DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

FIRE AT SEA.—The schooner Mary Langdon, Capt. Hawse, arrived yesterday from Thomaston, took fire on the 27th ult., in the hold, from the lime getting wet, the schooner having one thousand barrels on board. When Capt. Hawse first discovered the fire, he was about two hundred and fifty miles from the Balize, but managed to keep the fire down until she arrived in the river, when the towboat Phœnix went to her assistance, and by the use of her pumps, and boring holes in her bow and forcing the water into her hold, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. She was on fire eighteen days before it was extinguished. She threw overboard four hundred barrels of her freight.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Uncle Sam and Magnolia for late river papers.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.—We have seen, at the Commercial Exchange Reading Room, St. Charles street, a collection of fine Old Paintings, which we think are deserving the attention of the lovers of the fine arts. Many of these paintings are works of great merit. We know there are, among our citizens, those who properly estimate such things. To their notice we commend the paintings. See advertisement.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

☞ The St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst. informs us that during the period between that date and the Saturday morning previous, over *one thousand persons* had reached that city, from different quarters, bound for the Gold Region, and several boats were due from the Ohio, crowded with more.

SCARCITY OF PILOTS.—The St. Louis Republican says that the increased number of boats now plying on the Missouri river, has produced a great scarcity of pilots acquainted with the navigation of that stream, and good ones are almost impossible to be obtained. The most exorbitant wages are asked, say from $300 to $450 for the trip to St. Joseph, occupying usually less than ten days.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The magnificent grand opera by Meyerbeer, "The Huguenots," will be performed at this theatre, for the last time this season, in which Mesdames Fleury-Joly, Berton, Lecour, and Messrs. Duluc and Valet, will appear. On Thursday, the benefit of Mr. Lavergne, second bass, will take place.

STICKNEY'S CIRCUS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement for this evening's performance. Among many other beautiful novelties, the equestrian spectacle of the "Glittering King of Air," in which Mr. S. P. Stickney will appear, is to be performed. A few hours of rare amusement may be anticipated by all who attend to-night.

RIVERS.—We learn, says the St. Louis Union of the 11th, from the officers of the steamer Bon Accord, that the Upper Mississippi is rising at Rock Island, and thence down, with an abundance of water on the Lower Rapids. The Missouri is reported rising. The Connecticut reports that the Illinois has risen nearly six feet, and is again out of its banks and still rising. The river at this point continues to rise rapidly. Every thing was in a horrible state of confusion on the levee yesterday.

FREIGHTS.—Up river freights, says the St. Louis Era of the 10th, are becoming quite scarce along the Missouri and Illinois rivers. Several boats arrived yesterday from the former with very light cargoes, and the steamer Eureka, down last night from Ottawa, brought not a pound. The late rains and bad condition of the roads will prevent the usual supplies at the different landings and towns on the rivers above, and for a week or ten days receipts at this point will be comparatively light. There is very little produce on the Missouri from St. Joseph to the mouth ready for shipment, and freights on the Upper Mississippi from Keokuk down are quite scarce. The Illinois is sending out nothing, comparatively speaking.

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILROAD.—On the 7th the citizens of Portsmouth decided by a vote (only three votes in the negative) to subscribe $75,000 to the capital stock of the road. Individual subscriptions to the amount of $25,000 have also been made in that place. And under the act of the Legislature, it is said, the county of Scioto will promptly subscribe $100,000 more.

THE CAMANCHES.—We have understood, from good authority, says the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, that this large and somewhat formidable tribe of savages have lately held a council respecting the intended emigration across the prairies, at which it was determined to seek friendly intercourse and trade with the "whites." Mr. Gregg, in his Commerce of the Prairies, gives the Camanches a more favorable representation than was generally supposed could be given consistent with truth; but we hope this spring to be confirmed in our opinions, based upon Mr. Gregg's statement, and ere long see a deputation of this tribe on their way to the seat of government, passing through our towns and cities, and viewing with astonished eyes, our large and bustling population.

WHY YOU CAN'T GO TO CALIFORNIA IN A BALLOON.—Professor Mapes has been lecturing before the Jersey City folks, explaining why the air line to California cannot succeed. The reason consists in the nature of hydrogen gas, which is a fluid so subtle, that no substance, except a vitrified surface, has yet been found capable of confining it. Thus hydrogen makes its way through the walls of a house as easily as if nothing intervened. The process of the escape of the gas goes on at a rapid rate, even while the balloon is floating with the wind; but if you oppose the motion of the balloon to the direction of the wind, the escape of the gas becomes accelerated from the increased pressure. This is a formidable difficulty to steering the balloon.

RE-ARREST OF THE ROBBERS OF MESSRS. NISBET & CO.—The following letter was received by Marshal Felps, of St. Louis, on the 10th inst.:

FREEMANTOWN, (Ill.) April 8.

Dear Sir—I hasten to inform you that the robbers have again been arrested by the party who had started in pursuit of them. To-night they are in safe custody at Covington. I am told that the party who arrested them propose taking them directly to St. Louis, but I think it would be advisable (in order to prevent a recurrence of the accident which already took place) that you should come out here yourself and take charge of them. JOHN C. DEFERAUGH.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. Merryman, of Springfield, Ill., says the St. Louis Organ, has invented a process by which butter may be packed and kept for any necessary length of time, in any climate, and under any circumstances, in a state perfectly sweet, without salt or any other chemical agent. Butter prepared in this way has been kept for two years, apparently as fresh and sweet as when taken from the churn. Means have been taken to secure a patent for the machine. It is simple in its construction and operation, and is the application of a principle hitherto unknown to butter-makers.

MONUMENT TO DE WITT CLINTON.—The proposed monument by the citizens of New York to the memory of De Witt Clinton, for which subscriptions to the amount of $63,000 have been secured, is to consist of a triumphal arch, surmounted by a colossal statue of the deceased, to be erected at the head of State street, Albany, within the grounds and in front of the Capitol. It will be richly ornamented with a carved cornice, freize, etc., and the general effect in grandeur and simplicity cannot fail to strike all eyes. Albany, Buffalo, Utica and and Syracuse, each offered sites, but the preference was justly given to the seat of government—the point where the canal may be said to touch the sea.

EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of an earthquake was felt at New Bedford and Dartmouth, Mass., lately, accompanied by a sound resembling distant thunder.

Navigation Laws.

We know not whether to be glad or sorry at the news brought by the Niagara in regard to the probable action of the British Parliament on the subject of the Navigation Laws. It is said that on the second reading of the bill for the modification of the existing laws a majority of only 56 was obtained in a house of 476 members. It seems, too, that in arguing the question in the House of Commons, members asserted that the reciprocity which the bill contemplated is a mere assumption; and doubts were expressed whether the American or any other nation will grant the reciprocal advantage which the friends of Mr. Labouchere's measure anticipate.

For an American there is cause both for joy and regret that the English measure should not have been more successful than we are led to suppose it was from the full telegraphic reports transmitted to the New York press. As citizens of the world we must regret that a measure fraught with so much benefit to commerce at large, and to American commerce in particular, should be defeated or delayed for any length of time. Besides the immense weight of influence which British example would have on Europe in general, the direct and immediate advantages of the abolition of English navigation laws were sufficient to inspire every one with the hope that Mr. Labouchere's bill would be carried through the two Houses of Parliament by triumphant majorities. Certainly, the longer the measure is postponed the worse it will be for the world, and the more will the industry and commerce of the globe be held back by the artificial restraints which the English Government in particular has imposed on trade and navigation. But if in regarding the interests of the race we were disposed to wish the British reformers all manner of success, as Americans we were a little ashamed that England should "get the start of the majestic world and bear the palm alone."

We were anxious that the United States, which have been the harbinger of so many of the great improvements introduced into political science, should also be the first to carry the doctrine of Free Trade into navigation. We were the imitators of Britain, when we put the navigation law into our statute-book; it would be too bad if we were to keep just a little in the wake of English legislation, and erase the laws we had copied as soon as British legislators had found it convenient to get rid of the laws which they so long and so jealously maintained. As the British Parliament appears to be advancing slowly in the work of abolishing these laws, we hope that the American government will yet be able to take the initiative and lead, as she has heretofore so often led, in the career of progress and the amelioration of the race.

Nor do we consider it inconsistent with an enlarged and liberal philanthropy, to be thus anxious that our country should take precedence in all that pertains to the welfare and developement of humanity. The individual is the centre of an infinite number of concentric circles, and his benevolence must have passed through the smaller and more internal circles before it can enlarge in the great curves which lie more remote from the centre. As the love of country is founded on the love of family, so general philanthropy is based on patriotism. Anxious as we are to see the human race advance as rapid as possible in every thing that tends to increase its happiness and well-being, we rejoice superlatively when our own countrymen are the agents in effecting ends so desirable. It is for this reason that we are half pleased, as well as a little disappointed, by the news that Mr. Labouchere's bill has not been altogether successful. The delay of a few months on the part of British legislators, may give American statesmen an opportunity of being the first to get clear of those shipping laws which have so long been restraints and impediments to our commerce. Our tariff law of 1846, furnished England with an exnmple and a reason for a change in her system of levying duties; why should we not also tell her that we have found useless those other statutes in regard to shipping, which we have so unthinkingly copied, and have with such foolish obstinacy so long upheld!

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Foreigners in California—New City Charter—Proceedings of the Legislature—Canada—Gen. Tom Thumb—Government Jewels found—Captain Seaward dead—George Sweet convicted.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—What are to be the consequences of Gen. Smith's proclamation respecting "trespassers" on the gold lands, is a question attractive of much interest. "Foreigners" will emigrate, and when they reach the gold region they will dig and wash the sands, unless prevented by *superior force*. *Laws* would not prevent them, and proclamations most assuredly will not. The probability is that Governor Smith will not attempt to enforce his prohibition at present, but intends his proclamation as a *warning*, and as justification for coercive measures when he may be placed in possession of coercive means. For a long time yet, "foreigners" will outnumber the yankees at the diggings, and the true policy of the Governor is forbearance. Emigrants from the United States go to the mines better armed than those from other parts of the world, but arms will soon be at San Francisco in great plenty, and in the hands of the "foreigners." If the Governor should declare them contraband, they would still, in all probability, reach the shore, in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for resistance.

I am confirmed in the opinion that our new charter will pass the ordeal on Tuesday next by an immense majority. I have not seen a newspaper that opposes it, and believe there is not one in the city that will do so. I am sorry to see the Herald take ground in its favor, but I think the friends of the movement are too strong to allow even *that* to work any considerable injury in the premises. A small spirit of opposition to the law was exhibited in the Board of Assistants last night, but from such a source opposition can have but little effect. That Board is now laboring under a charge of corrupt legislation, and I apprehend that its recommendations will weigh but lightly in this community until its skirts are cleared of the accusation.

The bill limiting compensation for death on railroads caused by neglect, etc. to $5000, passed the State Senate yesterday. A bill was also passed dividing the profits arising from the sale of certain Indian lands with the Indians from whom the lands were purchased. This is a voluntary measure, which redounds to the credit of our State, and forms an example that should be followed in other places. Only four Senators out of 22 present voted against the bill..... $5000 were appropriated to the benefit of an Hospital in Buffalo, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.... The bill making the manufacture, use or sale of Slung-Shot, a penal offence, was passed.

In the Assembly, the bill allowing the Harlem Railroad Company to build an iron bridge over the Harlem river; and the bill authorizing United States' Stocks to be pledged as a banking basis, the same as the Stocks of this State, were passed. The Compromise Quarantine bill was referred to a committee to be reported complete. The bill "to improve the breed of horses" was lost in the Assembly. The Panama Railroad bill was sent to the Governor to be signed.

From Canada we continue to receive accounts of excitement, which is said to be "awful" in some parts. The military force is to be increased.

I had the honor this morning to attend the farewell levee of General Thumb—General *Tom* Thumb, who has started on a western tour, accompanied by his parents and Mr. Barnum, President of the Connecticut Agricultural Society. I am happy to say that the General is in excellent health and spirits, and has *suffered* no increase of flesh for the past year or so.

The long lost Government Jewels are found—Jim Webb peached, and his friends have disgorged. The scabbard and snuff-box are, however, reduced to their original *element*, and will no more delight the sight-seers of the National Institute. The affair tells well in favor of Wilkes, the editor of the Police Gazette, who has long asserted that one of the Jones's was concerned with the robbers of the Patent-office. The newspapers tell the whole story, and more.

Old Capt. Seaward, the oldest pilot of this port, died yesterday in Brooklyn. He was about 85 years old.

George Sweet, the circus rider, whose real name is Gannon, was yesterday tried, and convicted, on a charge of robbing a man named Armstrong, about ten months ago. He was sentenced to confinement in the State's prison at hard labor for ten years. Gannon's family is said to be very respectable.

Respectfully, yours, INDICATOR.

HEAD MONEY.—During the three months ending the 1st inst., 2985 alien passengers arrived at Boston, of which number 2446 paid head money; 451 had before been in the State, and 88 were bonded.

TEN HOURS A DAY'S WORK.—The laborers on the canal between Buffalo and Black Rock struck lately. They refused to work more than ten hours per day.

MEMOIR OF FENELON DISCOVERED.—*La Democratic Pacifique* says, that a memoir of Fenelon, in his own handwriting, has been discovered among some old papers in the Douai Museum, by the librarian, M. Duthillœul; it is now in the press.

ICE.—The ice was cleared from the Penobscot, (Me.) river on Saturday 31st.

THE STEAMSHIP GALVESTON.—We have received the following letter from Chagres in regard to some statements made by our correspondent "G. K." As several of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the letter are well known in this city, it is useless to add any thing by way of comment:

CHAGRES, March 28, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Having through the medium of your valuable paper of the 19th and 20th inst., just placed in our possession by the arrival of the steamship Falcon at this port, seen a letter addressed to yourselves from Belize, Honduras, signed "G. K.," with a reply from Messrs. Harris & Morgan, Agents of the steamship Galveston—on which we were unfortunately a portion of her passengers, and the only ones among the large number who left New Orleans yet arrived—avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity, of substantiating in every particular the statements made by "G. K.," both in reference to the steamship Galveston and our Consul, C. Hempstead, Esq.; also have no hesitation in stating that we were forced, being in a strange country, without *protection*, to accept such terms as Capt. Crane chose in his morose, dictatorial manner to propose.

In reference to our Consul, who we are informed received his official appointment from our late President, Mr. Polk, the most illiberal and unjust treatment was received—evincing a disposition in all his acts to avail himself of every opportunity to profit by our unfortunate and truly melancholy situation—at the same time, and by this course, driving many to the indispensable necessity of calling upon utter strangers and foreigners for such information as he, by the duties of his office, was compelled to impart. The honor and credit of our country certainly demands his speedy removal.

From an intimate acquaintance with the gentleman who signed himself "G. K.," we believe him incapable of making any statement which is not correct in every particular.

The Clerk of the steamship Galveston, Mr. Folger, together with the Engineer, both asserted in the presence of many of us—and which we are ready to make affidavit to when necessary—that at the time of the sailing of the steamship she was unseaworthy, and decidedly unsafe for the voyage she was then undertaking, and were they again placed in a similar position, would resign their situations.

We are, your ob't serv'ts,

John V. Plume,	Samuel Cowles,	J. T. Hungerford,
James R. Lewis,	R. C. Webb,	R. E. Cole.
W. M. Burgoyne,	Benj. Burgoyne,	John Moore.
P. S. Gerald,	Lewis Dickison,	James Walker.
	M. F. Denney.	

JUDGE CRANCH'S DECISION IN THE CASE OF BAIN *vs.* MORSE.—In the very able opinion delivered by Judge Cranch, in the case of Bain *vs.* Morse, on Bain's appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, we have a clear exposition of what is patentable under the Patent Law. If Judge Cranch's opinion is correct, and Justice McKinley regards it as sound law, the injunction against O'Reily, issued by Judge Monroe, cannot be maintained. We understand that Judge McKinley is to preside in the case of Morse *vs.* O'Reily, at Frankfort, next month; and, in all probability, the injunction granted by the District Judge will be dissolved.

The counsel of Mr. Morse, in argument, said:

"It is obvious, and is admitted by our adversaries, that Morse's instrument is a very different thing, in its *form* and *structure*, from Bain's."

But *form* and *structure* are very important matters in machinery; and if they enable the operator to do the work in a better manner, or with more ease, or less expense, or in less time, it is no interference, but is an improvement for which the inventor may have a patent.

When the application is for a patent for a combination of machinery and materials, form and structure become *substance*; they are of the essence of the invention; and an admission that Morse's instrument is a very different thing, in its form and structure, from Bain's, is an admission of a fact which is *prima facie* evidence, at least, that there is no interference between the two, and throws the burden of proof on the other side.

There was no evidence laid before the Commissioner of Patents upon the question of interference; so that he must have adjudged the interference upon a comparison of the two specifications; possibly without considering that the only patent which either could obtain would be a patent for his own combination, all the materials of which Mr. Morse's combination consists being old and not now patentable.

The question is not now, whether the claims of Mr. Bain and Mr. Morse interfere as to matters not now patentable; but whether they interfere as to matters *now patentable*; and the only matter now patentable, in Mr. Morse's specification, is his own combination of machinery and materials. That combination constitutes his machine; and his machine is admitted to be a very different thing, in its form and structure from Mr. Bain's. Form and structure constitute the identity of machinery. The combination consists in the *form* and *structure*; and the patent if issued, will, I presume, be issued for the *form* and *structure* of the instrument.

It being admitted that the form and structure of Mr. Bain's instrument is very different from Morse's, there can be no interference in that respect, and if form and structure constitute the identity of machinery, there is no interference in the two instruments; and if the instruments are the combinations, or the result of the combinations, for which patents are now claimed, there is no interference in the two instruments in regard to any matter now patentable.

But it is not necessary to rely alone upon the admission of Mr. Morse's counsel to show that there is a great difference between the machinery used by the contending applicants to effect the object—i. e. the rapid transmission of intelligence by the power of the electric current. Any one who will compare the specifications, and drawings, and models, will at once perceive the difference.

A patentable improvement is not an interference.

The Commissioner, in his written decision, says:

"It appears from the records of the office, that the applications by said Alexander Bain, subject of Great Britain, was made April 18, 1848 and upon examination of his claims it was found that the before-mentioned claim could be admitted to patent, no invention of a like character, appearing in the public records of the office; nor in any printed publication. Prior, however, to the final issue of the case, the secret archives were consulted; and it was found that an application, filed by Samuel F. B. Morse, January, 20, 1848, had been there deposited in compliance with provisions of law, which presented claims conflicting with those before mentioned, set up by said Bain."

This shows that but for the supposed interfering claim of Mr. Morse, Mr. Bain was entitled to his patent; and if there be no interference in respect to patentable matter, he is still entitled to a patent for his own combination.

But the counsel for Mr. Morse say:

"There is an interference—that Bain's third claim palpably covers the whole of Morse's first claim; and, if granted, Bain could do all that Morse claims an exclusive right to do; he could write Morse's characters precisely as Morse does; and that therein consists the interference."

But the only matter now patentable, and claimed in Mr. Morse's specification, is *his peculiar combination of material and machinery as therein described*. All the materials used in that combination are old, and he will not, under this patent, be entitled to the exclusive use of any of them separately, or in any other combination than that which he has described in his specification. There cannot be a patent for a *principle*; nor for the application of a principle; nor for an effect. Two persons may use the same principle and produce the same effect *by different means*, without interference or infringement, and each would be entitled to a patent for his own invention.—*Godson*, 63, 68, 74.

So, in the present case, although the power used by both applicants is the same, and the subject the same; yet, as the effect is produced by means which appear to me so different as to prevent an interference, *the question of priority of invention does not arise*. It is, therefore, not a case under the 8th section of the act of 1836, but under the 7th section of the same act. So that each of the applicants may have a patent for the combination which he has invented and claimed and described in his specification—provided he shall have complied with all the requisites of the law to entitle him to a patent.

If this were a doubtful question, I should think it my duty to render the same judgment, so as to give Mr. Bain the same right to have the validity of his patent tested by the ordinary tribunals of the country which Mr. Morse would enjoy as to his patent; and finally to obtain the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon it. For if the Commissioner and the Judge should reject Mr. Bain's application for a patent, the decision would be final and conclusive against him, unless he could obtain relief by a bill in equity under the 16th section of the act of 1836, and the 10th section of the act of 1839; which, it is said, is doubtful.

I am, therefore, of opinion, and so decide—

That there is *no* interference in the claims of these applicants, in relation to any matter contained in their respective specifications *now patentable*; and therefore that Samuel F. B. Morse is entitled to a patent for the combination which he has invented, claimed and described, in his specification, drawings and model. And that Alexander Bain is entitled to a patent for the combination which he has invented, claimed and described, in his specification, drawings and model; provided they shall respectively have complied with all the requisites of the law, to entitle them to their respective patents.

I deem it unnecessary, therefore, to decide upon any other points involved by the reasons of appeal.

W. CRANCH.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Gurney recently committed suicide, at Delafield, Wisconsin, by cutting her throat, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. She was of high standing in society.

Emigrants to California by way of Independence.

California Emigration—Hotels Crowded—Prices of Animals—Companies in Camp—Exposure and Sickness—Some have seen the Elephant, others the Tiger, and won't go further.

[A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Independence, gives us some idea of the movement toward California on that route.]

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.) April 5, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—Every arrival by river from your city adds largely to the number of emigrants, with whom this town is now, and has been for some days densely crowded. In proportion to the arrivals business increases, and the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer and the artisan are reaping rich harvests in repay for their enterprising merit. The landlords, too, come in for their share, for all must eat, drink and sleep; and so pressed are they that (unusual for landlords generally) surliness and indifference reigns supreme, and welcomes the new-comer. Independence, by all means, should have at least two additional hotels, and, to the enterprising, this affords a fine opening.

In my last you received the rates at which stock was being sold, from which prices there has been no change—say for American mules from $55 to $65, as in quality. Very inferior Spanish mules have been sold at $35, while others, suitable for the trip, will range from $40 to $75. There are mules in the market, both American and Spanish, considered of superior quality to those quoted, which are held by their owners at much higher rates—say from $80 to $100. The supply is good, and at present exceeds the demand. The supply of oxen is fair, and the demand good, at from $50 to $65 the yoke, as in quality and condition. The most extensive wagon establishments in the western country are in operation at this point, capable of supplying almost any demand; while the facilities for procuring such an outfit as is necessary for the trip cannot be surpassed in any town of similar size and population.

For miles around small companies are in camp, patiently awaiting a sufficiency of grass to enable them to start upon their journey of golden expectations. Among the companies I visited to-day was one from Lower Sandusky, Ohio, camped on the Santa Fe road side. It is composed of Messrs. John M. Smith, J. A. Johnson, L. E. Boren, R. H. Caldwell, Isaac Sharp, J. W. Stevenson, John Stuben, Geo. Taylor, Grosvenor Gallagher and Henry Loveland. Their outfit consists of three wagons, sixteen mules, two tents capable of accommodating fourteen persons, provisions for nine months, and all necessary arms and other appendages. Some of them design locating in the region of the "diggins," while others, when they obtain a sufficiency of the "dust," will return to their families.

Along side of the above company is one from Cincinnati, composed of Joseph Longe, Abram Sanborn, Wm. Crawford, and James Wood. They have one wagon, six mules, a tent, and provisions for six months. Their object is to get gold, but being mechanics, and having their tools along, they intend, if successful, to work at their respective trades.

The next company found in quarters was from Knox county, Ky., and composed of A. E. Pogue, E. F. Arthur, J. G. Pogue, John P. Thatcher, T. J Woodson, Jno. Woodson, H. Woodson, R. H. Dickenson, R. Hale, and Richard Britton, of Knox county, Ky.; Dr. P. Fulkerson, John Mills, and Jas. R. Fritz, of Lee county, Va. They go completely outfitted and well prepared for the long and hazardous journey before them.

In the vicinity are encamped two small companies; one from White county, Indiana, composed of Wm. Orr, L. M. Burns, S. E. Burns, Dr. H. B. Russell, and P. S. Russell; and one from Henry county, Indiana, composed of J. B. Harris, J. Fout, L. Laughlin, and R. Hutchinson. Each company has a tent, wagon, oxen and other necessaries for an outfit. Their object is to dig gold.

The Bellevue Mining Company, from Sandusky county, Ohio, came next in my route. They have formed themselves into a joint stock company, and are under full organization. Not so the companies given above—they being few in number have deemed such an organization unnecessary. The findings of this company are to be equally divided, share and share alike, at the expiration of two years. They are provided with four light wagons, to be drawn by mules and oxen, two large tents, provisions for nine months, suitable arms and other necessary equipments, and composed of N. S. Cook, C. Close, S. H. Cook, P. T. Sharp, A. G. Yottey, R. Burleson, R. B. Burleson, S. Dean, J. Findley, C. Smith, A. Raymond, Isaac Banta, B. Holm, J. Conklin, C. Durham, B. Fox, William Sharp, J. Scraford, and Peter G Sharp.

A small company, consisting of J. Hammun, Sandusky county., Ohio, and P. Y. Hough and S. N. Torvill, Erie county, Ohio, are encamped in the vicinity of the above company, and intend travelling with some stronger party. They are provided with a tent, wagon, oxen and mules, necessary provisions, arms and other equipments suitable for the journey.

A company from Anderson county, Ky., are also in camp, ready to move with the first party. Messrs. Charles N. Ford, John M. McGrayer, James B. Miller, A. J. Miller, F. M. Miller, and H Taylor compose the company. They have provided themselves with two wagons, to be drawn by mules, one tent, and intend carrying six months' provisions.

A hardy set of Tennesseeans, consisting of James Quinton, Wm. Beatty, Thomas J. Stump and his two young Stumps, from Nashville; and Mr. Smith, W. M Clark and John Harris, from Rutherford county, are all ready to move with the first crowd. They are provided with a wagon, tent, and the other necessary equipments for an outfit.

Old Virginia is well represented. Among the parties ready to move, I notice a company consisting of R. W. Crenshaw, R. A. Webber, W. McClanahan, from Lynchburg; D. C. Ward, C. A. Hunt, W. W. Peatross, Dr. Thomas Gillard, from Pittsylvania county; Thomas J. Brown, from Campbell county; Captain J. Clements, A. B. Clements, J. Kean, E. Kent, Mr. Scott, Dr. J. Haynes, from Franklin county; and John T. Cole, from Henry county. This company have three wagons, two tents and eighteen mules, with provisions for the trip, and other necessary equipments.

Illinois is represented by two small companies, ready to move; the first consisting of J. Tacksbury, G. Young, Jno. Rees, Wm. Easley and James Dew, from Tazewell county; the second company composed of Elisha Barnett, Julius Benedict and Lorenzo Kendall, from Bureau county. Each of these companies, though small, are well provided, and, if energy will secure success, they seem to possess sufficient to realize the golden calculations.

I shall close this report of companies by giving one from the Empire State, consisting of C. C. Lagrange, J. W. Smith, E. H. De Gracie and M. A. Richard, from Albany, New York. These young men are well equipped for the expedition, and intend making the journey as a mess in a larger company, under the guidance of Col. W. H. Russell.

So, you have a list of the first hundred who are ready to start for El Dorado. The companies given you are small in comparison to those I shall furnish you with in my next. If possible, I shall obtain the name and residence of every person starting from this, St. Joseph, and other points along the river. Some five companies are on the ground and well organized and equipped for the expedition.

For several days past the weather has been very disagreeable. Several of the emigrants, from the exposure they have had to undergo, have been made sick, and considerable fear is manifested by many in consequence of reports of deaths from cholera in this vicinity. These reports cannot be reliably traced, and are, no doubt, exaggerated. A gentleman supposed to be from North Carolina, named Robert Umberfield, died last night after a short illness. He was alone, and intended emigrating with the first company.

Some of the boys have seen the elephant, and intend returning; others are already en route for home. Some have attempted to whip the "tiger," but instead, have been fleeced of their all, and are unable to obtain an outfit. This place affords every facility for gambling, and the unsuspecting, before they are aware of it, are drawn into the meshes laid to entrap them, when they are soon relieved of their funds.

☞ Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.—The officers and members of the above Company will attend a Special Meeting, to be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.
ap16 2t By order. H. A. HENDRIKS, Acting Sec'y.

A CARD..OIL PAINTINGS BY OLD MASTERS.

MR. OLIVER has the pleasure of announcing to the lovers of the Fine Arts, that he has now on view, *for private sale*, in the large Room over the *Commercial Exchange*, St. Charles street, a Rich Collection of Elegantly Framed OIL PAINTINGS, by Eminent Masters of the Old School, viz: Poussin, Canaletto, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Wouvaux, Coypel, Tempesta, Luini, Teniner, Wilson, Gainsborough, etc. The Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, and lovers of the Fine Arts generally, are most respectfully invited to call and view them. Hours of attend on from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 5 P. M. ☞ No charge for admittance. ap17 6t

☞ SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

☞ We have just received, per ships Robert Burton and John & Albert, a portion of our SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, to which we invite the attention of our customers and the public, consisting of—
Frock and Dress COATS, of sup. French Drap d'Etc;
Sacs, Paletots and Costeos, do do
PANTS, do do
....ALSO....
VESTS, of White and Fancy Marseilles and Satin Drilling.
CRAVATS, of rich Fancy and Black Silks.
SHIRTS, of Linen, Linen with Cambric Bosoms, and Cotton with Linen Bosoms; also, a few rich French Embroidered Shirts.
NORRIS & WAY, No. 22 Camp street,
ap16 2dptf cor. Common street, under Hewlett's Exchange.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS L. WHITE, No. 53 CANAL Street.
MEIGS'S OBSTETRICS, The Science and the Art.
DAY'S DISEASES OF ADVANCED LIFE.
MITCHELL'S DISEASES of FEVERS, Malarious and Epidemic.
BULL ON MATERNAL MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.
ap16 4t3dp

RICH FANCY ARTICLES.
COMBS, BRUSHES and PERFUMERY.
FISHING TACKLE, of the best quality, in every variety.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Extra Fine, embracing Latest Styles of Linen and Cotton SHIRTS, of superior make and finish.
Linen, Gauze, Merino, Cotton, Silk, Flannel and Lisle Thread UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Linen and Cotton SOCKS.
Silk, Satin and Batiste CRAVATS, new patterns.
Silk, Linen and Lisle GLOVES.
UMBRELLAS, extra fine and strong.
TRAVELING DESKS and DRESSING CASES.
GOLD PENS, of every description, with Pencils included, varying in prices from 75 cents to $15 each.
The Celebrated NAUTILUS LIFE PRESERVER, which can be adapted to the body, even in the water, in five seconds—approved by the Naval Board.
The Patent SOCKDOLAGER SPRING FISH-HOOKS, a very desirable article for Anglers.
☞ The Stock comprises the best variety in the city, all of which will be offered at the most favorable prices.
☞ Dealers are requested to inspect the same prior to making their selections.
'GUION'S, corner St. Charles and Canal sts.
☞ The Goods will be cheerfully shown at all times, and no sale misrepresented. ap16 6dtp

JUST ARRIVED,
80 CASES Palmleaf HATS, Boys' and Men's sizes, a common and fine article, from $1 per dozen up to $5, only at wholesale, by
JOHN DURBRIDGE,
ap17 12t 28 Customhouse st. up stairs.

SUMMER STYLE.
40 CASES fine fashionable Drab Beaver HATS, just received per ships Vicksburg, Edgar and Sheffield, and for sale by
JOHN DURBRIDGE, Wholesale Hatter,
ap17 12t 28 Customhouse st. up stairs.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
THE subscriber has just received, per recent arrivals from the North and Europe—10 varieties of CABBAGE SEED. Also—a large stock of RADISH, PUMPKIN, etc.
Planters furnished with assorted SEED in boxes, at prices from $3, $5 $10 to $20 each.
Market Gardeners supplied with Seed by the pound, bushel or barrel, at moderate prices.
Country Merchants supplied with Seed by the dozen, hundred or thousand papers, for retailing.
☞ Orders may be addressed to the principal establishment, conducted by S. MAUPAY, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber.
ap17 6t 95 Camp street, near Poydras. D. MAUPAY.

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.
DR. COHEN, having had 30 years' experience, offers the above *infallible remedy* for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Opthalmia, of 5 years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city being stone blind for 9 months, was restored to the sight of one eye in 3 weeks; a gentleman who always used specs for 56 years, by using only one drop, was enabled to read the newspaper without them by candlelight, 8 hours after. Inflammation of 3 days, *cured by one single drop*. It gives a brilliancy to the Eye, and also strengthens the sight.
☞ 205 *PHILIPPA Street*, near Hevia, and 42 *ST. CHARLES Street*. ap17 1y

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

ORLEANS TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7.

PELICAN DIVISION, No. 1—Meets every Wednesday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at their hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets.

William O Diboll	W P	J. G. Sevier	C
Duncan McGibbons	W A	Edward McShane	A C
John R. George	R S	Arthur Bowden	I S
Wm. C. Watkins	A R S	Charles Nelson	O S
James Miller	F S	Alexander McKee	P W P
Alexander Muir	T		

LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17—Meets every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Pelican Hall, corner of Common and St. Charles streets.

Robert Devine	W P	William Miller	C
W. G. Latham	W A	G. W. Ferguson	A C
	R S	E. F. T. Compton	I S
Robt. F. Compton	I R S	E. L. Lewis	O. S.
John W. Breedlove	F S	John Hudnall	P W P
A. W. Scates	T		

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES....G O Hall, La; J C McCarrell; J E Smith, D C; J Pollock, W Fisher, Ga; H M Hurton, Ill; W S Rainey, G E Savage, Tenn; W H Sparks, La; R W Adams, E M Haile, L Hibert, N O.

VERANDAH....W G Dales, E Ogden, La; W T Brown, Texas; E Cochran, Ala; S Hopkins, Jr, N O; W F Pratt, Mass; S Bartlett, E Pugh, W Littlejohn, La; A G Penn, N O; Col T F Johnson, Ky.

HEWLETT'S....M T Britt, Miss; W D Devin, Iowa; J M Skelton, Conn; T W Endicott, Miss; R L Smith, La.

PLANTERS'....M Ikard, Miss; W Magee, N O; Capt Foster and lady, Ala.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

Pittsburg.....SARANAK, McIntyre, 12 M.
Pittsburg.....JOHN ADAMS, Jones, 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....ATLANTIC, Brandwell, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 2½ P. M. cars.
Yazoo River.....BEN ADAMS, Hunt, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River.....MEDORA, Estes, 12 M.
Red River.....CREOLE, Wilson, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River.....MOTIVE, Koons, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....MOHAWK, Duncan, 5 P. M.
Tennessee River.....ARKANSAS No. 4, Frisbee, 5, P. M.
Mobile.....MOBILE, Sutton, 5½ P. M.

☞ Ouachita Packet Medora, Captain Estes.—This new and fast running steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Camden, Champagnole, Wilmington, Alabama Landing, and Tensas and Little Rivers.
ap17 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Red River Packet Creole.—This new, light draught and fast running steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Bienville street, for Shreveport, Natchitoches, Minden, Lake Bisteneau and Alexandria.
ap17 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Ouachita Packet Motive, Captain Koons.—This light-draught steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Tuesday, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for all landings on Ouachita, Black, Boeuff and Sabine Rivers, from the foot of Bienville street.
ap17 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ Louisville Packet Mohawk, Capt. Duncan.—This new and splendid passenger steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Tuesday, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Smithland and Paducah and Cairo, from the foot of Poydras street. ap17 T. B. SMITH, 96