THE CRESCENT

[illegible] CRESCENT, [illegible] at an early hour [illegible] payable to [illegible]

[illegible] to offer a desirable [illegible]

[illegible] the year or [illegible] and month and [illegible]

WHIG TICKET.

FOR THE SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
THEODORE G. HUNT.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN R. KING, of St. Landry.

FOR TREASURER,
J. M. HAWTHORN, of Orleans.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
A. E. LINDSAY, of East Baton Rouge.

[illegible] WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE.—At [illegible] from Committee, held at the Committee [illegible] on the 9th of September instant, the [illegible] was fixed upon Tuesday, the 28th of September instant, for the holding of a Whig Senatorial Convention for the Parish of Orleans, and a Whig Congressional Convention for the Second and Fourth Congressional Districts, to be held in the City of New-Orleans, on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] o'clock, at the Committee Room of the Whig Committee, corner of Exchange Alley and Canal street, for the nomination of candidates for the Parish of Orleans and City of New-Orleans, to wit: One SENATOR, one REPRESENTATIVE, one ASSESSOR, one CLERK for each of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts of the City of New-Orleans, and Three ASSESSORS.

Also, a Whig Congressional Convention for the First, Second and Fourth Congressional Districts, to be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, and the Committee of the Third Congressional District to hold on the subsequent evening, to wit: on THURSDAY EVENING, October 4, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of the Whig Congressional Committee of the Third District of this City, to the U. S. Hotel, corner of Hughes Fields and Tchoupitoulas, for the purpose of nominating candidates for all offices to be filled within the limits of the Congressional Districts, to wit:

The Committee of the First District to nominate candidates for First and Second JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, for one CONSTABLE for each of said Justices' Courts, and one STATE TAX COLLECTOR.

The Second District to nominate candidates for one JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, for one CONSTABLE for the JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and one STATE TAX COLLECTOR.

The Fourth District to nominate candidates for one JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, for one CONSTABLE, and one STATE TAX COLLECTOR.

The Sixth District to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Peace, and one CONSTABLE for said Court, and one STATE TAX COLLECTOR.

The Seventh District (late Lafayette) to nominate candidates for two JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, one CONSTABLE for each Justice's Court, one ASSESSOR, and one STATE TAX COLLECTOR.

The Delegates of that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying above the Corporate limits of the City of New-Orleans, to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans, one CONSTABLE, one ASSESSOR and one STATE TAX COLLECTOR.

CHARLES M. WATERMAN, President.
F. C. LAVILLE, HENRY E. JOHNSON, Secretaries. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 28, 1858

[illegible] ARRIVAL.—Five copies of the "Crescent," of Monday, [illegible], two of April 6, five of April 8, and five of June [illegible] Any one of them, will confer a special favor [illegible] by handing them at the office of this paper. [illegible]

[illegible] obligations to the clerk of the Liverpool Cotton for late dates from St. [illegible]

CITY RAILROADS.

The question of a railroad with horse-cars [illegible] to the lower limits of the city, [illegible] ago agitated in our City Council; [illegible] measures of utility that do not tend [illegible] or indirectly to promote political [illegible] to benefit some bawling *fungus* of [illegible] in power, it has long ago been dropped [illegible] among the relics of forgotten [illegible].

[illegible] attempt to build this proposed road [illegible] to be let out to the highest bidder, [illegible] has made subservient to the interests [illegible] favorite of party, the work would doubtless [illegible] authorized, and might long ago [illegible] way of construction. Unfortunately, for the success of the project, [illegible] better to be undertaken under the [illegible] but must have been built [illegible] controlled by a corporation [illegible] from the influences of [illegible] members of the City Government.

[illegible] Council will resume its sessions [illegible] it may be well to stir them [illegible] the importance of this measure [illegible] hope, however fallacious, that its [illegible] may be induced for a time to forget [illegible] private speculations, by way of original [illegible] contracts for the benefit of their [illegible] and to apply themselves to a measure [illegible] good of the public at large.

[illegible] the present extended, and still rapidly [illegible] limits of the city, easy access from [illegible] to the heart of the business region [illegible] a matter of the first importance to the [illegible] on the outskirts. Every body can not [illegible] in the heart of the town, and if there was [illegible] enough, the exorbitant rents demanded [illegible] landlords would deprive them of [illegible]. Of necessity, the middle and the [illegible] must seek their places of resi[illegible] a distance from the commercial centre, [illegible] this necessity the limits of the city [illegible] to expand. The wealthy, too, [illegible] the dust and din of crowded streets, [illegible] their suburban retreats; and means [illegible] locomotion between their domicils and [illegible] business becomes an important object, [illegible] them. This necessity of communication [illegible] suggestive of the means by which it can [illegible] easily effected.

The present omnibus system, although productive of vast convenience, is insufficient. A cheaper and more effective mode of passage is required. The kind of conveyance necessary is one combining cheapness and a greater capacity for transporting numbers in the shortest possible space of time. Railroads, drawn by horses or mules, with five cent fares from one extremity of the city to the other, are what can effect this, and nothing else can.

We are aware that strong opposition would be raised to any enterprise of this kind. The dwellers in princely edifices along the lines where these roads would pass, would object to the fact that would be raised under their aristocratic noses, and would cry aloud against it. The owners of houses in the central portions of the town would also object, because it would interfere with their rents. Such a system of city railroads would enable people to get to the suburbs, and the wealthy possessors of brick rows would be unable to detain them or to filch from unwilling pockets the exorbitant rents they demand. Doubtless there would be a huge outcry against such a system. But as it is no uncommon thing for wealth to be banded against human progress and comfort, what would this outcry avail? The interests of the people require these improvements, and they can command their public servants to make provision for their completion. All that is necessary to bring about the state of things, is to open the eyes of the public to its importance, and straightway it will be done. The City Council has it in its power to do it, and if one administration will not obey the voice of the people, their places can be filled with others more tractable as well as more enlightened. The growing necessities of this, our great human hive, requires some outlet such as has been suggested, for the teeming swarms of inhabitants that will continue to come in upon us. That such outlet will be created and by the means recommended there can be no doubt. The question is only one of time, and the sooner the consummation is brought about, the better for all classes.

It is an unwise policy that would keep our vastly accumulating population hemmed within narrow limits merely to subserve the interests of a few wealthy property owners. We have "room and room and verge enough" in the suburbs for the location of pleasant houses for all our people, and the means of ready access is all that is required to scatter pleasant cottages in all this wide vicinity. The Third District and the suburbs on the Gentilly Ridge are the highest, dryest, most healthy and eligible portions of the city for building purposes, and yet we find these regions in a state of decay and almost deserted. A railroad penetrating the highlands there, and connecting with the business portions of the city, would soon make apparent its good effects. Toil-worn men, no longer compelled to inhale the dust of crowded streets and to sicken on the fumes from damp and pent up tenements, would seek those elevated spots, and rearing there their comfortable tenements, acquire a practical independence, which, although injurious to the owners of granite blocks, would be in the highest degree subservient to the general good.

Looking to that portion of the town below the Pontchartrain Railway, we find it sunk in almost irremediable decay. Naturally, it is the finest portion of the metropolis, but from difficulty of access it has become a rotten collection of dilapidated houses, fit receptacles only for fruit-dealers and rats. Run a railroad there which would place it in five minutes ride of Canal street, and the aspect of things would be different. Rents would go up, and the city, instead of spreading out into the lagoons on the borders of the New Canal, would increase and expand in a locality more fit for human habitation.

The necessities of the public require this railroad, and as many more as can be built. That it and others will be built, and at no distant day, no sane man will doubt. The consummation of the great work only awaits the expansion of public ideas, and the awakening of the middle and industrious classes to the full knowledge of their own interests.

We will touch upon this subject from time to time, by way of stirring up the memories of our sapient "City Fathers." In the meantime, let the subject be duly considered by the people.

J. W. Price, Esq.

We have received from an esteemed correspondent the communication annexed to this article. We must admire and applaud the spirit which has dictated, and the tact which has suggested, the communication referred to.

If the whig party will, with a feeling of unanimity and a strong and confident effort, follow up the suggestions of our correspondent, it can but be that the crown of success will reward their exertions.

Messrs. Editors—In these days of party influence and partisan feelings, it behooves that all those who owe allegiance to Party, should warily, intelligently and knowingly scrutinize the intentions and objects of those who are presented as candidates for the suffrages of their constituency.

By the action of the Democratic Convention, held on the evening of the 26th ult., the name of Mr. S. F. Wilson was presented as a candidate for the State Senate. Whilst I am constrained to admit the many peculiar talents possessed by Mr. Wilson, I make no hesitation in saying that these qualifications were scarce even canvassed by the Convention nominating him.

Availability was the beginning, and availability the end, of the action that resulted in his nomination. Now, sirs, we have all heard the expression, often times repeated, "always fight a man with his own weapons," and the whig party is fortunately able, not only to counteract, but completely to defeat the skillfully insidious approach of their opponents.

Upon the ground of availability, I confident that the name I propose will at least equal that of Mr. Wilson, and so far as intellectual abilities, and the courtesies and amenities of life are concerned, no one would even wish to ask a question—so widely are they known. I nominate, then, as one of the candidates of the whig party for the State Senate, JOHN W. PRICE, Esq.

Hoping that you will excuse my intrusion upon your time and space, and desiring that my suggestions may meet with your approval,

I am yours, J.

Louisiana Interior.

The Madison Journal of the 16th inst. says:

The weather continues bad. It has been raining every day for a week, to the great prejudice of the cotton crop.

We hear of a few cases of sickness, such as is common at this season of the year. There has been one case of yellow fever at the Bend, which was contracted in Vicksburg. The parish is generally healthy.

The Marksville Villager says:

The caterpillar is committing serious depredations on some plantations, and heavy rains during last week have also somewhat damaged the crop of cotton.

The general health of the parish is good, although there are in some parts several cases of intermittent fever.

THE FEVER AT LAKE PROVIDENCE.—We find the following in the Madison Journal of the 16th:

We are informed that the yellow fever, which, at last accounts, was prevailing at Lake Providence, was not imported, but made its first appearance in the family of the Hon. Louis Selby, whose wife, we are sorry to learn, fell a victim. We have heard the names of some seven or eight others who have since died with unmistakable black vomit, and who had had no opportunity of contracting the disease elsewhere. Among others, that of Mr. Clark, lawyer, a gentleman of fine talents, whose loss will be deeply felt, not only in Carroll but in this parish, where he had many warmly attached friends.

YELLOW FEVER AT VICKSBURG.—The Whig of the 21st inst. says:

The sexton's report for the last two days shows a diminution of deaths, only nine occurring in that time. On Thursday there were a great number of new cases, and on yesterday quite a number, but we learn from our physicians that the cases now originating are milder in their character, and much more manageable than formerly. If we have favorable weather hereafter, and no importation of unacclimated citizens, we have every reason to believe that in every future issue we may be able to chronicle a decline of the desolating pestilence. We hear of but few among those now sick, who are considered dangerous. The hospital report for the week ending yesterday at 12 M. shows fourteen deaths, a remarkable small number, when we consider the number of patients admitted, and their condition when sent there—generally in the last stages of the disease.

John F. Bodley has been one of the victims of the fever at Vicksburg.

HEALTH OF BRANDON.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican of the 22d inst. says that there had been one case of yellow fever there, which originated at Jackson.

YELLOW FEVER AT RAYMOND.—The Hinds County (Raymond, Miss.) Gazette, of the 21st inst., chronicles one death at that place from yellow fever. Several cases had occurred, but the Gazette says they originated in Vicksburg. The disease had not become epidemic.

THE COTTON CROP IN ALABAMA.—The Alabama Whig, of the 22d inst., says:

"Within a few days past we have traveled extensively over this county, and find every where but one opinion prevailing relative to the cotton crop in this section—that it must be unusually short. The lateness of the planting season, the worm, and the present wet spells have combined to cause, in many instances, almost absolute failures. We have heard of but few who will realize a usual crop; but, west of us, we heard of one farmer who would not make a hundred pounds upon a hundered acres, and of another who proposes to give his entire crop to any one who will prepare his land for the next season. These are extreme cases, but the general prospect is bad."

The "Stranger" is responsible for the following:

"Jemmy, my boy, did ye see the flight of bats the other evening?"

"Niver the one, my honey; what kind of bats were they?"

"Brick-bats, ye spalpeen!"

BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board having reconsidered their resolution to discontinue their daily reports of the interments in the several Cemeteries, we resume their publication, adding the report for Monday evening, which was left out of our edition of yesterday in consequence of the resolution of the Board above referred to.

Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, a. m., Monday, 25th inst:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant. Girod street	1	—	1	—
Cypress Grove, No. 2	10	6	4	—
Charity Hospital	8	6	2	—
St. Patrick's	3	2	1	—
Catholic No. 2, Second District	4	—	4	—
St. V de Paul, Third	6	1	5	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	8	2	6	—
Total	40	17	23	—

Daily Report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 27th inst.:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant. Girod street	2	1	1	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	6	3	3	—
Charity Hospital	5	3	2	—
St. Patrick's	5	1	2	2
Catholic No. 1, Second District	1	—	1	—
Catholic No. 2, Second District	2	1	1	—
St. Vincent de Paul, Third Dist	4	1	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	8	2	6	—
Total	33	12	19	2

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Monday, 26th inst.:

Admissions	33	Deaths from Yellow Fever	4
Discharges	34	" " Other Diseases	1

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Cincinnati, Sept. 19.—Kissane and Findley, the two parties arrested here some time since for forgery, were taken to Lebanon this morning, where their trial commences to-morrow. Kissane has engaged the services of the Hon. Thos. Corwin as additional counsel.

Boston, Sept. 19.—Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s extensive shoe factory in Derry, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $7000.

A tornado occurred at Cambridge, doing considerable damage, sweeping away fences, outbuildings, etc.

New York, Sept. 20.—The steamship Hansa, which left Bremen August 30, arrived to-day, bringing 50 passengers. She broke one of her engines on the fifth day out, and made the rest of her voyage without it.

The steamers Illinois, for Aspinwall, and the Star of the West, for San Juan, sailed this afternoon full of passengers.

Two men were killed on the Hudson River Railroad last night near 53d street.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Oneida Independent Democratic Convention have endorsed the Maine law, and made their nominations for county officers.

Albany, Sept. 20.—The canal tolls for the second week in September were $98,804; a decrease of $2001 on the same week last year. The total receipts of the season have been $1,995,821, being an excess of $47,224 on the same time last year.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 20.—Orders have been received here for the steamer Cyane to proceed to Washington. The Fulton, Philadelphia and Princeton to Norfolk.

Mobile, Sept. 27.—The interments in this city yesterday were 20, including deaths by yellow fever, 13.

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—The U. S. Government, after a full examination into a number of charges made against Mr. Brown, the Dragoman of the U. S. Embassy at Constantinople, have exonerated him from them and retained him in his post.

New York, Sept. 27.—Secretary Marcy's official letter to Mr. Hulsemann in relation to the case of Costa has been discussed in the Cabinet. It is a long and powerful document. It asserts Costa's right to the protection of the United States, and justifies Capt. Ingraham's summary proceedings as necessary to repel an act of war committed by the Austrian Consul and Captain in a neutral port.

The Administration is highly offended at the course pursued by Collector Bronson and District Attorney Connor, of New York, in publishing letters favoring the policy of the Hunkers. Both gentlemen will undoubtedly be removed.

Coffee is dull; Rio is held at 11½c. [Evening papers.

Baltimore Letter.

THE EQUINOX—LIVELY TIMES—BALTIMORE FAIRS—MARYLAND AND DELAWARE SHIP CANAL—GUANO EXCITEMENT—ECCLESIASTICAL—A WELCOME HOME.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BALTIMORE, September 20.

The Equinox with its vicissitudes of storm and calm, rain and sunshine, is upon us, and the falling of the leaves admonish us that autumn is passing and winter will be quickly at hand. The extreme and continued heat of the summer has, however, rendered any change grateful, and even a sudden transfer to surly November or bleak December, would not excite more than a modicum of grumbling.

With the lassitude of the warm weather has fled the dullness that hung so heavily over our city during the summer, and I have rarely known Baltimore more animated or attractive than at present. Signs of business activity and of prosperous progress are every where manifest, and the pursuit of pleasure and of wealth are alike calling out the full exertions of their votaries. Every avenue of travel is thronged, and our hotel keepers have the extension capacity of their accommodations fully tested. It is true that most of the throng are mere birds of passage, *en route* to New York and the Crystal Palace, but still our city derives animation from their transient presence, and our business men profit from the supply of their wants. Our annual Fairs—the exhibition of the Maryland Institute and the Cattle Show of the State Agricultural Society—commence early in the coming month, and hold out promise of unusual interest and success. Extensive arrangements have been made with our railroad companies for the adoption of such rates of fares as will induce a large accession of visitors from abroad during their continuance. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will issue round trip tickets at low rates for points as far West as Louisville, by which the holders will be enabled to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The address before the Agricultural Society will be delivered by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General, whose rumored Young American proclivities will make an address from him on any subject a matter of much anxious interest.

The ship-canal which is to connect the waters of the Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay, will probably be constructed without delay. An old charter granted by the State of Delaware in 1833, the grantors of which are still alive, has been revived, and the friends of the enterprise are thus relieved from the necessity of waiting the action of the State Legislature. The books will be opened on the 27th instant, and as parties in New York are prepared at once to take the entire stock, every obstacle to the immediate construction of the work will be removed. Baltimore will then be twenty miles nearer to Cape Henlopen than Philadelphia, and the distance between Baltimore and New York by sea will be reduced two hundred and fifty miles, or less than half what it now is.

There has been considerable of a guano excitement in our city for some weeks past. The demand for this compost so far exceeds the receipts here that on every arrival the office of the agents is thronged by an excited crowd, who, in their anxiety to secure their purchases, make sundry exhibitions of bad humor towards each other, and join in general chorus of denunciation against the monopoly by which they are made to pay double prices for an insufficient supply of this important fertilizer.

One of the recent Bulls received from Rome elevates the Very Rev. H. B. Coskery, Vicar General of Baltimore, and chief Pastor at the Catholic Cathedral, to the Bishopric of the newly created See of Portland. Mr. Coskery is a great favorite here, uniting the most urbane and pleasing demeanor with great talents and piety. He was a particular friend of the late Archbishop Eccleston, and seems to have formed his manners after the mode that made that Prelate so highly respected even by the most ultra Protestants.

The last steamer brought back quite a throng of Baltimore absentees, among them Mr. Z. Barnum, the popular and every where known host of the hotel that bears his name. His friends were on the *qui vive* to welcome him back, and one of the rooms at Barnum's last night rechoed to the good wishes and merry thoughts of the throng that surrounded their returned friend and companion. Poor McIlheany, who, if alive and present, would have been foremost in the fun, was not forgotten, and many remembrances were recalled of him. OBSERVER.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana yesterday, from Galveston, we have dates from there to the 23d inst., and full files of our exchanges from the interior.

Some of the Galveston papers were advocating the propriety of suspending quarantine at that port.

The Civilian and Gazette says:

The epidemic rages with unabated violence, and seems destined to constitute the darkest page in the history of our otherwise fortunate city. The disease is certainly more malignant, as well as more extensive, than any which has heretofore visited Galveston. Its peculiar victims are the unacclimated, but even those who have before had the fever have been attacked, though lightly, in some instances, and, in one case, a native child died with black vomit. Already about two hundred persons have fallen victims, and three times that number have been attacked. As the mortality is confined almost exclusively to the unacclimated, most of whom seem to have been already attacked, we cannot but hope the worst work of the epidemic is over. We dare not dwell upon the suffering and gloom which surround us. The darkness is relieved, however, by daily and nightly deeds of magnanimity and self-sacrifice which reflect honor upon human nature.

The same paper says:

Yellow fever, we regret to state, has caused several deaths at the little town of Liverpool on Chocolate bayou, on the western part of Galveston bay.

BAD PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.—A correspondent, writing to the Galveston News in relation to the cotton crop, says:

In many sections the weed is high and looks fine, but the bolls or forms are scarce. Farmers tell me the heavy rains caused it to shed. One-half of a crop is as much as will be made along the road I traveled through Eastern Texas. From Grand Ecore, on Red River, fifteen miles below Alexandria, the crop is worse than ever before grew there. So say the planters. I have known that country for twenty years. The growth of the weed is luxuriant, but there are very few bolls. In the Tensas Valley—the best cotton land in the world except the Brazos—there is the same complaint. Too much rain has caused the weed to be rank, and the bolls few and far between. The same is the case in the Rodney Hills. All through Hinds and the adjoining counties the crop is also very poor. Through the Eastern counties of Mississippi the cotton will not average more than eighteen to twenty-four inches in height. The same is the case in Green county, Ala., only worse. There is not a crop of cotton from Gainesville to Greenesboro' that will make 500 pounds per acre. I do not believe the crop all through Green, Perry, etc., to the State line of Georgia, will average more than 200 pounds to the acre. In Georgia and South Carolina the cotton is not over from ten to twenty-four inches high, as far as I have seen. If the States through which I have traveled do not average more than present appearances indicate, or the people generally believe, the falling off in this year's crop cannot be less than 500,000 bales. In the Western portion of Texas the crop is good, and I have not seen a good crop anywhere else.

From an extra of the Indianola Bulletin we select the following:

YELLOW FEVER AT DIFFERENT POINTS.—Three deaths had occurred at Port Lavaca during the week ending the 16th inst. It was feared that the disease had become epidemic in that place.

The fever was also prevailing at Victoria.

During the week ending the 20th, the Board of Health reported 14 deaths.

The Nueces Valley says there appears to be a dreadful epidemic among the fish in the Gulf off Corpus Christi. The beach of Mustang and St. Joseph Islands is said to be covered with the dead, while large numbers of dead fish float into Aransas Pass. The disease appears to be confined to the Gulf, the contagion not having yet extended into Corpus Christi Bay.

The Richmond Recorder gives a long account of a railroad meeting which took place in the court-house at Richmond, on the 8th inst., to adopt measures for the purpose of raising means to construct the Colorado branch of the Harrisburg Railroad.

YELLOW FEVER AT HOUSTON.—The Telegraph of the 23d says:

We are happy to announce that the yellow fever is assuming a milder form in this city, and the number of cases is rapidly diminishing. The Sexton's report indicates that the disease is steadily abating. The weather has been quite cool for the last three or four days, and hopes are entertained that few more cases will occur. The disease thus far has been confined almost exclusively to the central portions of the city, and the few cases that have occurred in the outskirts of the town have all been of a very mild type. We hope ere another week has elapsed, that we shall be enabled to say that the city is free from an epidemic.

We learn from the Colorado Tribune that the work of removing the raft in the Colorado is not progressing favorably. A number of workmen were engaged to remove the logs, and, after cutting a few cords of wood, they all abandoned the work. The editor of the Tribune thinks about one-third of the appropriation will be squandered before the work will be fairly commenced.

The citizens of Gonzales are endeavoring to have an artesian well bored in the central portion of that town.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 15th instant, has the following paragraphs:

On Monday morning last some excitement was manifest about town, on account of the death of a teamster, late from Indianola, of yellow fever. It was doubtless a veritable case of that dire disease. The individual died at the Alamo. Major Belger had him removed and interred immediately after his demise, and used every precaution to prevent a contagion of the disease from this case, by burning tar, having the clothes burned, etc. Our physicians have no apprehensions that the disease will prevail here. But we would suggest that the city be carefully examined, and all filth and other disease-promoting objects be immediately removed. The general health of the city is good. Weather dry and fine.

The Commissioner appointed by the Governor to ascertain what distance of the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad had been completed and ready for use, reports completed 194 miles, and the Comptroller has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue the land scrip to which the Company are entitled, say eight sections of 640 acres for each mile.

On one of the branches of the Colorado, falls have been discovered about 120 feet in altitude and nearly 100 feet wide. The water falls perpendicularly in one unbroken sheet. These falls were discovered by Mr. William H. Magill, who is an old settler in this State and never heard of them before. This gentleman also speaks of the beauty of the country. Large tracts of the most fertile territory as yet unknown for the purposes of civilization.

We have received information that Mexicans from beyond the Rio Grande are driving in large herds of stock to this part of the country, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. They are fleeing from the apprehended march of the Mexican army towards the Mesilla, which will probably prove disastrous to the pastoral interests of the region through which it will pass. As many as three thousand sheep have crossed the Medina within the past week, wending Eastwardly.

It is projected to build a theatre on the south side of the main Plaza, in the space between the stores of Callahan and Groesbeck & French, the building to be 40 by 80 feet. Such a building is much needed in San Antonio, and not alone for theatrical purposes. Let the work go on.

Judge Ankrim and Mr. Percy, with an escort of Mexicans, left El Paso, August 22, on an exploring expedition, to discover, if possible, a pass in the mountains between that place and the Pecos, whereby the distance may be shortened.

The Western (San Antonio) Texan, of the 18th inst., has the following:

Three companies of the 1st Infantry, Captain Carpenter commanding—a portion of the troops destined for the Rio Grande—have arrived, and are encamped at the San Pedro Springs. The non-commissioned staff and band of the regiment are with this command.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the San Antonio Ledger (*Lo Mismo*) writing from El Paso, under date of the 24th ult., gives the following account of a bloody encounter with a party of Apache Indians;

A party of California emigrants, the greatest number of whom were from the neighborhood of Clarkesville, Texas, had encamped for the night at a point on this side of the Guadalupe range of mountains known as Thom's Wells. During the night the Indians effected a stampede of their animals, carrying off a considerable number of their horses, etc. On the following morning thirteen of the party mounted and went in pursuit, and following the Indians for some fifty miles, discovered some of the party entering a very deep and extensive *canon* in the mountains. Very few of the Indians were at first observed by the Americans, and those who were seen kept up a slow retreat, entering this *canon* and following up its course towards its head. The Americans unsuspectingly gave chase and continued the same up the *canon* for about ten miles, when the first notice which they received of the proximity of the enemy was a fire upon their ranks from every direction. They immediately discovered that they had been entrapped, and were surrounded, and that which rendered their position more difficult and embarrassing was the fact that the Indians had made ample preparation for their reception by esconcing themselves behind rocks, and in ravines, so that their bodies were entirely unexposed to the fire from the Americans, and, therefore, the greater portion of the firing from the Americans, I imagine to have been mostly at random. Four of the party having been killed by the Indians at the commencement, a proposition was made to endeavor to effect an escape out of the *canon* in the direction in which they entered it, (this being the only possible chance of escape on horseback,) but a further development convinced them that they had the enemy to contend with even in their rear. There was, then, no other alternative left but to fight desperately for their lives. Patten, who commanded the party, implored the men to stand together and make as desperate a struggle as they possibly could; and this the poor fellows did. Ten out of the thirteen were killed on the ground, three of the number made their escape, but their sufferings and extreme hardships were almost tantamount to death in its most horrifying shape. Two of the party were out eight days before they arrived in the settlements, during the whole of which time they had not tasted one particle of food; three days of the above period they were without anything in the shape of water, save the blood of one of their horses, which they killed for the purpose of drinking his blood. One of the party who escaped has since died from the effects of the exposure, privations and suffering incurred while making his escape. The remaining two looked much more like tenants of the grave than of earth when they arrived; they are, however, apparently recovering, and, I doubt not, will recover entirely.

WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE.—The members of the WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE will meet at their Club Room, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 29, at 8 o'clock....By order.
F. C. LAVILLE, HENRY E. JOHNSON, Secretaries. CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President. sep 28 d1

OFFICIAL.—BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-ORLEANS, September 19, 1858.—The following resolution, passed by the Board of Health, is published for the information of all concerned:
RESOLVED, That, at this time, it is highly dangerous for strangers to visit our city, and very inconsiderate in the health of the city to have new cases to add to the material for the action of the fever, and it is the earnest request of this Board that the authorities of the various cities and towns on the rivers above, as well as the newspapers of the south, use their influence to prevent the departure of their citizens for our city.
sep 19 J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

LOUISIANA GREYS—*Relief Committee.*
The following gentlemen have been duly appointed a Relief Committee during the prevailing epidemic:
Lieut. STRONG, 104 St. Charles street.
JOS. F. RUSHA, 24 Bronne street.
ROBERT McNAMARA, 251 Magazine street.
F. DALEY, Triton Walk and Hercules street.
DANIEL KELLY, St. Joseph st. and Tchoupitoulas streets.
P. CURLEY, Howard, between Calliope and Clio streets.
JOHN McGURK, Clothier, between Common and Jackson sts.
Lieut. CAVANAUGH, 189 Circus street.
By order. JOS. F. RUSHA, Secretary. sep4 3mdp

New Books,
JUST RECEIVED BY
THOMAS L. WHITE,
105 CANAL STREET. 105
THE ROMAN TRAITOR; Or, The Days of Cicero, Cato and Catiline. A True Tale of the Republic. By H. W. Herbert.
THE COUNTESS DE CHARNY; Or, The Fall of the French Monarchy. By A. Dumas.
....ALSO....
JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD. By F. Gerstaecker.
MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.
MARMADUKE WYVIL. A Historical Romance of 1461. By H. W. Herbert. s27 2dp

Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloth,
MATTING.
We are now receiving, direct from manufacturers—
CARPETING.
Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrains, Venetian and Dutch, etc.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
From 2 to 24 feet wide, of various qualities.
MATTING.
300 pieces White, Checked and Fancy, on hand.
Also, Table and Piano Covers, Crumb Cloths, Window Shades, Stair Rods, Rugs, Mats, etc., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices. A. BROUSSEAU & CO. 83 Chartres st. s18 1wkp

Commission Carpet Warerooms.
TODD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
180 Canal street, near Royal street,
TOURO BUILDINGS.
Are now receiving on consignment, direct from the manufacturers of America and England, choice styles of
Axminster Velvet TAPESTRY,
Brussels THREE-PLY,
Ingrain and Dutch
CARPETS;
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Three to Twenty-four feet wide;
CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS,
COCOA AND INDIA MATTINGS,
RUGS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
MATS, DRUGGETS, etc.
WALL PAPER HANGINGS
in great variety;
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. s26 6mdp

SITUATION WANTED—As Book-Keeper, by a finished and thorough bred Accountant and Business Gentleman, who has had long experience, and can give the most satisfactory references in the city, and has a large acquaintance in Tennessee and Kentucky. Apply to
THOMAS B. WINSTON, 31 Commercial Place. s26

FOR RENT—Store under Dan Rice's Amphitheatre, St. Charles street, suitable for a Fancy, Cigar or Clothing Store, Barber or Jeweler's Shop. Apply to
T. B. WINSTON, 31 Commercial Place. s26

METAIRIE COURSE.—A Trotting Race will come off THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 Mile heats, three best in five, to Harness, for Two Hundred Dollars.
Mr. F. Emme names b. m. QUEEN.
Mr. J. Johnson names ch. m. KATE.
Race to come off at half-past 4 o'clock.
Entrance to the Gate and Stands, Fifty Cents.
MARCELIN LE BLANC, Proprietor.

LEMONS.—300 boxes Lemons, in fine order, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 26 Gravier st. s28

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—As Boarders and Day Pupils—No. 83 St. Louis street—Directed by the Misses ALLIS JN
The Directors of this Institution, aided by the best Masters, in all the various Departments required in a finished education, continue to devote their utmost exertions to the improvement of all the pupils confided to their charge.
For terms, parents and guardians are referred to the Prospectus, which can be had at the Institute. s21 1m

WHITE LEAD—In 25, 50, 100 and 500 lb. kegs, from the Atlantic, Union, Brooklyn, Pacific, Ulster and Saugerties White Lead Companies, for sale by
A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 71 Magazine street.
Also, FRENCH ZINC. s17

SODA ASHES—120 casks, for sale by
A. DELAGRAVE & CO. 71 Magazine street. s27

PALM OIL—5 casks, for sale by
A. DELAGRAVE & CO. 71 Magazine street.

SOAP ROSIN—1850 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by A. DELAGRAVE & CO. 71 Magazine street. s27

LOUISIANA CRUSHED AND POWDERED SUGARS 116 bbls. in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO. 19 Tchoupitoulas street.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS AND ENGINEERS. We have in store, for sale, 20 bbls. MACHINERY OIL, Nos. 1 and 2, highly recommended for all kinds of Heavy Machinery.
FERD. KENNETT & CO. 83 Magazine street. s17

MAGNOLIA WHISKY—100 bbls. in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 19 Tchoupitoulas street. s24

PEPPER—150 bags, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 19 Tchoupitoulas street.

POUCHONG TEA—100 half-chests in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 19 Tchoupitoulas street. s24

QUININE—2000 ounces in store, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO. 19 Tchoupitoulas street.

BEEF—46 bbls. Prime, Mess and M. O., for sale by J. H. MULFORD & CO., 27 Bank Place. sep27

COW PEAS—350 bags Carolina Seed Cow Peas, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & CO., 26 Gravier st. je16

PORK—187 bbls. Mess damaged X, for sale by JAMES H. MULFORD & CO. 27 Bank Place. sep7

SALT—4000 sacks Salt, one-third fine, for sale by A. F. COCHRAN & CO., 26 Gravier street. je16

RICE—50 casks Carolina, for sale by
BARELLI & CO. 61 Common street. jy19

LARD—150 kegs Prime, for sale by
CONVERSE & CO. 97 Tchoupitoulas street. s21

BROOMS—50 dozen, landing from bark Jenny Lind, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO. 19 Tchoupitoulas street. s18

TEAS, TEAS—
100 boxes, 6 lb. each, IMPERIAL;
100 boxes, 6 lb. each, GUNPOWDER;
50 half-chests BLACK;
25 " Extra GUNPOWDER.
Just received and for sale by R. M. McALPIN & CO.
s17 1m 90 Common and 84 Canal streets.

Fall and Winter Clothing,
BY STEAMSHIP EL DORADO.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FOR
GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
....ALSO....
Furnishing Goods,
Rubber Goods, Trunks and Umbrellas.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
84 Magazine street,
s22 3ptt corner of Gravier street.

Dry Goods and Fixtures
FOR SALE.
HOPE'S well-known CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE, opposite the Dryades Market, is for sale, on account of the death of Mr. H.'s family, and his retiring from business. This can be proven to be one of the best Retail Dry Goods Stands in the city. For particulars, apply at the Store, or to D. Gowans & Co. 79 Canal street. s18 1mdp

City Bank of Cochran & Co.
88 Camp street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on Moneys left for accumulation and saving.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST paid on Deposits subject to be called for at any time. jy22 2p

Wm. O. Diboll,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 170 St. Joseph street,
between St. Charles and Carondelet.
JOBBING of all descriptions, on reasonable terms.....Stores fitted up.....Counters made of Black Walnut or Mahogany, and finely finished.....Cisterns made and repaired, and guaranted for one year.....Sash Doors and Blinds made and repaired.....Lattice Work and Packing Boxes of all