina. A new opening would be made for the commerce of San Francisco, and at the same time the access to Sonora for immigrants of all countries would be facilitated.

The Transcript has the following items:

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury, on the 28th ult., against James Collier, Collector of Customs of San Francisco under Gen. Taylor's Administration, for feloniously using $800,000 of the public money. An officer of the United States District Court will probably be dispatched after the offender. The punishment provided by statute is not less than six months, nor more than ten years imprisonment. Investigations are said to be proceeding in the matter of the charges presented against Thomas Butler King, with what result it remains to be seen. There is doubtless a difficulty in obtaining testimony under the circumstances, but enough has come to light to warrant the most rigorous investigation into his affairs. It is known that no efforts will now be spared to bring to a full reckoning all those who have abused their trust in the discharge of the duties of the most important offices in California.

A shocking murder, fratricide and suicide took place in Sacramento on the 24th of June. A man named Joseph M. Strible having taken offence against his brother, Henry E. Strible, entered his room at night for the purpose of killing him. The wife being awake, he struck her with the axe then attacked and mortally wounded the brother, then turned upon the wife and cut her throat, and went out and cut his own. He did not succeed in killing himself immediately, but died a day or two afterwards. The brother, it is thought, will recover. The wife's name was Agnes Strible, and is represented as a beautiful woman about twenty-three years of age.

POLITICAL PREDICTIONS.—The following is a translated from the *Courier des etats Unis*:

Much has been said, of late, respecting a prediction, current among the Turks, that their dominion in Europe is to endure but four hundred years. The prediction even indicated the gate by which the Christians will re-enter the city of Constantinople, and we are assured that during the last century the Sultans caused that gate to be closed up by a thick wall. The fourth century since the Turks entered Constantinople will expire the present year; and we shall soon know, therefore, whether the prediction will be accomplished.

But the prediction is not alone. There exists one more ancient still, which occupied much attention in the 15th century. It is the prediction of St. Cantal, a bishop of Tarente in the 5th century. He wrote a work upon the calamities of Italy, of which the manuscript was not discovered till some time during the 15th century; and then it is said to have been discovered through some miraculous circumstances.

The prediction of St. Cantal announced that a king, springing out of a water-lily and called king of the Greeks, should cross the sea with a powerful army, and drive the Turks from Europe, and take possession of the Holy Land and of Jerusalem, after which he would die.

LET THE BLOOMERS ALONE, WILL YE?—A young lady, a Bloomer, recently married at Oriskenoy, N. Y., was "horned" by some of the village rowdies. She fired a gun over their heads, and they ran away. Being taunted by some of the villagers with the fact, they resolved to try it over. This they did the next night, and challenged the girl to shoot again, calling her a liar, etc. On this the young woman fired once more above them; but they laughed her to scorn, and at last, goaded to indignation, she sent a charge of shot rattling about their brainless pates, and, wounded and limping, howling and cursing, they retreated in confusion.

Native Wine.

MR. CIST, in a recent number of his Advertiser, gives the following interesting account of the present and prospective condition of grape culture and wine making in Cincinnati and the vicinity. He says:

"I have recently visited the wine cellar of Messrs. Longworth and Zimmerman, on Sycamore street. Mr. Zimmerman, the active partner, with his two sons, have been engaged in Europe for years in the manufacture of wine, and consider the Catawba a finer basis for first-rate wine than any in Germany or France. The drawing off and properly ripening wine they consider as of more importance to the development of a fine article, than the original manufacture.

"The wine cellars of this establishment are 105 feet in length, an average of 35 in width, and 18 in height. Each season's wine is kept by itself in casks of 2,000 to 2,500 gallons capacity, and none of our native wine is bottled in this establishment until it has been four years in casks. Thus, the wine bottled this season is the vintage of 1848, as that of next year will be the vintage of 1849. In this way, the entire sediment, precipitated by successive fermentation, is retained within the cask.

"Messrs. Zimmerman will put up this season 30,000 bottles; in 1853, 50,000; and in 1855, 100,000. What will be done beyond that period, must depend on the yield of the grape crop in 1852, and later seasons. All this is Catawba wine, termed Still, in distinction from Sparkling Catawba.

"Mr. Longworth is engaged in the manufacture of Spakling Catawba, at his wine-cellars on Butler street, of Broadway. He made in 1850 50,000 bottles; in 1851, 75,000, and this year, he will put up 105,000 bottles. Sparkling Catawba requires fifteen to twenty months for ripening before being ready for market. Mr. L. has also dry and sweet wines, the first of the Catawba, and the other from the Isabella grape.

"Messrs. R. Buchanan, Corneau and Sons, G. P. Bogen, Rehfuss, Yeatman, Miller, and others, are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of Catawba wine. All these persons label their wines. The aggregate annual manufacture of first-rate wines may be put down at 150,000 bottles Still, and 180,000 sparkling Catawba.

"Probably 30,000 bottles Still Catawba wine is made, sold and drank in this vicinity by Germans, mostly the product of small vineyards. This is unbranded, and of various qualities—the greater part of inferior quality. But whatever may be the quality of our native wines, they are all pure: that is from anything else than the juice of the grape. One or two manufacturers make sweet wines to a small extent, acknowledged to be fictitious.

"The supply of native wines, greatly as it is on the increase, hardly keeps up with the increasing demand. All the wine older than five years, of Catawba, is out of market, and the Sparkling, although not requiring such a large lapse of time to fit it for use, is taken off as fast as it can be made for market.

"There are about 1,200 acres of grapes in cultivation in the vicinity of this city. Every year adds to the quantity of bearing vines, and to the number of persons engaging in the business."

A HEAVY BIRCHBAT.—The Tammany Society of New York celebrated the Fourth in a becoming manner, and received many letters from invited guests who could not attend. Among them we find one from Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, from which we make an extract. In referring to the distinguished Englishmen who have come over to this country to attend the World's Fair, he says:

English noblemen like the Earl of Durham and the Earl of Ellesmere are among the most useful surveyors this democratic country can have. They look beyond the mere resources of its people and vices of its cities into the vast agricultural and planting developments of its free institutions, and controvert the silly disparagement of less educated tourists.

The Earl of Ellesmere is nearly connected with the Duchess of Sutherland, whom he may inform that as freedom is the fulcrum, slavery has been the lever of that prodigious and national aggrandizement by which the American colonies have changed places with their mother country, extending Burke's fine fancy of the daughter near sixty, to her also clothing her parent.

By means of these American pacificators our British kindred, instead of hating and abusing us, have become our friends, admirers, and what blood relations should be; and that is all the founders of democracy, Jefferson and Jackson, asked for and fought for. When Great Britain, by her government, literature, society, and science, treats us kindly, our Declaration of Independence declares that we are friends.

It is to be hoped that Lord Ellesmere will explain to the Duchess of Sutherland and her medilesome camarillas that their extravagant applause of gross misrepresentations of American slavery will have no other effect than to deaden, if not defeat, the growing amity between her country and ours.

Refreshing from hard terms applied to those mischievous ladies, we might otherwise retort that every negro slave's dog is better fed, housed, nursed, and taken care of than many of those called tenantry in Scotland, Ireland and England. And Lords Shaftesbury, Carlisle, and other noblemen may learn that there is better right and reason for assailing the inherited institutions of their privileges than the inherited institution of African slavery in this republic. Slavery is by far the most ancient and extensive of these institutions, and if there be anything in the unencumbled wisdom of ancient Greece and Rome, and modern France, and this country, which have interdicted nobility, it is more irrational and injurious than slavery.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your humble servant, C. J. INGERSOLL.

When humor joins with rhythm and music, and appears in song, its influence is irresistible; its charities are countless, it stirs the feeling to love, peace, friendship, as scarce any moral agent can. The songs of Beranger are hymns of love and tenderness; I have seen great whiskered Frenchmen warbling the "Bonnie Vielle," the "Soldats au pas, au pas," with tears rolling down their moustaches. At a Burns' Festival, I have seen Scotchmen singing Burns, while the drops twinkled on their furrowed cheeks, while each rough hand was flung out to grasp its neighbor's; while early scenes and sacred recollections, and dear and delightful memories of the past came rushing back at the sound of the familiar word and music, and the softened heart was full of love and friendship, and home. Humor! its tears are the alms of gentle spirits and may be counted, as sure they may, among the sweetest of life's charities—of that kindly sensibility, and sweet and sudden emotion, which exhibits itself at the eyes. I know no such provocative a humor; it is an irresistable sympathizer; it surprises you into compassion; you are laughing and disarmed, and suddenly forced into tears.

I heard a humorous balladist not long since, a minstrel with wool on his head, and an ultra-Ethiopian complexion, who performed a negro ballad that I confess moistened these spectacles in the most unexpected manner. I have gazed at dozens of tragedy queens, dying on the stage, and expiring in blank verse, and I never wanted to wipe them. They have looked up with deep respect be it said, at many scores of clergymen in pulpits, and without being dimmed; and behold a vagabond, with a corked face and a banjo, sings a little song, strikes a wild note, which sets the whole heart thrilling with happy pity. Humor! humor is the mistress of tears; she knows the way to the fos lachrymarum, strikes in dry and rugged places with her enchanting wand, and bids the fountain gush and sparkle. She has refreshed myriads more from her natural spring, than ever tragedy has watered from her pompous old urn. [Thackeray's Lecture on Charity.

THE IRON TRADE.—According to a calculation in the Pittsburg Post, the iron manufacturers of this country have a sure demand before them of nearly $300,000,000, for fabrics to be turned out from their manufactories—a demand that will require all, and more than all, their capacity to supply fast enough. The calculations upon which the statements are based, is the extent of railroad now in course of construction. With one hundred tons per mile, single track, it will require 1,500,000 tons of iron rail to complete the thirteen thousand miles of railroad, either in progress or which will be in progress ere long, including the Pacific railroad. At $50 per ton, this would require an outlay of $75,000,000 for single tracks alone. But many of these roads will be double tracks, besides turnouts, etc. Then follows a vast outlay for cars, locomotives, and other iron works about such roads, to say nothing of ocean steamships, iron buildings, machinery, etc.

The great iron railroad bridge across the Monongahela river, about one mile above Fairmont, Va., was completed week before last. It cost $496,000.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Interments in the City of New Orleans for the week ending July 23, 1853:

Apoplexy	5	Fever, Yellow	429
Ascites	1	Fever, Congestive	10
Brain, Congestion of	10	Fever, Malignant	4
Bowels, Strangulation of	1	Fever, Intermittent	7
Consumption	10	Gangrene	1
Convulsions	1	Gastro-Enteritis	1
Cholera Morbus	1	Irritation	1
Cerebritis	1	Hepatitis	2
Cramps	2	Liver Cirrhosis	1
Dysentery	4	Meningitis	1
Debility	9	Marasmus	3
Diarrhea	6	Old Age	1
Delirium Tremens	1	Pertussis	1
Dentition	1	Sun Struck	6
Dropsy	2	Still-born	6
Drowned	3	Skull, Fracture of	1
Erysipelas	1	Sarcoma of Stomach	1
Epilepsy	1	Tetanus	1
Enteritis	2	Tetanus	1
Fever, Cerebral	5	Tabes	1
Fever, Pernicious	6	Uncertain	31
Fever, Bilious	4	Worms	3
Fever, Typhoid	9	Wound	2
Total			617

Interments in the following Cemeteries.

Charity Hospital	172	Catholic No 2	18
St. Patrick	135	German Hebrew	5
Potter's Field	34	St. Vincent de Paul	62
Cypress Grove	111	Protestant	12
Lafayette	167		
Catholic No. 1	5	Total	617

A. HOSTER, Sec B H.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—*Official.*—Report from Friday midnight to Saturday midnight: Admissions 60; discharges, 51; deaths, 14. From Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight: Admissions, 50; discharges, 135; deaths, 35. H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Charity Hospital, July 25.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury yesterday brought into the First District Court a true bill of indictment for manslaughter against John Sullivan for killing one John Hagan, on the 10th inst., by stabbing him with a knife, at the corner of Orange and St. John the Baptist street.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—John Devine was yesterday brought before the Recorder of the First District on the charge of carrying concealed a loaded pistol. On due proof of the fact he was fined $20.

FINED.—John Braum, for assaulting a police officer—John being in a state of inebriety—was fined $10.

Charles Bollinger for getting drunk and assaulting the watch, was fined $5.

Eliza Adams, for getting drunk and kicking up a row in the street, was fined $5, which she paid.

VIOLENT.—Constant Jugal, for violantly assaulting Stephane Trapsin, in the Vegetable Market, yesterday morning, was sent before the First District Court.

PICKPOCKET.—John Collins was yesterday arrested on the corner of Ursulines and Front Levee streets, for being caught in the act of picking the pocket of a man who was asleep in a chair on the side-walk. It was discovered that Collins was wearing the hat of the individual whose pocket he had attempted to pick. Remanded for examination.

BREACH OF TRUST.—On the 8th inst., Marie Brisemontier entrusted to one Hezeon the sum of sixteen dollars, with directions to insure a certain property which she owned in St. Bernard street. Hezeon did not insure the property and failed to return the money. Consider ing this fact, complainant charged him with a breach of trust and asked a warrant for his arrest.

MORE OF THE ASSASSINATION CASE—*Charge of Perjury.*—Maria Lobari yesterday made affidavit before Recorder Ramos that, on Saturday last, one Borzone Antonio, alias Molinaro, being sworn as a witness in the case wherein S. Cassinic Rimasca was prosecuted by the State and the affiant was prosecutrix, did proceed to depose under oath that he, the said Borzone Antonio alias Molinaro, had had carnal intercourse with the prosecutrix which statement being untrue, she charged him with having committed willful and corrupt perjury. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

City Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body held a special called meeting yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at present seven members, Alderman Lugenbuhl in the chair.

A message was received from the Mayor, informing the Board that he had called them together for the purpose of forming a temporary Board of Health, and to take measures for the suppression of the epidemic which is now upon us. The Mayor informed the Board that having received information that several emigrant ships were about arriving in the city he had given orders to have them anchored at Slaughter-house Point. The Mayor recommended an appropriation of money for the purpose of carrying out the requisite sanitary measures.

Mr. Burke offered a resolution requesting the Assistant Board to concur in a resolution passed at the last meeting of this Board, creating a Board of Health. The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Burke was appointed a special messenger to convey the request to the Assistant Board.

Mr. Converse offered a resolution placing $10,000 at the disposal of the Board of Health for the benefit of the indigent sick—to be drawn in such sums as the Board may require. Adopted unanimously.

The Board then took a recess of an hour and a half after the expiration of which they met.

The ordinance from the Assistant Board, creating a Board of Health was then adopted.

The Board then adjourned to meet the Assistant Board in joint session at half-past two o'clock, for the purpose of electing the members of the newly created Board of Health.

The hour of half-past two arrived and the two Boards did not meet.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The Mayor convened this body at 12 o'clock yesterday.

The Mayor's proclamation was read, and at the call of the Secretary, fifteen members answered, and the Board proceeded to business.

A message from the Mayor, setting forth the reasons for which he had convened the Board, viz: to organize a Board of health, and adopt sanitary regulations, was read. The Mayor also informed the Board that having learned on Sunday that vessels were in the river below crowded with emigrants, he had ordered them to land at Slaughter house Point, until those on board who were proceeding further might obtain passage.

Mr. Stark, from the committee constituted to report an organization for a Board of Health, reported in favor of the plan adopted by the Board of Aldermen some time since, with amendments.

Mr. Wright offered a substitute, the main features of which were that the Board of Health should be constituted of the President of the Board of Aldermen (Chairman of the Assistant Board) and chairmen of the different Committees of the Council, with full powers and ample means to adopt all sanitary regulations at discretion.

Mr. Stark moved to lay the substitute on the table subject to call. Carried.

The preamble and resolutions reported by the committee were then taken up and acted upon.

Article 1 provided for the selection of fifteen persons by the Common Council to constitute a Board of Health, to act until the 1st of December next, of whom not more than one half shall be physicians, the Mayor to be ex-officio President of the Board. Adopted.

Article 2 provided for the election of a Secretary, defined his duties and settled his salary at the rate of $900 per annum. Adopted.

Article 3 defined the duties and powers of the Board. Adopted.

Article 4 provided for the appointment of two Health Wardens in each District of the city to enforce the orders of the Board of Health. Adopted.

Article 5 provided for legal enforcement of the orders of the Board. Adopted.

Article 6 defined the duties of the Health Wardens and affixed their salaries at $30 per month. Adopted.

Article 7 made it the duty of the Assistant City Attorney to prosecute in all cases wherein the health orders were violated and affixed his fee at 5 per cent upon all fines imposed. Adopted.

Article 8 provided that the Board shall appoint a Physician, whose duty it shall be to visit all vessels arriving here from foreign parts, for which duty he shall receive a compensation of five dollars for all vessels visited, to be paid by the vessel. Adopted.

Article 9 made it the duty of the physician of the port to board all vessels from foreign parts at Slaughter-house Point, and affixing a penalty of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars for every refusal or neglect to comply with the rules and regulations, and to prevent the physician before approaching the wharf, fixes thus imposed to be for the benefit of the Charity Hospital. Adopted.

Article 10 made it the duty of all branch pilots to inform foreign vessels before reaching the city of the existance of the above resolutions. Adopted.

Article 11 provided that the above resolutions shall cease and terminate on the 1st of December next. Adopted.

The ordinance as amended was then read and adopted as a whole and sent to the Aldermen for their concurrence.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, placing ten thousand dollars at the disposal of the Board of Health, was concurred in unanimously.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution giving to each member of the two Boards the right of employing one man each for every three hundred yards on each street, and two carts for every precinct, for the purpose of cleaning the streets and gutters. Laid on the table.

JOINT SESSION.—About three o'clock the Boards met in Joint Session and elected the following members of the Board of Health: Y Boulemet, J. E. Caldwell, Joseph M. Howell, Dr. H. D. Baldwin, Dr. Lemonier, G. Kershaw, W. B. Robinson, Lafayette Guyot, Dr. Lawrence Greenleaf, Captain Thomas Snow, J. M. Vandegrift, Captain T. J. Ivy, Dr. Wood, Dr. J. W. Folsom, J. Mcmurray.

An ordinance organizing the above Board was then passed, and the Boards adjourned to meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE.—A second-hand HORSE and a strong, [illegible] BUGGY, suitable for a country or city use. Apply at 93 St. Charles street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—Two fine Offices, No. 53 St. Charles street. Terms Reasonable. Apply to J. H. ASHBURNER & CO., 53 St. Charles.

BROUGHT to the First District Police Prison, on the 23d inst., a small-sized BLACK HORSE, with a white star in his forehead. Any one claiming the same will have to pay for his keep and this advertisement. Apply to the Captain of the Watch, 1st District. The horse is about 5 feet 3 inches high, about 10 years old, and belongs to Mr. Gaiter, Carondelet street. The owner will please comply with the law respecting claims. JONATHAN WORRALL, Warden. New Orleans, July 25, 1853.

MONONGAHELA WHISKY—50 barrels, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 76 Tchoupitoulas street.

CASTOR OIL—50 barrels Bird's Prime No. 1, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 76 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON—20 casks Clear and Ribbed Sides, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 76 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAMS—A few casks and tierces, Plain and Sugar-cured, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 76 Tchoupitoulas street.

CORN—900 sacks Prime White and Yellow, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 76 Tchoupitoulas street.

HAMS—75 tierces Sugar Cured, for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

BACON—100 casks Sides, Shoulders and Hams, for sale by KENNEDY & FOSTER, 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHLORIDE OF LIME IN POWDER in barrels and cases, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA, or Disinfecting Fluid—50 dozen in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

HONEY—10 hhds and 5 bbls., in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

Died:

Monday, July 25, at 12 o'clock, JAMES O'ROURKE, aged 50 years.

☞ His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, 25 Hospital street, without further not