The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 909 VOL. X.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXIII.—WHOLE No. 6038.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1849.

SIGNS & SMITH ... proprietors
No. 62 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper (one year in advance) $12 00
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

Notice.

No person is authorized to receive for the proprietors of the Bee, but Mr. E. Duverger, our book keeper, and Messrs. E. Morton Quirk and Delaney-ville, our collectors. SIGNS & WEISSE.

New Orleans 3d April, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
DUNCAN F. KENNER,

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.
O. P. JACKSON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
CHARLES M. CONRAD.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee

Dutcher Guards.—We are requested to state that this Association will meet every Wednesday evening, at the corner of Spain and Levee streets.

The Case of Mr. Reynolds.

The Crescent of yesterday coincides with the view we have taken of the application of Act. 126 of the Constitution to the case of Mr. Reynolds. We expected nothing less from the good sense and impartiality of that journal. But our contemporary thinks we have overlooked the act of 1847, entitled "An act to regulate elections in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson," which the thirty-seventh section reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That whenever the seat of any Senator or Representative shall become vacant, it shall be the duty of the Governor, within five days after being officially informed of such vacancy, to issue his writ of election to supply such vacancy, directed to the proper returning officer, whose duty it shall be, within three days after the receipt of such writ, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy on a day to be named by him, which shall not be within less than eight or more than fifteen days after the publication of such notice, and such election shall be held and conducted and the returns thereof made, in the manner and form provided in the said law for general elections."

The Crescent thinks that in accordance with this section, Gov. Johnson will issue his proclamation, fix the time for the election to fill the vacancy in the Senate, and take place on the first Monday in November, and it will be for Mr. Reynolds, as senator from another district.—We think we have stated the case as fairly as our contemporary could do it.

We suggested that the act of 1847 does not fully touch the case. The Governor is therein directed to order a new election "within five days of being officially informed of a vacancy."

How is he to be informed? Mr. Reynolds could not be expected to look for each bill at the expense and trouble of sending to Washington. Suppose—what is extremely probable—that Mr Reynolds designed very expressly to create the vacancy and District Attorney, in order to put pressure on the meeting of the Legislature and thus to resign that office and resume his place as State Senator, how is the Governor to proceed in virtue of an act that requires him to order a new election only when officially apprized of a vacancy? We contend that the act 126 is anterior to the Constitution, which is paramount to all subsequent legislative enactments, supplies any and all casus omissi that may occur. There is a vacancy in the Senate, not created by death, nor by resignation, nor by the expiration of the prescribed term, but occasioned by the fact that a Senator has accepted another civil office of emolument. His Senatorship is defunct, and whether he thinks fit to inform Governor Johnson of the fact or not, His Excellency, in deference to the supreme organic law, is bound to take cognizance of it, and to take the proper steps to have the vacancy filled.

If there were no other authority, better and higher, than the Act quoted by our friends of the Crescent, it strikes us that, should Mr. Reynolds choose to pursue the course we have indicated, the Governor would be compelled to see the Constitution violated and would remain powerless. Even the Senate itself should pronounce upon the case, and, by officially declaring Mr. Reynolds vacant, authorize His Excellency to order a new election. Mr Reynolds, in accepting the office of District Attorney, ceased upso facto to be a Senator. From that moment the vacancy existed, and though it is customary under similar circumstances, and in view of a coming general election, to defer the proper official notice for the purpose of saving the expense and trouble of a special election, yet it is the officer whose seat has been vacated, conceived himself entitled to retain it, and at the same time, the Governor cannot give his writ of election, till he receives official notice of the existence of a vacancy—where is the remedy furnished by the law?

For these reasons we hold that the Act of 1847 does not entirely meet the point, since it fails to provide for such a case as we have supposed, and which in all likelihood may occur. We would be glad to learn whether in the event of Mr Reynolds' endeavoring to retain his office of District Attorney until the meeting of the Legislature, then to resign it and claim his seat as a Senator—there is not some law by which to oppose an infraction of our Constitution could be prevented. Our impression is that the article in that instrument which prohibits the holding or exercising of two offices at the same time, would be an all-sufficient justification to the Executive, to interpose his authority and enforce obedience to the fundamental law. If we are mistaken, we shall cheerfully yield our conviction before proper evidence.

Again, the Governor, in bestowing upon Mr. Reynolds the place of District Attorney, knew that by the very fact of that gentleman's acceptance, his office as Senator was vacated. Mr. Reynolds could not give the Executive notice of his resignation, for he had not resigned, and whether he gave such notice or not, is not of the slightest consequence, since the VACANCY PRIMED as necessarie rei, the moment he received his commission as District Attorney. The Governor's duty in the premises seems to us to have been as clear as the sunlight. He was perfectly cognizant of the constitutional provision prohibiting the holding of two offices at the same time, and should therefore, in virtue of the 126th Article, have issued his proclamation requiring a new election. His neglect to do so, upon the plea of not receiving official notice of a vacancy strike us as absolutely indefensible.

"As cowardice ever invites to aggression, and as in truth the last expedient by which it can be avoided, we should not be surprised if the country were involved in war by the very pusillanimity of this Administration."

Washington Union.

There it is, says the Louisville *Journal*. The Locofoco organs are at last denouncing Gen. Taylor for cowardice. They think that foreign nations will be induced to make aggressions upon our National rights because the "pusillanimous" chieftain of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista is at the head of the Government. They are of the opinion that the nations which trembled at the voice of James K. Polk, will pluck up courage and invade our rights because old Zachary Taylor is President. Some things are too absurd even to be laughed at.

☞ It appears that the singular project of establishing a line of submarine electric telegraph across the British channel, is about to be undertaken, under authority granted a contractor by the French Government. It is stated that previous to giving this authorization, the French Government dispatched an agent to England to examine as to the most perfect apparatus in operation for telegraphic purposes.—The telegraph patented by Mr. Brett is the one invented by Mr. House, which is now understood to be in operation between New York and Philadelphia.

☞ We published yesterday, a card signed by eight gentlemen, protesting against the appointment of delegates at the meeting on Monday night of the Whigs of the First Ward, First Municipality, and calling another meeting on Thursday Evening next. In justice to the parties whose actions are impeached by this publication, we insert below their reply. Without desiring to interfere in the matter, we may be allowed to hope that an adjustment of these differences will be effected. Every true Whig should consider himself bound to promote union and harmony, and to avoid dissentions which are of no earthly benefit save to the common adversary.

The card in the *Evening Picayune*, after repeating the terms of the protest published in our paper, continues as follows:

The above article appeared in the Bee of this morning, and in order that the public may understand fully the matter involved in said article, it will be necessary to publish the facts as they occurred.

A meeting was called in the Bee for the voters of the ward to assemble on Saturday, the 8th, at the Conti Street Hotel, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention. Three-quarters of an hour after the time named, there being but five or six voters present, it was deemed advisable to adjourn to meet again on Monday night, (although on Saturday evening it was suggested by one of the gentlemen present, who was deeply interested, that the meeting should organize and appoint delegates, notwithstanding the slim attendance) but it was concluded that, in order to have a more full expression of opinion, the meeting should be adjourned to Monday night. An editorial notice appeared in the columns of the Bee of Monday, requesting the attendance of the voters for the purpose named at half past 7. At 5 minutes past 8 o'clock, (and not a few minutes after the time, as stated in the card,) the gentlemen present proceeded to organize the meeting—three of those signing the card were present and participated—one of them, Mr. Norgrave, named in the Chair as one of the delegates Mr. Goldenbow. Mr. Rogers, the Chairman, asked Mr. Norgrave if Mr Goldenbow was a Whig. Mr. Norgrave replied that he was. Mr. Rogers replied, that inasmuch as he (Mr. Norgrave) had told him on Sunday evening that he had joined the other party, and left the Whig ranks, he did not consider that he had any right to participate in the proceeding of the meeting. However, Mr Goldenbow was elected as one of the delegates—each delegate named was submitted to the meeting and acted upon, and there being no opposition made, they were of course elected.

This statement of facts is made by gentlemen who were present at the meeting, in order that the Whig voters of the 1st ward may see that the meeting was conducted in a proper manner, and that they may understand who are the parties disguised as Whigs to suit their purposes, are disposed to cause disorganization in the Whig ranks. They are perfectly willing that the Whig public should pass upon their actions, believing that by the purity of their intentions, and of their interest in the success of the great cause of Whig principles, without regard to the personal preferment of one or another candidate to this or that office, the people of the names of the gentlemen making the above card are in the hands of the editors of this paper.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.
Destructive Fire in Louisville.

About 10 o'clock this morning, a destructive fire occurred, consuming Davis & Turner's carpenter shop, Johnson & Heimson's livery stable, Bradley & Bloodgood's shop and carriage house, and the Mechanic Engine house. Loss about $70,000. Work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3, P. M.

MORTALITY IN CINCINNATI.—The Board of Health report that from the 1st May to the 30th of August, there were 6459 deaths, of which 1000 were of cholera. This mortality is estimated as equal to one in fifteen of the entire population in that time.

Dr Harrison, one of the Professors of the Ohio Medical College, died of cholera yesterday afternoon—he was only taken the previous evening.

HORRID MURDER IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The coroner was yesterday engaged in the investigation of a murder that occurred on board the ship Washington, while on her voyage home from the river Ems. The body was found in the lower hold, had between some boxes, on discharging the cargo on Saturday. The deceased was Carl Pretzsh a Prussian, aged 21, a steerage passenger, who was missed on the 15th of July, and was supposed to have been at over-board the previous night. The throat of the deceased had been cut from ear to ear by some of his fellow passengers, who were a hard set. He had about $80, which he had in a belt about his body.

The light the deceased was murdered was very dim, and all the seamen were engaged on deck at the time. At this time, it is supposed, the murderers carried out their designs, and being fearful of detection, should they bring the body on deck, to throw it overboard, they concealed it between two boxes, and placed another on top to keep the body from sight. Some two or three of the male passengers at the time the deceased was murdered, endeavored to convince the other passengers that the deceased had jumped overboard. These persons now are suspected of being the guilty parties.

The passengers by this vessel have nearly all dispersed, and it is not likely that the murderers will be detected. They numbered 125, Germans and Prussians.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S STATEMENT shows the amount at his credit, by returns received to the 27th of August, 1849, to be $5,401,623 75, of which there is at Boston, $107,612 51—New York, $2,285,540 75—Philadelphia, $782,875 87—Washington, $63,369 93—Baltimore, $93,095 09—*late depository at* Cincinnati, $79,122 41—present do., $15,340 73—mint, Philadelphia, $841,150; branch do. Charlotte, N C., $32,000; branch do Dahlonega, Ga., $95,850; branch do. New Orleans, $100,000. Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st instant, $3,316,439 31.

NOVEL WAY OF MAKING A LIVING.—The Commercial states that several persons in Cincinnati make a living by diving for boulders. A small flat boat is owned by each party, which is moored over the bed of the Ohio, in front or near the city, as the case may be, where boulders are most plenty. By diving and grabbing up a boulder the boat is soon loaded and rowed to the city landing, where a ready market is found, the city purchasing them for paving purposes.

NAVAL.—The United States store ship *Supply*, Lieut. Com. A. Sinclair, arrived at Norfolk on the 3d instant, in forty-one days from Rio de Janeiro.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The superiority of felt over paper, to be applied to the bottoms of ships beneath the copper is well illustrated by the following singular fact. The ship Dorothea, sent on a voyage of discovery to the arctic regions, was crushed between two fields of ice; the shock was so tremendous, that several of the beams which support the decks were broken, and all on board expected she would founder, but to their surprise, no leak was discovered, and hence it was thought that the beams were the only ones damaged. She arrived in England *without looking*; but when taken into dock and stripped for the purpose of examining into her defects, it was discovered that *ninety-six of the timbers and planks were broken, the plank of the b. tom de-ranged; and that the felt had saved the ship.*—*Boston Journal.*

A REMINISCENCE OF CHICAGO.—In the year 1834 a gentleman called upon the writer of this article and asked him to draw a deed of conveyance for two lots in Chicago. It was done. Chicago was then an outpost of the West. A small military station had been placed there, and our Indian agent's home was there.

The proprietor of the lots said they were two of the finest lots for stores in the new town which was to grow up there. They were sold for a very small sum to some merchant in Detroit. The inducement for the sale was that the merchant had promised to build warehouses upon them.

We believe he did, and thus began the progress of Chicago. In the year 1835 and 1836, speculation, especially in Western lands, was carried on to an enormous extent. Several New York gentlemen of capital became interested in Chicago, and made great exertions for it. It was well situated, and has since grown rapidly. A dayor two since we saw in the census taken of Chicago, making 23,500 inhabitants! The whole of this flourishing young city is the growth of fourteen years'—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

SAM SLICK'S LAST.—Judge Halliburton, the witty author of Sam Slick, was holding a court the other day, and in the commencement of the proceedings, it became necessary to empannel a jury. One worthy bargher, upon being called, requested the court to excuse him, on the ground that he was afflicted with the *itch*, at the same time holding out his hand to the Judge and display ing the visible evidence of his cutaneous affection. The Judge, after closely inspecting the hands of the juror, directed the clerk as follows:

The court desires that the juror's excuse is a valid one, and therefore directs that he be e-x-c-u-s-e-d off.

A tremendous roar of laughter signified the unanimous verdict of the audience that his honor was guilty of a pun.

☞ George W. Gray, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress from the third district of Maryland, composed of Carroll and Baltimore counties, and Howard District, and the five upper wards of the city of Baltimore. The nomination was made by a Whig Convention which assembled at Baltimore on Saturday last.

[From the Republic.]

The Pacific Railroad.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th instant contains a long and eloquent address to the people of the United States on a subject of paramount importance—a route across the continent to the Pacific. The address is written in the right spirit. All sectional prejudices, all local interests are abandoned, and an appeal is made to the whole nation to send delegates to the convention to be held in the city of St. Louis on the 15th of October next.

The interests of every department of the Government are appealed to in this address. The political relations of the country, its military affairs, its social and commercial business, are referred to; and the important bearing which the completion of such an undertaking would have on the speedy occupation of the shores of the Pacific, by a permanent population, is demonstrated. It is not too much to say, that if such a road be practicable, the saving of expense required for the transportation of troops and supplies on the Pacific would in a short space of time recompense the United States for one-half of the cost of construction. The immense value of the trade which, in the nature of things, would tend to the Pacific coast, and thence across the continent, is thus demonstrated:

"Were it completed, the first car that should rumble over the Stony Mountains in its fiery course across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would send a new address to the world. 'Britannia, empress of the sea,' losing much of her pretension upon her great marine employed in the India trade, would feel that the foundations of that supremacy were about to crumble, while from the Bay Cape to the far islands of the South Pacific, and along the eastern shores and islands of Asia and Australasia, and throughout all the terra firma of the Pacific seas, would be awakened a new spirit, ideas of a new destiny, and feelings of new attraction. The eyes of those nations would be drawn to the new light which will illuminate the peaks of the Sierra Nevada; nor would their gaze be turned until their regenerated merchant vessels, moored in American harbors, should have exchanged their costly burdens for the substantial products of the U. States. Attracted to the great eastern station of the continental road, as steel to the magnet, a freight would roll down upon the States of the Union, such as the India companies never saw, embracing the furs of the north, the drugs and spices of the south, the teas, silks, and crapes of China, the cashmeres of Thibet, the diamonds of India and Borneo, the various products of the Japan islands, Manchooria, Australasia, and Polynesia, the results of the whale fishery, the good, silver, quicksilver, jewels, and precious stones of California, and the innumerable and inestimable elements of commerce which would be brought into life from the depths of the sea, and from new and unexplored regions by the enterprise and ingenuity of our country.

"These elements would be distributed throughout the Union, giving a new impulse to population, to trade, to industry and to art, and to all the employments of our people. Our surplus grain and bread, cotton goods, hemp and cordage, lard, leather, and manufactured products, would find a new, a larger, and increasing market in return; while the Bible, the printing press, the ballot-box, and the steam engine, would receive a wider passage into east and easterngreen-ed fields, and the latter magic powers and blessed influence are greatly needed."

The chief question before the convention will doubtless be, the practicability of the construction of the road; but this has been demonstrated that nothing is impossible to the science of the engineer, and that all constructions not an violation of natural laws resolve themselves into a matter of time and expense, it may not be certain that so large a distance as a road three thousand miles in length would require, would be judicious in the present state of our country.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN SWITZERLAND.—The Paris papers give the following details of a fearful tragedy, recently enacted in the town of Berthoud, in Switzerland:

Jacob Moser, of Condesweil, in the district of Kulm, (Argovia,) was forty-five years of age. He had long inhabited the town of Berthoud, where he was generally beloved and esteemed. He was a widower, and the father of five children; his conduct was regular, and he supported his family by exercising his talent as a musician at the public balls, and as a teacher of the art. The eldest child was a daughter eighteen years of age, who also displayed so much talent or music that she was already favorably known as a concert performer; she had lately resided in French Switzerland, where she attained her birth-hood by teaching. By unremitting industry, Moser had to maintain his aged parents. All these burdens caused him to contract debts which he was unable to liquidate. These burdens, so unfortunate a misfortune, the wretched condition of his children, despair, blighted affection, and the prospect of a debtor's dungeon in the distance, proved too much for the poor man's fortitude. The four children residing with Moser consisted of two sons, aged seventeen and thirteen, and two daughters, of fifteen and seven years of age, all idiots, and three of them dumb.

The boy who escaped was ten years of age. The family slept in two contiguous chambers. In one, lay Moser, one daughter, and one of the boys; the other three slept in the adjoining apartment. The surviving son deposed, that about 2 o'clock, on the eventful night in question, he was awakened by his sister, and perceived that his father had arisen. The father, on being called, replied that he was waiting for the next room. On returning, he knelt down by the side of the bed, prayed a long, and gave the children to understand, in a few broken sentences, that he was going to Berne.

Young Moser soon afterwards went into the adjoining room, and found the four children lying dead. They had all been strangled with a small rope, found around the neck of one of the girls. A letter, in the handwriting of Moser, senior, was discovered, announcing his design. He wrote—

"Ask pardon, in the name of God. I can no longer endure existence, and I cannot resolve to leave behind me, abandoned to their fate, the poor children who are not yet brought up. Those who know me will be convinced that I could not. Once more, I supplicate for mercy and pardon, for I am not actuated by vengeance or ferocity. Adieu! Adieu!"

The following additional lines, written after the perpetration of the unfortunate act, indicate the regret of Moser at the accomplishment, but betray no doubt of the forgiveness of God:

"Now," wrote the poor wretch, "now I have done all, but were not the deed done, I could not do it. May God in heaven be merciful and grant me pardon."

Moser consummated the tragedy by blowing out his own brains. The body was discovered under the bridge of the Emme; it appeared to have been so placed as to fall into the river after the commission of the suicide.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A very singular case of hydrophobia has occurred in Sudbrook, the country residence of Mr. Wilkes, from the attending physician, Dr. S. Reid, are as follows:—The person affected was a Mr. Wm. Willets, a respectable citizen of the district. Mr Willets is a man about 35 years of age, of strong constitution and active habits. On Tuesday evening he returned from a day's labor in his usual good health. On Wednesday morning he rose with a stiffness in the side of his neck and handsness of the arm, which he attributed to exposure to a change in the temperature during the night. He applied to Dr. Reid, who, finding no other apparent cause of disease, gave him a remedy, which, however, did not remove the disagreeable sensation. He grew rapidly worse, and soon began to manifest the usual symptoms of hydrophobia. A current of air passing over him when his eyes were closed, would cause violent paroxysms—A drink of water would produce the same effect, though he complained greatly of thirst and evinced a strong desire to assist the efforts of the doctor to get him to drink. He also exhibited the characteristic of spitting violently—Opiates were administered to him, and chloroform liberally, but they produced scarcely any effect, and on Friday morning the unfortunate man died. What is peculiar about the case is, that Mr. Willets never had been bitten by a mad animal within his knowledge, and had no idea that his disease was hydrophobia. There was no pain attending his sickness, which in hydrophobia usually affects the wounded part and extends upwards to the seat of sensation. There was no wound, and no injury perceptible, though Mr. Neil says the man was bitten a year ago by a dog that he was playing with, which subsequently died. All the symptoms were characteristic of the hydrophobia, and are supposed to be a spontaneous case of that dreadful malady.—Both Dr. Reid and Dr. Cordise, we understand, incline to this opinion. The case is certainly extraordinary, and will interest the medical profession. We have no doubt it will be duly reported.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A Leap for Life.

As the supervisor of inland revenue at Aberystwith, Mr. J Miller, his nephew, and two professional gentlemen, geologists, were last week examining some strata of rock in the cliffs near Llanrhyad, they proceeded along a narrow ledge of projecting stone on the face of the cliff, about 120 feet above the level of the sea, which providentially happened to be at full flow. In passing round a projecting angle, "which for ages has frowned on all below," the professors and revenue officer had rounded the point, and the young man was in the act of doing so, when the rock suddenly breaking from under his feet, he was whirled round with his face towards the sea, and as he descended he seized with one hand the ledge beneath his uncle's feet, whilst he extended the other hand to him, and it was firmly grasped by the revenue officer, who had been suspended for full five minutes, during which time with great difficulty maintained his position, there being not more than six inches to stand upon. At length a breathless pause ensued, whilst Mr. Miller gaged on a ragged projection of rock about 60 feet below them, and on which he concluded the unfortunate youth was inevitably doomed to be dashed. Addressing the uncle (who calls himself an "awful coward") at length said, with all the calmness imaginable, "Tom, there is but one way for us; I'll save you, or we will both perish together;" and, with a firm voice, he commanded the young man to trust to the hold of the rock, which was mechanically obeyed, with a faint reply, "Yes, uncle." At this awful moment Mr. Miller horizontally sprang into the air, carrying the young man with him; and such was the force with which he leaped, that the shock caused them to perform several summersets over each other as they descended linked together. With the rapidity of a flash of lightning they disappeared beneath the foaming billows, having cleared the craggy ledge, which projected more than six feet from the perpendicular of the point over which the youth was suspended. To the delight of their companions who were momentarily horror-struck, they rose about twenty yards apart, buffeting the heavy swells of the flowing and returning waves; at length they struck out for a rock that lay 70 yards in the sea, on which they were shortly seated, and from which they gave three hearty cheers. Their companions, after some time, took care their rescue by obtaining a boat, but owing to the breach in the ledge, found it impossible, and had to proceed onwards for more than three hours before they were able to extricate themselves. To their delight, the geologists then found that their brave and dauntless companions had once more committed themselves to the deep, and swam in an accessible part of the cliff, and returned to Llanrhyaid, where, with the exception of the loss of hats, the officer's boots (which he had taken off on first starting on the ledge) and a few slight cuts and bruises, they appeared not a whit the worse for their perilous adventure.—*Welshman, July 30.*

Chemistry for Girls.

BY J. THOMPSON, M. D.

Something that Every woman should Read.

This is properly styled a utilitarian age, for the inquiry, "What profit?" meets us everywhere. It has entered the temples of learning, and attempted to thrust out important studies because their immediate connection with hard money profits cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot, however, into which it has not so generally intruded itself—the female academy—that last refuge of the fine arts and fine follies. Thither young ladies are too frequently sent, merely to learn how to dress tastefully and walk gracefully, play, write French, and make wax-work pictures and ashen spiders—all pretty, but why not inquire "what profit?"

I take my pen, now to utter a dissertation on female education, but to insist that young ladies be taught chemistry. They will thereby be better qualified to superintend domestic affairs, guard against many accidents to which households are subject, and perhaps be instrumental in saving life. We illustrate the last remark by reference merely to toxicology.

The strong acids, such as nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric, are rendered poisons, yet frequently used in medicine, and the mechanic arts. Suppose a child, in his rambles among the neighbors, should enter a cabinet shop, and find a saucer of aqua fortis (nitric acid) upon the bench, and, in his sport, should drink a portion of it. He is conveyed home in great agony. The physician is sent for, but ere he arrives, the child is a corpse. Now as the mother prepares the cold clay for her breast and lips for the last time, how will her anguish be aggravated to know that in her medicine closet, or drawer, is a some calcined magnesia, which, if timely administered, would have saved her lovely, perchance her first and only boy. O, what are all the honors and the pleasures of the world to her, compared with such knowledge!

Take another case. A husband returning home, on a summer afternoon, desires some agreeable drink. Opening a cupboard, he sees a small box, labelled "salts of lemon," and making a solution of this he drinks freely. Presently he feels distressed, calls for his wife, and ascertains that he has drank a solution of oxalic acid, when she has procured to take muriatic acid. The physician is sent for, but the unavailable delay during his arrival is fatal—When he arrives, reeling, at the table on which the weeping widow has placed her head, a piece of chalk, which, if given in time, would have completely prevented any mischief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is the article generally used to destroy the vermin which sometimes infest our couches. A solution of it is laid upon the floor in a tea-cup; when the domestics go down to dine, leaving the children to guard the house, the infant crawls to the tea cup and drinks. Now what think you would be the mother's grief, if having studied chemistry, she instantly called to recollection the fact, that there is in the house a poison antidote to this poison. She sends for some eggs, and breaking them, administers the whites. Her child recovers, and she ever after prizes her lot of novels—one time her lot of natural science has been worth, to her, more than all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry scales with them to weigh their prescriptions. They administer medicines by guess, from a teaspoon or the point of a knife. Suppose a communication of a physician in a hurry leaves an overdose of tartar emetic (generally the first prescription in cases of bilious fever and puncture) to a nurse to another patient, ten miles distant—The medicine is duly administered, and the child is poisoned. When the case becomes alarming, one messenger is despatched for the doctor, and another to call in the neighbors to see the sufferer die. Now there is, in a cupboard, and on a tree that grows by the door a remedy for this distress and abstinence sure means of saving the sick man from the threatened death. A strong decoction of young hyson tea, oak bark, or any other astringent vegetable will change tartar-emetic into a harmless compound.

Vessels of copper often give rise to poisoning. Though this metal undergoes no change in a dry atmosphere, it is fused if the contact be present, and its surface becomes covered with a green substance—carbonate or the peroxide of copper, a poisonous compound. It has sometimes happened that a mother has, for want of knowledge, poisoned her family. Sourkrout, not permitted to stand for some time in a copper vessel, has produced death in a few hours—Cooks sometimes permit their copper culinary vessels, that they may acquire a rich green color, which they do by absorbing poison.

Families have often been thrown into distress by eating such dainties, and that has died in some instances without suspecting the cause—That lady has certainly some reason to congratulate herself upon her education, if under such circumstances, she knows that pickles rendered green by verdigris, are poisonous, and that the white of an egg is an antidote.

Intoxication might be multiplied, but our space forbids. Enough has been shown, we hope, to convince the utilitarian that a knowledge of chemistry is an important element in the education of the female sex; that without it they are improperly qualified for the duties devolving upon them in the domestic relation, and poorly prepared to meet its emergencies.

☞ Thanks to the *Andrew Jackson*, for very late St. Louis papers.

☞ The Northern papers contain news from Venezuela, which was published by us in a telegraphic despatch nearly a week ago.

☞ President Napoleon does not, it would seem, like Republicanism, for it is said he grew quite angry because, during his visit to Havre recently, the crowd cried "Vive la Republique," "Vive la Constitution." It is also said that he snubbed the Mayor of Havre in the most significant manner, because in the speech with which he prefaced the President's health, he mentioned Washington

NEW COIN.—Two shilling pieces, called "Florins," are now coined at the British mint. They are said to be very handsome.

THE INQUISITION RE-ESTABLISHED.—Accounts from Rome by the last steamer state that a person has been seized in that city, and thrown into prison by order of the officers of the inquisition.

City Intelligence.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—Beralle Minette made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genois, charging one Norman Julien Lubeat, with having harbored and concealed the slave Jerry, a Foul, belonging to affiant. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

GROSS ASSAULT ON THE PERSON OF A WAT-MAN.—On Monday night last, Mr. Charles D. Myers was badly wounded by watchman Mecan, of the Third Municipality. He is now confined to his bed from the effects of the injuries. The affair occurred in front of the street at about 10 o'clock in the evening, the watchman having struck Myers violently on the head with his cane. Recorder Nauteneau will investigate the matter as soon as Mr. Myers will be able to attend, and in the meantime the watchman has been arrested.

ARRESTED.—Alexander Davis, a colored man, was arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality, charged with having committed an assault on Mary Noguez, the Secretary of the Council. We also understand that he is accused of having committed a heavy robbery in the Second Municipality.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner h id an inquest yesterday morning on board the steamer Anglo, from Opelousas, on the body of a man named Perse, who died suddenly from an apoplectic fit—Verdict accordingly.

LARCENY.—An affidavit was made yesterday before Recorder Genois, by Mr. Baffin, who charges Angelo Verreen with having stolen from the store of Baffin Bro. the sum of $9. A warrant was accordingly issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charles Smith was committed yesterday by Recorder Nauteneau, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of having assaulted Theodore Platow, some days ago.

WOUNDING A SLAVE.—Patrick Cohn was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, on the charge of having assaulted and dangerously wounded a slave called Isaac. It appears that the accused struck the boy with a brick on the back of the head, and the coroner certifies that he is in consequence in danger of his life. The affair will be examined shortly before Recorder Genois.

ROBBERY.—Wm. Lane entered a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genois, that on Sunday last the sum of $2000 in gold and bank notes, besides various other articles were taken from the office of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court, in Royal street. The Recorder committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

THE CHARGE RENEWED.—Alderman McCormick, of the Second Municipality, has made an affidavit before Judge Berbec, charging Watchman Hudnell with assault and battery and false imprisonment. It will be remembered that Hudnell was discharged by Recorder Baldwin on examination of the matter, but the aggrieved party not being satisfied with the verdict has now sought satisfaction in the shape of a writ. The accused was arrested, and has given bail for his appearance.

SUICIDE.—A white man whose name is unknown jumped off yesterday afternoon from the steamer Andrew Jackson, lying at the Second Municipality, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1849.

The Cotton market remains quiet but firm. Sales yesterday, 300 bales at full prices.

There is no change in other articles, and the transactions are very light.

Exchanges are steady, at previous quotations.

—DIED—

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., VICTOR VISINIER, at the age of 40 years. The relations and friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. from the re-idence of Mr. F. Levasseur, in Treslines st, between Bamurt and St Claude.

Whig Meeting.

SECOND WARD—THIRD MUNICIPALITY

☞ The Whig Voters of the Second Municipality, are requested to attend a meeting at the 1st GALVEZ GUARD ROOM, corner of Spain and Levee streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on the 20th inst.

s12 WHIG VOTERS.

WHIG MEETING.

SECOND WARD—Third Municipality.

☞ In accordance with a resolution passed by the State Central Committee, at their sitting, Aug 30th, the Whig voters of the Ward are respectfully requested to attend a meeting at Belvidere Point, cor Constantinople and Rampart streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on the 20th September.

s11 WHIG VOTERS OF THE WARD.

BERNARD TURPIN, AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, No. 31 OLD LEVEE.

SUNDRIES, landing and in store—
Champagne—200 baskets:
Port Wine—20 boxes;
Madeira, Pale and Sherry Wines—In casks
Brandy—1 J Dupuy, United Importers, A Mollier, Gautrey, Fenet, Castillon & Co.
Port Wine—Dry and pure quality.
Segars—Assorted, 1 000 000,
Tobacco—1000 packages assorted.
Provisions—Mackerel—No 1, 2 and 3,
Pickles—Pebble New Mackerel—No 3,
Pickles—Assorted Mixture—100 jars,
Monongahela Whiskey—20 bbls for sale by
s12 E. J. HART & CO., 72 Tchoupitoulas st.

Dissolution.

BY mutual consent the co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of DUPUY & CO., for the sale of Brandies, is this day dissolved. Mr. H. Dupuy is authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the firm, and all persons indebted to the said firm are to call on him for settlement.

Dated, New Orleans, 4th July, 1849.
WM. H. DuFOREST,
N. W. CRITTENDEN.

THE undersigned will continue the business under the style and firm of DuFOREST & CO., for his own account.

WM. H. DuFOREST.

New Orleans, 10th July, 1849 s12 1m

ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS—50 000 on hand and for sale by
HAYMAN & HOLDEN,
s12 98 Magazine st.

NOTICE

Office of the Board of Underwriters,
New Orleans, 5th September, 1849.

AT a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held on the 5th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That from and after Monday, the 1st day of October next, the office of fire shall be open o'clock P. M., by order,

JAMES H. WHEELER,
s11 1m Secretary pro tem.

Atmospherical cleansing by electromatic power and Steam Engine.

BY DAVID & E. CLAUDE.

THIS new system is at present the only one in use in France. It operates at less than two minutes, and without any disagreeable sound. We are here under the permission to confound our system with the one of our father, Claude, as he proposed to proceed by a new system of distillation.

Office—No 18 La Grange Alley, between St. Louis and Levee.

s11 1m

MACKEREL—50 bbls new No 3 Mackerel landing and for sale by
H. A. NORCROSS & CO.,
s11 No 98 Magazine st.

TEAS—130 pkgs Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson, assorted and for sale on app oval by
s11 H. A. NORCROSS & CO. 98 Magazine st.

NAILS—300 kegs in store and for sale by
H. A. NORCROSS & CO.,
s11 98 Magazine st.

WINDOW GLASS—200 boxes 8x10, 10x12 and 12x18, Window Glass, now landing from ship Madison Osborne, and for sale by
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
s11 Commission and Magazine st.

For Sale,

Several parcels of property situated in Lafayette, fronting Carondelet, giving a good income, and rented to respectable tenants. They are situated in the Fourth District, and will be sold on the neighborhood.

Also, several Lots of Ground
Apply at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Peters streets, to
s11 J. GRIZEAU.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand a large assortment of the best seasoned Yellow Pine Lumber,
Also, flooring, weather boards and ceiling, hand dressed, at moderate prices.
Timber and cedar posts of various sizes at 1 of the best quality.
Orders left at Rhode Island above Bayou Road, will receive prompt attention.
Time established at the corner, in the rear, by using the privilege of a wharf, offers a great advantage in carriage of lumber.
Rice or sand sold at low price.
Office—Corner of the 3d Municipality, near their market, in the rear of the Bayou Road.
Orders left at Lafitte, Conde street, No 67, between Bienville and St Ann sts., will be duly attended to.
s11 1m

Clothing—Clothing—Clothing.

BY J. B. BLACHE, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, 14th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at his auction house, No 39 Chartres street, a large and magnificent assortment of Ready made Clothing, consisting in part of the following:

Superior black cloth frock and frock Coats;
Blue and black Mackinaw blanket Overcoats;
Blue and black plain cloth Overcoats;
Extra fine black cloth Paletots;
Black and fancy doeskin coat and Paletots;
Blue dublin and other cloth dress coats;
Superior light brown cloth frock Coats;
Drab, brown and fancy Overcoats;
Fine black and blue cloth Pants;
Gold mixed and fancy tweed Bacs and Paletots;
Extra fine black doeskin Pants;
Fancy plaid and striped Cassimere Pants;
Plaid and check tweed Pants;
Blue and black satin Vests;
Brown, olive and blue cassimere Pants;
Superior black and fancy satin Vests;
Black and fancy cashmere and cob Vests;
Black and fancy satin Vests;
Check, tweed and cloth Vests, &c