DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Joint Committee of Conference met yesterday morning at the Mayor's Office, at 11 o'clock. There was no report received, and the business was principally confined to the exchange of opinions on the effect to be produced by cutting additional drains through the Metairie Ridge. Mr. Preston said that if the Duquin and Labauve Canals were deepened, he had no doubt they would relieve the city from inundation. Mr. Community was of the same opinion. He said there was a dam at Labauve's Canal, which had been built to prevent the water of the Lake overflowing the plantation. This dam should now be cut away. A resolution was passed instructing Mr. Dunbar to open the Duquin and Labauve Canals, and also a resolution to send a physician to the Crevasse, some cases of sickness having been reported there.

The Committee then adjourned to meet this morning.

THE CREVASSE.—We were greatly in hopes that the experience and ability of Mr. Grant, the gentleman who now superintends the work of stopping the crevasse, would have enabled him to speedily stop the breach, and relieve us from the further ill effects of inundation. We have not yet lost all hope that such will ultimately be the case; yet we must confess that the accounts received yesterday from the scene of operations were sufficiently discouraging. No progress seem to have been made so far: the water rushes through the breach with as great a velocity as ever, and the most that has been done is to prevent the opening becoming any larger. There has been one death, and there are now some cases of sickness.

THE OVERFLOW.—The rise of the water still continues, and the area of the inundated district is, we are sorry to say, becoming more extended. The position of affairs is sad, indeed, yet we do not see any likehood of remedying it, except by going to the source of the evil and stopping the crevasse. The plans for relieving the city by cutting through the Metairie Ridge, and by deepening the D'Aquin and Labauve canals, although they sound very well, will, we think, fail of success. Let us for a moment estimate the quantity of water which flows through the crevasse. Admitting the dimensions of the opening to be is width 100 feet, in depth 10, with a current of 15 miles, the quantity of water coming through would amount to 79,200,000 cubic feet per hour. It is evident that unless this much be carried off through the various openings made with that view, the city will not be at all relieved. We question whether this can be done. The principal canal yet cut in the Ridge only carries off 45,000 cubic feet per hour, which, in comparison with the amount coming in, is scarcely an appreciable quantity. Again, we do not believe that a thousand drains would carry off as much as comes through the crevasse, even admitting the fall to be as great. Until the volume of water between the Ridge and the levee becomes as great as that in the Mississippi, it is impossible that so great a current can be obtained as exists at the crevasse, for the pressure, and consequently the momentum is less. For these reasons, we think the only effect that can be produced in the manner proposed by Mr. Preston and Mr. Community, will be to prevent a further advance of the water, and that only in the event that the quantity coming in and going out are equal.

CONCERT AT THE ARMORY.—Herr Krauss gives a Concert at the Armory Hall this evening, for the Benefit of the Sufferers by the present flood. He will be assisted by Madame Fleury-Joly and Mr. Corradi. In the course of the evening, Herr K. will introduce his grand *Pot-Pourri* on the "Confusion of Babylon," in twenty-five different languages. This will be the first appearance of Herr Krauss in this city.

LADIES' FAIR.—The friends of the sailor are reminded that the ladies hold a Fair to-night, on Esplanade street, opposite the Mint, in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Bethel for Seamen. See advertisement.

PRESENT FROM BREMEN TO THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE. It is well known that some months ago the City of Lafayette presented to the City of Bremen a splendid German flag. The gift in due time reached its destination, and was received with appropriate honors. Some Bremen Captains were instructed to present a copy of the proceedings of the Bremen Legislature to Lafayette. Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, the ceremony of presentation took place. Mr. J. B. Bowes, on behalf of the Captains and of a committee of citizens, presented the volume containing the proceedings, and described the events which had taken place in Bremen on the occasion of receiving the flag sent by Lafayette. Mayor Boyce responded in behalf of the Council, offering the acknowledgments of his fellow-citizens for the beautiful testimonial, and the flattering manner in which it had been given....On motion of Mr. Florance it was

Resolved, That the volume should be encased in glass; that a note of the proceedings be entered on the journals of the Council, and that a letter of thanks be sent to the Senate of Bremen.

Sufferings of the Poor from the Inundation,

The sufferings of the poor—at all times sufficiently severe—have been so much aggravated during the inundation that we supposed any one having the least trace of humanity would not need a prompter in order to teach him charity towards them. The rich may be annoyed and put out of temper by the water around them. They may fret at the idea of putting on India-rubber overalls, and chafe at the thought of being confined pretty closely to their houses. The reflection on losses to which they may be subjected doubtless irritates many of them, and renders them not very pleasant companions during the overflow. But these are mere scratches of the skin; the poor are afflicted with troubles that corrode, and which they themselves have no power of remedying. We are surprised to hear that some are not satisfied with witnessing the sufferings to which the poor are subjected by the calamities that have befallen the city, that there are some engaged in the task of heightening these sufferings as if to see through how much pain and anguish the mind of a poor man is capable of passing. These excellent experimenters on human troubles and anguish are some landlords who have tenants in the inundated districts.

It was enough that a few days ago the poor were kept in their houses and forced to live in the midst of mud and slime and water, by the high prices which the furniture cars demanded for their services in the back parts of the city. Boats were not in sufficient numbers for making all the removals desired; and if there had been a sufficient number they were not the most convenient carriages for transporting beds, clothes, chairs and other furniture. But as soon as some of the poor have begun to move their furniture—as soon as by great efforts they have made such arrangements as would enable them to get away from the water—their landlords—at least some of them—pounce down on the movables of the tenants and order the sheriff or constable to take the property into his possession. The seizures too which some of these landlords are making are not for rent due, but for rent which may be due hereafter. Putting aside the humanity of such a seizure, there is no law or justice in it. A lease of a house is taken with the understanding that the tenant shall have the use of the premises; he must have free ingress and egress. If by any unforeseen accident, such as a fire or an inundation, the tenant is debarred from the use of the house, he is released from his contract. No rent is due, and of course if no rent is due no seizure can be made. If these unjust landlords persist in their hard and cruel course, we hope that the judges before whom the cases are brought will try them as speedily as possible—give such suits a preference, release the seizures and award heavy damages for the illegal conduct of the landlords. The community will certainly remember these seizing landlords, and public opinion will put them into the purgatory reserved for the soulless and the stony-hearted who worship only the vain idols of interest and selfishness.

We are happy to be able to mention some landlords who have acted very differently. Mr. John Hoey more than a week ago informed his tenants that they might hold their tenements rent-free or leave them if they chose; and we understand that Mr. Isaac T. Preston has done the same. We hope that the majority will be disposed to follow these good examples, and to reprobate and despise the evil courses of those who dream only of gain.

☞ The Mobile Herald of Tuesday, contains the following account of a serious disaster, which it is supposed occurred in Mobile Bay on Monday:

The steamboat Cora yesterday afternoon picked up a man who was supporting himself in the water by the aid of two oars. He stated that he had left the city in a boat during the day, with six men and the doctor belonging to the U. S. steamer Walker, now lying in the bay. The boat was capsized in a squall. He had been in the water an hour and a half, and could not tell what had become of his companions, but supposed they were drowned.

SUPREME COURT.—Under the proper head we publish a condensed report of the important case of Plympton *vs.* Preston and others, decided by the Supreme Court last Monday.

The State of Things in New York.

The excitement in New York in regard to the riots, has nearly subsided. There is no apprehension that the peace of the city will be again disturbed. The accounts late on the evening of the 15th state that the ninth ward police was thought sufficient to defend the theatre, the whole military being discharged. Most of the killed were buried without parade, by order of the Mayor, on the afternoon of the 15th. Much apprehension had been felt for the effects of a grand demonstration of mourning on that occasion. There does not appear to have been any danger. All things are resuming their former state of quiet and order.

The verdict of the Coroners Jury will be found in the letter of "Indicator." It exonerates the military from all blame in firing upon the mob—the order to fire had become absolutely necessary in self-defence. It was proved on the inquest that the soldiers did not fire until pressed so closely that their lives were in danger. The Mayor and the General were importuned for authority to repel these assaults, with remonstrances of the soldiers against being set up, with arms in their hands, to be beaten to death without permission to resist. The Mayor declined to give the authority, and went off to shun the responsibility. The order was nevertheless given, and we believe it is the common sentiment every where, that it had become absolutely necessary. They who condemn the authorities most thoroughly, and deplore the killing as an unnecessary waste of blood, give credit to the military for having behaved with forbearance, and for not having resorted to their weapons until forbearance would have been fatal to themselves. Considering, however, that the soldiers so few, only a few hundred, and that they repelled the mob so early after the conflict began, it is to be regretted that more had not been summoned at once. The magnitude of the demonstration might have been sufficient to overawe riot.

But the Inquest goes back to the origin of this lamentable necessity, and charges the responsibility of having put these soldiery into a position where they must kill in self-defence, as well as for the repression of riot—upon the negligence of the Police Committee. They say, "if a large number of the police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the military would have been avoided." There would have been no overwhelming necessity to kill if the civil power had sufficiently acted and provided. Here is the weak point of the defence of the New York authorities. We have read carefully all the testimony and the speculations of all parties in New York, and see nothing to alter our first impressions, that the shedding of blood would have been prevented by a proper organization and disposition of the civil force, or an overwhelming show of the military.

Relief of the Inundated.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the meeting held at the Commercial Exchange on the evening of the 22d inst., for the relief of the inundated district in the Second Municipality, met yesterday morning at the office of Col. William Christy, and appointed the following Committees:

Committe for Collections, in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents.

J. O. Pierson,	Wm. Emmenon,	Charles Noble,
Julian Neville,	Thos. K. Price,	Geo. C. Lawrason,
Wm. H. Cook,	E. T. Parker,	A. Montanye,
John M. Bell,	G. W. Christy,	A. J. Norcross,
Wilson Matthews,	J. W. Smith,	Jas. A. Lusk,
J. L. Levy,	John O'Brian,	Wm. P. Converse,
George Hillman,	John Henderson,	Sam'l Jackson,
A. Wintercast,	Wm. Barnes,	Sam'l J. Peters, Jr.,
Mr. Cummings,	John Armstrong,	T. P. White,
Wm. H. Watson,	Joseph Etter,	Geo. Allen,
J. W. Stanton,	Thos. Gillmore,	Harper Gillingham.
James Dunn,	J. F. Stockton,	

Distributing Committee.

SECOND WARD—Henry Renshaw, James Golding, Patrick Irwin, Wm. C. Tompkins, John R. Butler, James P. Freret, J. Frorlicher.

FOURTH WARD—Moses Eastman, D. S. Clarke, Wm. H. Rice, James Stockton, George Dermeyer, Sparrell Hale, Mr. Reno.

SEVENTH WARD—J. C. Stewart, C. Brugniens, Thomas McCormick, John O'Brian, J. W. Smith, Wm. Christy, John Henderson.

At the same meeting William H. Garland was appointed Treasurer.

The gentlemen composing the Distributing Committee are requested to meet to-day, at 2 o'clock, in the private office of the Recorder of Second Municipality.

LAND LOCOMOTIVE AND STEAM PLOUGH.—We saw yesterday the model of a machine invented by Mr. Henry Cowing, and styled by him the Land Locomotive and Steam Plough. If the machine answers the purpose for which it is intended, it will almost entirely supplant the use of animals for draught and ploughing. The ploughs attached to the machine are intended specially for the sugar plantations of Louisiana; and Mr. Cowing proposes passing through the different parishes in order to explain his invention and engage, if possible, the coöperation of the planters in bringing the machine into practical use. Mr. Cowing has entered a *caveat*, and expects soon to take out a patent for his invention.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The third and last session of the Council of Catholic Bishops at Baltimore was held on the 23d inst. Bishop Hughes preached the sermon. The decrees of the Council were read and approved. They are to be sent to his Holiness the Pope, and when approved by him, will be made public, but not before. This is the first National Council of the Catholic Chief Prelates in the United States. The Bishops and Theologians who compose it, or at least the greater portion of them, will return immediately to their respective sees and stations. The Baltimore Sun, speaking of the proceedings, says:

"In reviewing the proceedings of this Council in our midst, we cannot but feel struck with the moral sublimity presented in the deference and courtesy uniformly paid by the American people to those who differ with them in religious opinion. In a land where the same differences exist which have too frequently, in other lands and in other times, been made the incentives to intolerance, we see each and all enjoying, with equal freedom, and without the molestation of even a hostile remark, the fullest extent of religious opinion."

☞ Bishop Hughes has been made Archbishop of New York, and it is rumored that the Rev. Constantine C. Pise, of St. Peter's Church, has been made Bishop of Burlington, Vt.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.—From the Southern Christian Advocate we learn that there are nineteen Annual Conferences in the Church South, covering the Southern States and the Indian territory. The general superintendence of the whole is in the hands of four Bishops: the regular pastoral and missionary work is entrusted to the care of 1476 travelling preachers, being an increase during the past year of 73. The total number of superannuated preachers is 108; and of local preachers 3026, a decrease of 116, though some of the Conferences give no returns. The total number of members is 491,786, viz.: whites 354,258, colored 134,153, Indians 3375; exhibiting upon the returns of last year, the large increase of 26,233. The missionary collections of the past year are reported from sixteen of the nineteen Conferences, and amount to a little upwards of $65,000. Putting down the Conferences not reported, according to the returns of the previous year, the aggregate missionary revenue will stand at about $67,000, an improvement of more than $4,000 upon last year's operation.

☞ Mrs. Gallatin, wife of Albert Gallatin, died in New York City on the evening of the 14th, aged eighty-three years.

☞ The Charleston Courier cautions persons at a distance against directing letters to Havana, to go by the steamer Isabel from that port, to the care of their friends in Charleston, for two reasons: first, that the pre-payment of ten cents, say at New York, only pays the postage to that city, when the individual to whose care it is directed, is compelled to pay twelve and a half cents more to insure its transmission, whereas the postage through from any point, if pre-paid, and directed immediately to Cuba, is only twelve and a half cents. Secondly, letters thus directed to the care of merchants may, from not being taken out of the post-office in time, fail in being placed on board, when if passing through the office regularly, they will always be dispatched in time. The same advice is applicable to other letters sent from any other port, and should be generally circulated.

From Texas.

By the steamship Globe, Capt. Ellery, we have Brownsville papers of the 16th and Galveston files of the 21st.

DEATH OF COL. WALTER HICKEY.—A duel was lately fought opposite Clay Davis', (Rio Grande City) between Joseph Moses and Walter Hickey, which terminated in the death of Col. Hickey. Col. Hickey was formerly editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

DEATH OF HARRY LOVE.—The noted and fearless express-rider, Harry Love, was lately killed at Monclova. He was bearer of dispatches to Santa Fé, from Gen. Worth. No particulars are given.

EL PASO ROUTE.—It is said that some of the surveyors sent out by Gen. Worth, to explore the route from Fredericksburg to El Paso, had returned and reported that the route was entirely practicable. A report was also received from the Gila, that a large party of adventurers were digging gold on that river, and found it in great quantities.

TAMAULIPAS CONGRESS.—Sr. Don Agustin Manchaca, Deputy from Matamoros to the Congress of the State of Tamaulipas, now in session, has been elected President of that body.

REPORTED LOSS OF MAJOR BARRY AND HIS PARTY.—The San Antonio Western Texian states that Mr. Cain has recently returned to that city from San Fernando, and reports that previous to his departure from that place, news had reached there, published in some of the Mexican papers, that Major Barry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were about one hundred and fifty miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Iendas, where they were attacked by a tribe of Indians, not supposed to be Camanches, and all with the exception of the guide (Mexican) and one female, murdered. The female taken prisoner is supposed to be the wife of Dr. Herbert, who accompanied her husband. Major B. and a portion of his command were from Galveston, among whom were Messrs. Jalonick, W. Donovan, a Mr. Norman and A. Crouse, with some six or eight others, whose names we have not ascertained. Rumor gives the names of several young men from Galveston, as having been with Major Barry, who were not; but who left Fredericksburg with Major Dalton and Capt. Mays.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Brownsville Flag of the 16th contains accounts of further Indian depredations. It says that on the 10th an express arrived from Palo Alto, announcing that a numerous and formidable band of Indians had just made a descent on that place and had already committed acts of savage barbarity. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted, and the proprietor, Mr. Bangs, and Mr. Lombardo, a passenger, were taken prisoners. These gentlemen afterwards escaped from their captors, but were reduced to a state of nudity. A train of transport wagons had also been captured, between Brownsville and Point Isabel, containing much valuable merchandise.

Such of the citizens of Brownsville as were able to procure horses speedily repaired thither; but their numbers were too small to do more than defend the settlement of Maj. Taylor. Pursuit was impracticable. The commandant at Fort Brown, Col. Morris, dispatched in wagons some thirty infantry—all his disposable force—but their progress was too tardy to avail any thing against a wily and well-mounted foe. There were no mounted men in the garrison. Before the arrival of this force the Indians had retired; not, however, before they had perpetrated several acts of great barbarity. Among those who were slain was Doroteo Zamora, who had just elected, under the treaty, to become an American citizen. One of his sons was killed at the same time, another badly wounded, and his daughter, about 14 years old, was carried into captivity. At the rancho Santa Olaya two men were killed, and a woman and two children taken captive. From the rancho de los Indios Mrs. Willsey, the wife of Capt. Benj. Willsey, his brother and sister-in-law were carried off captives. The mother of Mrs. Willsey persisted in following her children, and did so for some distance, regardless of the menaces of the savages. When she continued to follow, the Indians seized her, tied her hands behind her, pierced her with their lances and arrows and left her for dead. She, however, reached a neighboring rancho, and is now, it is said, a maniac.

The destruction of the property on the left bank of the river has been great. Seventy horses were lost by one man.

The civil authorities of Brownsville called on Gen. Avalos, the military commandant at Matamoros. A few hours after the call the Mexican cavalry, well equipped, were waiting on the bank of the river for the military commandant on our side to sanction their crossing, and remained there several hours. But the American commandant declined any interference in the matter, thus placing it beyond the power of the civil authorities to accept the use of the cavalry. Gen. Avalos promptly sent his cavalry to different points on the Mexican side of the river; but no depredations were committed on that side.

A petition to Gen. Taylor is being circulated in the valley of the Rio Grande, asking for protection from the Indians. The petition requests, especially, that mounted men be sent to that frontier.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIO GRANDE.—The barge Harry Love, under the command of Capt. Daniel M. Kingsbury, lately ascended the Rio Grande to within two leagues of the Presidio, a distance of 130 miles above Laredo. She made her trip and delivered her freight at Laredo in twelve running days. The want of knowledge of the channel and the prevalence of the cholera among the crew, made the trip much longer than it would otherwise have been. The water, too, was unusually low, and yet as far as Laredo no serious obstructions presented themselves. About two leagues below the Presidio a chain of rocks across the river presented an obstacle to prevent navigation above that point. Capt. Kingsbury made the experiment of blasting some of these rocks, and satisfied himself that this obstacle could be removed easily at a trifling expense.

Capt. Kingsbury visited Eagle Pass, about forty miles above Presidio. He reports the river as appearing well up to this point, and the best information he could gather was, that the river for several hundred miles above the Presidio was uninterrupted by any serious obstacles to navigation—decidedly better navigation than below—and the chain of rocks represented below Presidio was said by the old citizens to be the greatest impediment to the navigation of the river for a great distance.

OVERFLOW OF THE SALADO.—An overflow of the Salado took place early in this month, causing great destruction to property in the camp of the 3d Infantry, near San Antonio. The first intimation of the overflow was given about 9 o'clock in the evening, by the sentinels. The rise was very rapid; in less than five minutes the water had risen four or five feet, barely giving time to those who had families to remove them to a place of security before everything was submerged in water. No lives were lost, but the damage to property was great. The loss of C. W. Ogden, Sutler of the 3d Infantry, is estimated at near $5000. It is said that the whole loss by the overflow amounts to $30,000.

CHOLERA AT SAN ANTONIO.—The Western Texian of the 10th inst. says:—The whole number of deaths, including Mexicans, soldiers, strangers and citizens, during the prevalence of the cholera, will not fall far short of 500. A few names only are published. The disease has also broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and at the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salado, among the teamsters; but the number of deaths is not known. Persons have been picked up, dying and dead, unattended, on the prairies and under trees, in the open air.

CAMANCHES.—An arrival at San Antonio from Fredericksburg, brings information that 7 or 800 Camanche Indians were at the latter place early in this month. It is said that they exhibit every disposition to be friendly and desire that they may be permitted to trade with the Americans unmolested.

☞ Mr. Charles F. Mestayer, actor, formerly connected with the Federal street Theatre, died in Boston on Saturday, 12th inst. He was twenty-seven years old, and leaves a widow (the excellent actress) and two children.

☞ From a recent exhibition of the affairs of the Methodist Book concern in New York, its assets appear to be $643,217 60, while its liabilities amount to $8,403 94 only. The profits of the concern are annually divided among the several conferences.

Arrival of the British Steamer.

The royal mail steamer Severn, Capt. Vinton, arrived in the Bay on Monday morning, after a four days' passage from Vera Cruz. She brought over thirty-seven passengers and $147,000 in specie.

Left at Vera Cruz the U. S. ship Saratoga, to sail for Pensacola in a few days. Also the brig Neiceford, for New York, to sail on the 18th. These were the only American vessels in port when the Severn left, on the morning of the 17th.

Passengers by the Severn—Mr. Wilsman and lady, Mr. Parrott and two ladies, Mrs. Sarrobert and two children, Mr. Strybos and two children, Mr. Foncina and child, Messrs. Kokernot, Van Ostern, Howe, Ledward, Claude, Echevoin, Musson, J. Harche Tenneman, McCorry, Quivor, Cancian, Charles, Casbelleda, Hang, Hall, Jobson, Ponvalat, Purgot, Alexandre, Forster, Noring, Herschfield, Melcher, Garcia.

We are indebted to Mr. Downer, the pilot of the steamer, for Vera Cruz papers to the 16th inst. We have also papers from the city of Mexico to the 14th inst. We find in them news from San Francisco as late as the 9th of April. It confirms the previous accounts of the abundance of the precious metals. The consequence was general gambling, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of intoxicating liquors, general inebriety. Provisions at the placers were still exorbitantly high-priced.

In some parts of Mexico whole towns were deserted by the men, who are rushing to California. Their wives and children were left to the tender mercies of the Indians. From Valparaiso and the adjacent parts there was the same onward rush to the golden land. Nearly all the merchants were preparing to emigrate.

According to the Alta California, the magistrates of the principal towns are about to present to Gov. Smith and Com. Jones a memorial of the state of the affairs of the provisional government, begging their assistance to carry out the plans which they have adopted to preserve good order, political and commercial. Also the legislative assembly of the district of San Francisco has prepared to lay before the Governor and Commodore a statement of the means adopted for the protection of the life, liberty and property of individuals. It is also desired that on the first of August a deputation should meet at Monterey, to form a constitution for California, supposing that the Congress of the Union will immediately erect the province into a sovereignty of the confederation.

Com. Jones has offered a pardon to all the deserted mariners who shall surrender themselves.

In January of the present year, a vessel left Canton and arrived at San Francisco on the 13th of March. It confirms the previous news, that the relations between England and China were proceeding as formerly, but communicates the fear which prevailed in the latter place that during the present month, which has been fixed for the entrance of the English into Canton, there will be a new rupture between the two nations.

A weekly paper called the "Placer Times," is soon to be published at Sacramento. It is to give accurate information in relation to the mines. Sacramento has grown very rapidly, and contains many handsome houses.

Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California. In the port of San Francisco there were eighty vessels, which number was daily augmenting by new arrivals. The town of San Francisco was under great excitement, which arose from rumors that were afloat that the military were preparing to attack it, and that Gen. Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the Legislature. The alcalde and all the council of the town were displaced by justices of peace and police officers. The disorder which reigns in all branches of the administration is attributed to the conduct of the late Governor, Col. Mason.

The reporter of the "Alta California" says he has seen a piece of gold, found in the river Stanislaus, by a man of the name of Weber, weighing 78 ounces, and valued at $1248.

The ministerial crisis in the city of Mexico has passed. After the refusal of Senor Munos Ledo, it was proposed to confide the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to M. Larrainzar, but having met opponents in the body of the Cabinet, it was abandoned. The choice was then fixed on Senor Pena y Pena, but having been numbered among the traitors of his country in favoring peace, his confirmation was refused by the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 38 to 35. The Deputy, Don José Marin Lacunza, was then proposed, and his nomination to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies, thus completing the Cabinet. Mr. Arrangoiz has submitted a plan for liquidating the national debt, which amounts to $138,000,000.—*Mobile Herald.*

Interesting Naval Intelligence.

UNITED STATES SHIP PREBLE,
Hong Kong, China, Feb. 23, 1849.

The sloop of war Preble, Com'r Glynn, is at this port, to sail in a few days for the Loo-Choo Islands and Japan. She goes to Nogaske, Japan, to rescue fifteen seamen imprisoned there, who state themselves to be the survivors of the shipwrecked crew of the American whale ship Lagoda. Intelligence, however, has reached us that these men deserted in two boats belonging to that ship, in August last, and that the ship being, in consequence thereof, disabled from capturing whales, was obliged to leave the whaling grounds and return to port.

The Preble will probably touch at most of the northern ports of China, on her way back. We had started once, but a few days' sail out, the smallpox made its appearance on board, and we were forced to return. Only one case has yet made its appearance. The cruise to Japan cannot fail to prove an extremely interesting one.

The Preble will start for the United States immediately on her return here, and will probably reach home during the latter part of the year.

The sloop of war Plymouth, bearing the broad pennant of Com. David Geisinger, commanding the U. S. Squadron in the East Indies, is at Whampoa. Her officers are all well, excepting Com'r Gedney, who has been confined to his bed for some time with rheumatism.

The brig of war Dolphin, long expected on this station, arrived at Macao on the 23d inst. She was heard from in December, at Singapore.

It is rumored here, that the English do not apprehend difficulties with the Chinese, as was expected by their refusing to open the gates of the city of Canton on the 1st April next; but that the gates of the city will be thrown open at the spoiled time, according to the treaty. It is also rumored the British flag ship Hastings and steamer Fury are to go to Japan. The squadron here is commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier. The English vessels of war now in this port, are: Hastings, 72; Pilot, 12; and Fury and Medina, steamers.

FIRE IN WATERTOWN.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated "New York, May 15, 4 P. M.," says:

"A letter received in this city from Watertown, Jefferson county, gives an account of a most destructive fire in that place, on Sunday last, destroying the principal business houses and public buildings. The fire originated in an old frame building, and spread through the town, destroying three banks two hotels, thirty stores, the surrogate's office, and the postoffice, with all its contents, including the northern and southern mails. One life was also lost by the falling of a wall. The total loss is estimated at nearly $300,000, on which there was an insurance of $125,000....Another letter from Watertown states that the American Hotel, Paddock's extensive store, Fairbank's block of stores on Locust street, Woodroof's iron block, Episcopal Church, Columbia Hotel, Northern State Journal Office, and Democratic Union Office, are all in ashes. Contents of postoffice and of the three banks saved. Most of the stores were just filled with new goods."

A THING WITH TWO FACES.—A large clock, showing the time upon two faces, and striking the hours and quarters, has recently been placed in a tower built for the purpose, in the arsenal at Constantinople. This is the first public clock that has ever been put up in a country professing the Moslem faith. This may be considered as another approximation to European customs.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Cora for Camden papers.

Married:

In the Parish of St. Landry, on Thursday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Rominger, Mr. FRITZ L. SANDOZ to Miss CLARISSE NEY, both of this Parish.

At Bayou Sara, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., by H. Hinch, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH MATT to Miss MARIA A. SIMONS.

Died:

At Baton Rouge, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., ANNA EVELINA, wife of John R. Dufrocq, Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, aged 22 years and 8 months.

We condole with our cotemporary in his bereavement—so sudden, so severe, and so unexpected.

Near Manchac, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at his residence, RICHARD H. BURNET, Esq., a worthy and respected planter of East Baton Rouge.

Near St. Francisville, West Feliciana, suddenly, on the 12th inst., ROBERT CHARLES WEDERSTRANDT, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

At Pointe Coupee, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, of cholera Mr. ROBERT OSCAR MATTHEWS, in the 21st year of his age.

☞ Ladies' Fair, in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Bethel for Seamen—Postponed from the 16th and 17th to the 23d and 24th of May—To be held in the new building, intended for the Church, on Esplanade street, opposite the U. S. Mint, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 23 and 24....Tickets 25 cents—good for both evenings. my14t23

☞ James Gulick Fire Co. No 17.—At a Special Meeting of this Company, held at the Engine House, on the 23d inst., for the Election of Foreman, Mr. JOHN QUIN was unanimously elected to said office. [my24 1t] JOHN R. PEGG, Secretary.

☞ Fire Department.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Foremen of the different Companies will be held at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. Representatives are earnestly requested to be punctual, as business of importance will be transacted. [my23] T. B. HEARTT, Secretary.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

PLANTERS'....J T Bragley, Mobile; P McCullum, James T Elliott, D McCullum, H T Hadwett, Camden, Ark; Benj Gass, J P Mayre, Rogers and family, Texas; Wm E Thornberry, Brazos; H B Eldridge, J J Haynes, Houston; Mrs Hubbard, Monroe, La; Mr Valentine, La.

VERANDAH....Saml Morgan and lady, G L Tucker, M P Reyburn, John C Johnson, E Glapp, Geo Whitman, N O; Thos Devine, Mr Ward, Jas Adams, Matamoros; E Hughson, N Y; T E Addy, Brazos St Jago; R Rust, Ark; Maj G T Beauregard, U S Eng; Dr Geo W Warfield, Monroe, La.

LOUISIANA....Capt R Rich, ship Sarah and Louisa; Joseph Cohen, Mr Duplessis, Capt Adams, C Nesbit, John H Stewart, John Alexander, N O; Capt Pendleton, Boston; Capt Stone, Gardiner, Me; Capt McLellan, Bath, Me; Capt Nason, ship Equity; A G Anderson, la; F Myers, John Martel, La.

HEWLETT'S....M Grimes, Fort Smith; Dr S L Barbour, U S A; Capt Green, Sabine City.

ST. CHARLES....Chas A Johnson, Donaldsonville; Andrew J Coffee, U S A; Capt Beath, Wendy Burke and family, N O.

Appointments by the President.

Hugh Maxwell, (to take effect from the 30th of June next) to be Collector of New York, in place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, resigned.

John Young, to be Assistant Treasurer, *vice* William C. Bouck, removed.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK. Mr. Lawrence, some time since, informed the Department at Washington, that he might be considered as resigning his office from the 30th of June next. His successor, Mr. Maxwell, will take his place on the 1st day of July next, which is the first day of the ensuing fiscal year, from which date an act of Congress constitutes the collector to be disbursing agent of the Treasury, for the payment of debentures on exports, bounties, allowances, etc., and requires the collector to give additional and new bonds.

☞ The New York Mirror of the 15th denies the report that ex-Gov. Young has accepted the appointment of Sub-Treasurer in that city, and says "he will probably decline the appointment."

☞ Besides Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, whose illness at Washington we have already mentioned, Senator Dodge, of Wisconsin, and Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, are detained there by sickness.

☞ The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (old school) were to meet on Thursday, the 17th, at Dr. Herron's church, in Pittsburg.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

Pittsburg.....COMMODORE PERRY, Washen, 12 M.
Cincinnati.....ROCKAWAY, Davis, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....HIRAM POWERS, Pearce, 10 A. M.
Yazoo City.....HARD TIMES, Wilson, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....OREGON, Hiern, 2½ P. M. cars.
Biloxi.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 9½ A. M. cars.

☞ Yazoo Packet Hard Times—This light-draught and fast running steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Thursday, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m., for Leflore, Greenwood, Tchula, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez, from the foot of Canal street. [my24] T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st

☞ Red River Packet Rockaway.—This fine, light draught steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 o'clock p. m., for Hurricane Bluffs, Shreveport, Grand Ecore and Alexandria, from the foot of Customhouse street.
my24 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ The Steamer Hiram Powers—For Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg.—This packet leaves as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., positively, from Poydras street wharf. HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.
☞ Passengers will please be on board at the hour. my24

☞ The Bark William Larrabee, Capt. Arey, from New York, is now discharging her cargo, nearly opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk.
my24 J. W. ANDREWS & CO., 91 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the British Bark WOODSTOCK, from Liverpool, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.
my22 2t GARDNER, SAGER & CO.

ARMORY HALL.

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The most splendid Galaxy of Musical Talent ever introduced to a New Orleans audience.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 24, 1849.
HERR KRAUSS begs to announce that he will give at the above Hall a Grand, Fashionable, Gala CONCERT, with full Orchestra and Chorus, on which occasion Mme. FLEURY-JOLY, Prima Donna of the French Theatre, has kindly consented to assist, and also Mr. CORRADI.

Herr K. will introduce on this occasion his grand Pot-Pourri on "THE CONFUSION OF BABYLON," in twenty-five different languages, and which will conclude with the composition of THE BATTLE OF MEXICO.

Admission—$1....Tickets to be had at all the principal Music Stores in the city.

☞ For further particulars see small bills. my24

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No. 58 Canal Street.

Will commence TO-DAY, (Monday) to sell off their Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, and at very low prices. These Goods have for a great part been purchased at auction, within the last few months, much under manufacturers' prices, and will be sold so much lower than the present very low price of goods, as to offer every inducement to purchasers.

Purchasers in looking through our stock will find that we do not only lower the price on a few leading and well known articles, but that all our Goods are offered at the same reduced prices.

Country Merchants will find it much to their advantage to look through our Stock. M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
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