DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1849.

DIED—Yesterday (Thursday) morning, at 3 o'clock, of a severe billious attack, GEORGE PORTER, Esq., a native of New Hampshire, and for the past seven or eight years a resident of New Orleans.

We were yesterday called on to consign to the grave the mortal remains of one who but a few days ago was full of life, and vigor, and activity. But a short time previous to his decease, the friends of Mr. Porter had no idea of his approaching death. And now that he is gone—now that the face once beaming with intelligence and fine feeling has disappeared—it is hard to realize the thought that we shall see no more him who was, but yesterday, the amiable companion and the attached friend.

To the immediate friends and acquaintances of Mr. Porter, it is useless to say how much they have lost in losing him whom they yesterday buried. To know him was to respect—nay, almost to love him. Even the casual acquaintance felt bound, by no ordinary tie, to one who carried his heart in his hand, and whose free, open, generous nature, attracted the affection of whoever approached him. The friends of the deceased can appreciate those virtues which are rarely known except to a man's intimate acquaintances—the sensibility and delicacy of feeling, almost feminine, joined to an elevation of sentiment and strength of will, that were possessed by few men. But the New Orleans public are hardly aware of the loss they have sustained in the death of Mr. Porter. His usefulness to the community was known to but few, for his influence was of the sort which is felt and not seen.

Mr. Porter was a native of New Hampshire, and had studied law in New York; but for the last seven or eight years he was a resident of New Orleans, and has been, during that time, the associate editor of the Picayune newspaper. As his name never appeared in that journal, its numerous readers were not cognizant of how much they owed to Mr. Porter's industry, energy and intelligence. With a zeal that seemed unbounded, and a will that appeared unyielding, he devoted himself to his arduous duties as if taking pleasure in labor, and seeking constant employment for the acute and active intellectual powers with which he was endowed. He never relaxed his efforts to instruct and please the public; and, with a generosity careless of praise and reward, he studied only how to make himself useful to the community in which he had cast his lot.

He has gone!—the mind that has been so active for the good of others, has departed from our midst! But such a man cannot soon be forgotten; nor will his place be easily supplied. The heart that has so often beat in sympathy with the feelings of others is still; the brain that was so constant in its efforts for others' good, has ceased from its labors. But it will be long before the memory of GEORGE PORTER will escape from the hearts and minds of his friends, and of those who, without being personally acquainted with him, were cognizant of his many virtues and extensive capacity.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

THE INUNDATION.—We are sorry to say that there is no change for the better in the aspect of affairs in the back of the city. The water continued to rise yesterday, although not so much as on the previous days. Still there was a rise, which fact in itself is sufficiently disagreeable. It is supposed by many persons that the levees along the Canal Carondelet cannot much longer support the immense and continually increasing pressure upon them. Should they give way, a large portion of the lower part of the city which has hitherto escaped inundation, will be overflowed. The Bayou St. John has been extraordinarily high and does not suffice to carry off the water. When it crosses that line, the Third Municipality will be an equal sufferer with the others. We hear that the flood has made its appearance in St. Peter street, which is below the Canal Carondelet.

THE D'AQUIN AND LABARRE CANALS.—By the proceedings of the Committee of Conference yesterday, it will be seen that the plan of opening and enlarging the canals of D'Aquin and Labarre, has been abandoned. We thought at first it was rather a questionable expedient. Mr. Dunbar states the cost would be $100,000, and that 1500 men would have to be employed for a month in order to effect the proposed enlargement. There seems to have been some misunderstanding on the part of the Committee in regard to the resolution which was passed the day before, ordering the work to be done. The members say no such resolution was passed. Instead of $100,000, $1000 are to be expended in cutting two lateral canals. Whether this will do any good remains to be seen. We are rather skeptical.

☞ We continue to hear of many cases of distress resulting from the inundation. These are so numerous that it has become absolutely necessary some measures should be taken for the relief of the sufferers. Many persons have displayed a most laudable spirit of philanthropy and benevolence; but of course they cannot effect much. The committees recently appointed will, we hope, be able soon to do something towards the objects for which they were instituted.

☞ We were waited upon last evening by Mr. H. Y. Nichols, of the Pay Department, with a model of a contrivance by which he feels perfect confidence that he can close up the crevasse at Sauvé's in a very few days. It is a very pretty model—and consists of sundry rows of piles braced and supported, according to very scientific principles—so that they cannot, to all appearance, help standing against the water. But we have heard of late, so much distrust expressed of *scientific principles*, that we are shy of trusting to any *à priori* demonstration. Mr. Nichols assures us that competent engineers have approved of his plan; and it is certainly time that they agreed upon something—for, while the models are exhibited, the water is rising.

THE CREVASSE AT TUNIS.—This crevasse we are pleased to say, will in every probability soon be stopped; probably to-day, but to-morrow at farthest.

CONCERT OF HERR KRAUSS.—The concert given by Herr Krauss for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation, took place last night at the Armory Hall. There was, we are happy to say, a large audience present, among whom we noticed many ladies, attracted as well to hear the fine music, as to contribute to the assistance of distressed humanity. The pieces performed were all received with much satisfaction, and some elicited unbounded applause. The song in which the wonderful powers of Herr Krauss and his great compass of voice were best exhibited, was "The Wild Mountaineer." It was rapturously applauded, and repeatedly *encored*. The cavatina from Norma, by Madame Fleury-Joly, was executed in a manner we can qualify in no other manner than by the word deliciously. The "Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville," by Mr. Corradi, was decidedly well done. We cannot particularize each finely executed piece, suffice it to say that all was as near perfect as might be wished.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.—We understand from those who have visited the Pass Christian Hotel this season, that the house maintains its past reputation, and that the comforts and luxuries of the establishment have, if any thing, been increased. Every one in New Orleans is aware of Mr. Montgomery's capacity to give satisfaction to his guests; and from the way in which the hotel has opened, we have no doubt it will be crowded during the whole summer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The little Olympic offers a very attractive bill this evening. Go, by all means, if you wish to pass a pleasant hour or two.

☞ Among the promotions mentioned in the Eastern papers as having been made by the National Council of the Catholic Church at Baltimore, is that of the venerable Bishop Blanc, of this city, to be Archbishop. A more worthy appointment could hardly be made; but the announcement is, at least, premature. The Council could do nothing more than recommend. The appointment belongs to the Pope, as the Head of the Church. The proceedings of the Council were secret; and these rumors of appointments should therefore be taken with some hesitation, although it is doubtless highly probable that they are in the main correct.

☞ We thank Mr. Sanders of the Cairo Delta office, and Messrs. T. J. Smith & Co., of the Cairo wharf-boat, for their kind attentions.

☞ We omitted to notice yesterday that Logan Hunton had been appointed District Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, vice Thomas J. Durant removed.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Peytona for Louisville papers, and for a slip from the Cairo Delta office.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Peytona for Louisville papers, and for an extra forwarded to us from Saunders, of the Cairo Delta, containing the account we publish of the St. Louis fire.

☞ The royal mail steamer America sailed for Liverpool from New York on the 16th, at noon, with 124 passengers, including 11 for Halifax.

☞ Col. Jas. W. Henderson, of Houston, is a candidate for Lieut. Governor of Texas.

Lieutenant Beall's Account of California.

The Mobile Register of Wednesday gives the following account of Lieut. Beall's adventures in California. The facts were obtained from the Lieutenant himself as he passed through Mobile a day or two ago:

Lieut. Beall was sent, early in November last, as a bearer of dispatches from our Government to the United States officers in California and upon the Pacific. He was entrusted with communication to Col. Washington at Santa Fe, Col. Mason in California, and Gen. Lane in Oregon, and was required to pass through the extensive regions beyond the Mississippi to reach his destinations. He left Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, the 20th of November, with a command of seventeen mounted men, all raw recruits, and a few adventurers. After a tedious and fatiguing journey, they reached Bent's Fort, and learned that Col. Frémont and his party had passed about ten days before. In crossing the Taos or Ratons mountains they encountered all the severities of winter in those difficult and gigantic passes, covered with the snows of an unusually cold and inclement season. Many of their mules perished from the rigors of the weather and march, and a number of the men were frost-bitten and disabled from further service. Upon arriving at Santa Fé, which he reached on the 25th of December, Lieut. Beall gave permission to such of his men as were unwilling to proceed to return, and seven did so. He was unwilling to be accompanied in the dangers and trials before him by any upon whom he could no rely with implicit confidence. To supply the deficiency, Col. Mason allowed him to enlist eight additional mounted men, who were desirous of engaging in the expedition.

With this force, Lieut. Beall started from Santa Fé on the 11th of January, and was soon destined to encounter the most trying difficulties. The Sierra de los Membres, a vast range of lofty mountains, were enveloped in snow-storms, and the route was most hazardous and oppressive. So intense was the cold that several mules were frozen to death at night, even under tents, and covered with blankets. The fortitude of a number of the men failed, and a sergeant and six privates deserted. Of these, as well as of the seven who had previously left, no subsequent information has been received. They no doubt perished under the violence of the weather, or were assassinated by the Indians who infest those regions

Lieutenant Beall now pressed on with indomitable resolution, through indiscribable difficulties, to the head waters of the river of Gila. Passing to the southern side, he followed the trail which winds in a zig-zag manner along the precipitous sides of the lofty mountains that prevail in this region. This section of country has been falsely said to furnish opportunities for a good road or roads to California. From Lieut. Beall's description, it is a continuance of the most rugged and inaccessible mountains, with vast gorges, peaks and declivities, covered perpetually with snow, and presenting barriers to be passed only by incredible exertions. No track for a wagon, or any wheel vehicle, can ever be made along this route. The men could only press along the ascents by the aid of their hands as well as their feet, and even the tenacious mountain mules were often precipitated from the declivities, and, rolling down the extensive slopes, were crushed to pieces, with every bone broken, and even their saddles so destroyed that they could not be farther used. This route crosses the head-waters of the Gila frequently, so as to avoid the barriers which constantly put upon and overhang the stream. That river, in this portion of its extent, is not susceptible of even canoe navigation. Its current is of arrowy swiftness, shooting over rocky and irregular falls, with short serpentine windings, through narrow and dangerous *canons*, that produce whirlpools and cascades, which would engoulf any water-craft entrusted to its control.

After descending the Gila to its confluence with the Colorado, and the latter stream to within fifty miles of the Gulf of California, Lieut. Beall and his little party struck out northward, across the intervening desert, for San Francisco. This desert is very extensive, and more barren than that of Zahara. The weather here was intensely hot, and greatly afflicted the men, who had been suffering amid the frosty rigors of the mountains, but now found themselves in an arid sandy region, deprived of water, except such as they bore with them. A travel of one hundred and twenty miles brought them, however, on the 1st of April, in sight of the welcome dwellings of San Francisco, and in the vicinity of those gold regions that surpass in prolific wealth the Hesperian Gardens of antiquity.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, the Governor, greeted the new comers with a hearty welcome; received the dispatches intended for himself, and forwarded the communications for Gen. Lane, in Oregon, by a speedy conveyance.

Lieut. Beall remained but a few days at San Francisco, but took time to look around him at the condition of the country. The rage for gold, like the rod of Aaron, had swallowed up all other passions. The inhabitants would not even take time to erect for themselves the necessary edifices, but were residing in tents, and shantees hastily erected. The extent of the Gold Region cannot be defined. It has already been found to cover a territory more than a hundred and fifty miles in length, and from fifty to sixty in breadth. The precious metal is discovered in a perfectly pure state in the beds of the streams, and in the hills and plains adjacent. It is found in small particles or flakes in the water mingled with sand, which has only to be washed away to leave a residue of fine gold; and in the "dry diggins" it exists in solid lumps, some weighing eight or ten pounds, which are dug up with pick-axes and spades. The laborers generally prefer working in the streams, as the other method is the most laborious. Every laborer can certainly secure, each day, at least twenty dollars worth of the metal, while those who are fortunate frequently make from one to two hundred dollars.

Lieut. Beall showed us specimens of gold he had procured in the country, of both varieties, in particles and the lump. One specimen was well calculated to make the eyes stare and "the lips water." It was a solid lump, weighing eight pounds, and worth $2000 of the pure, rosy gold!

It is impossible to compute the number of persons now in California. "No census could be taken," for they are scattered everywhere through its extensive forests, prosecuting the quest for the root of all evil. Still the utmost good order prevails in the country; they have no regular laws, but the large infusion of intelligent and upright inhabitants preserves peace and quiet, by a species of modified Lynch jurisdiction, which necessity has created. They do not complain, as has been said, of a want of government, for they have not time, in their more engrossing occupation, to think of such things.

Lieut. Beall informs us that the rumor of a mutiny on the Ohio is without foundation, as everything was in a most perfect state of subordination on that vessel the night before he left. Gov. Smith having entrusted him with dispatches for our Government, he took passage from San Francisco on the 12th of April, on board the steamer Oregon, for Panama. The steamer touching at San Blas, and remaining three days for fuel, he received information from a party of Mexicans who had been trading among the Indians, of the safe arrival in the country of Col. Frémont and party. That gallant officer had proceeded across the desert for San Francisco.

After a trip of about twenty days, the Oregon arrived at Panama. Here Lieut. Beall met Mrs. Frémont, with Mr. Jacobs, her brother-in-law, and communicated the news concerning her husband. She had previously received accounts from the United States, of his difficulties and of his fortunate escape. About two thousand persons are waiting at Panama for transportation to San Francisco. About three hundred of these, including Mrs. Frémont, would take passage in the Oregon; and the others would go in the California and other vessels daily expected. The California was to leave San Francisco the day after Lieut. Beall, with Mrs. Persifer Smith, and a number of other ladies, returning to the United States. With this party, Col. Mason would also return.

Being desirous of reaching Chagres in time for the Falcon, Lieut. Beall proceeded at once, by night; but though he reached that port in seventeen hours, he found that the steamer had sailed the evening before. Leaving the mails for the return of that steamer, he took passage, on the 1st inst., on the bark Florida, for New Orleans, where he arrived on Monday morning, and immediately came on to this city. His journey has thus been remarkably brief, but had he obtained passage on the Falcon, he would have made the trip to New York from San Francisco in the remarkable short time of twenty-seven days. Lieut. Beall proceeded on yesterday, for Washington, by the mail boat from this city.

ALABAMA CANDIDATES.—Jas. Henry and Judge L. A. Gilky are the whig nominees for the Legislature from the county of Pickens. No Senator to be elected this year....Robert H. Smith and Robert Desha (whigs) have announced themselves for the Legislature in Sumter county. Capt. Wm. L. McDow, Gen. James T. Hill, and Thomas W. Crews are the democratic nominees....In convention, on the 7th inst., the democracy of Jackson county declared unanimously in favor of Gov. Chapman for reélection, and expressed their entire satisfaction of his public course, as Governor of the State and as a member of Congress. They expressed their "hearty approval of his late Senatorial appointments."

☞ Messrs. Charles A. Morehead and S. F. J. Trabue, candidates for Congress in the sixth district of Kentucky, opened the canvass on Monday, the 14th, by addressing the people at Lexington. They not only discussed national politics, but took sides upon one or two questions of State politics—a new feature in Congressional canvassing in Kentucky.

SECRETARY OF STATE IN MISSISSIPPI.—Several gentlemen are spoken of as democratic candidates for this post at the next election. It is said that Samuel Stamps, the present incumbent, will be a candidate for renomination by the convention in June. Judge J. P. Force has been recommended by a portion of the democratic party of Tallahatchie. Gen. Wooldridge, of Neshoba, has received the recommendation of one or two county meetings in the eastern portion of the State. Gen. Lemly is mentioned in several of the southern papers. The Monroe Democrat brings forward the name of Col. John A. Wilcox, and the Jacksonian mentions Capt. Robert Josselyn, of Marshall. The Grenada Press says the name of John Duncan, of Yalabusha, will also be brought before the convention.

☞ The abolitionists at the North pay more liberally for the circulation of their papers to influence public opinion than for the relief of the sufferers, whom they abduct away from their homes in the South. The report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society made at their recent anniversary in New York, states that the funds advanced for the support of the National Era amount to many thousand dollars, and that the support given to the paper has refunded that sum with interest to the Society. The New York State Vigilance Committee, whose business it is to secure runaway slaves, have expended only $600. We ought not to omit saying, that probably the numerous services known to have been given during the last year to the defence of runaways, may have been volunteered altogether.

NEW CONSTITUTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Southern Eagle, published in Marion, Lauderdale county, Miss., has taken ground against holding a convention to revise and alter the constitution of Mississippi. The question will have to be voted on at the next November election. The Natchez Courier says that it has yet to meet with any good reason, advanced by the friends of the measure, why a convention should be held.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the People's Line.

CHOLERA AT PITTSBURG.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The Grain market is without change either as regards prices or demand. Flour is inactive and prices nominal at $3 65 to $3 70....The weather is pleasant....The river has fallen seven inches.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Bagging is selling here at 17c., and Rope at 8c....The Bostona left for your city this morning....The telegraph line is down between this city and St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—The deaths by cholera to-day have been seven, and twenty-three new cases....There are six feet nine incher water in the channel.

Committee Meeting.

The Committee of Conference met yesterday morning at the Mayor's office, at the usual hour, when the following report from Mr. Dunbar was presented and read:

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1849.

In company with Mr. Harrison, Deputy Surveyor of the Second Municipality, I yesterday made an examination of the D'Aquin and Labarre canals, with a view of carrying into effect the resolution of the committee to widen said canals 200 feet.

These canals are cut from the Bayou Metairie, through the western ridge, with two small canals through the eastern ridge to the Bayou Metairie. No more benefit could be conferred by excavating at that point, than on those points excavated through the race course, and the work would be attended with much greater cost and difficulty. The D'Aquin canal is very heavily timbered, and has a heavy embankment on each side. The canals of Labarre run for a considerable distance through open ground. Unless the cutting was to the bottom of the Basin above, on the east of the ridge no great good could ensue, and a much more favorable point presents itself at the race course for this purpose. To widen these canals as proposed, to the depth of the Basin, would cost over $100,000, and would require an effective force of 1500 men for one month. We consider that it is our duty to state to the Committee that it would be money expended for little practical good, and would respectfully recommend that the sum which should be made at this point should be the projection of the two small canals through the eastern ridge, and clearing the obstructions from the main canals. (Signed) GEO. T. DUNBAR,

Surveyor Second Municipality.

P. S.—I have contracted with Messrs. Hannegan & Duffy to complete the canal of Chas. Fortier for the sum of four hundred dollars, guaranteeing from any filling up of said canal from sediment. This canal being within a short distance of the crevasse, and being cut to the full depth of the low grounds will vent a large body of water, and be productive of great good. You will be kind enough to request the Committee to pass the necessary resolution, as I have taken the responsibility, under the favorable circumstances, of executing the work.

(Signed) G. T. DUNBAR.

A resolution to approve the contract for completing the Fortier canal was adopted. It was then said that Mr. Dunbar had mistaken the tenor of the resolution passed the day before; that he had not been ordered to enlarge the D'Aquin and Labarre canals, but only to make lateral cuts, as recommended in the above report.

A resolution authorizing him to make the lateral canals, on condition they do not cost more than $1000, was adopted. Also, a resolution to supply Mr. Grant with a dozen flatboat loads of fascines. The Committee then adjourned.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—The Boston Chronotype thinks the rumored suspension of the gold dollar manufacture probably started for the purpose of raising the price of these little glisteners. They have been sold at *ten per cent.* advance. The Philadelphia Ledger denounces the rumored suspension as coming from the opponents of a currency of coin, to prevent the spread of the *gold dollar* among the people, leading to their being hoarded, etc., and says: "There can be no truth in any of the stories yet started in reference to the gold dollar. They are now in circulation, and we are not aware of the existence of any power to check their coinage as the public want may demand. The law authorizing them continues in force two years from the adjournment of the last session of Congress, and any person within that time depositing gold at the mint may demand and will receive whatever kind of coin he desires."

☞ The U. S. Mail steamer Washington did not leave New York until Monday last for Southampton and Bremen—as the 20th, her regular day, fell on Sunday....Official information has been received that the steamers of this line may carry fright to Bremen during the continuance of the blockade.

☞ The recently appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia, Mr. White, and the recently appointed Postmaster at Baltimore, Mr. Maddox, were the chief clerks, respectively, of their predecessors in office, and have been continued under several postmasters. They are familiar with the duties of office, and will give satisfaction to the public who do not care what are the politics of those who mail our letters punctually. The chief clerk of the New York Post-office was also an applicant, but did not succeed. So is the chief clerk at Boston.

It will strike the public as a curious fact—the principal deputies in the four largest post-offices in the Union, were of opposite politics to their superiors, and were continued in office a long time, notwithstanding this "untoward" fact.

The Fast Men on the Gentilly Road.

The following letter to the New York Spirit of the Times has excited so much attention here that we publish it in full:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 18, 1849.

Mr. "Spirit"—Do you ever go a-riding? I see that several of your late numbers contain "Boot-Jack's" account of the doings on the New Shell Road, by some of our "fast crabs." Why then should so valuable a sporting paper as yours be without some account of what our "fast *gents*" do upon the Gentilly Road?

Suppose we, too, ride out a little. Well, saddle up, and let's be off on our pacers—the only saddle-horse, by the by, fit for a gentleman to ride after all—although neither they nor rackers are any longer fashionable with us.

Here we are then, upon the Old Bayou Road, the scene of so many pleasant reminiscences of our younger days. Plague take the dust! for it almost blinds one, and prevents our getting a good view of the pretty faces to which belong those bright eyes peeping at us from behind the drawn blinds.

Ah! now we are upon the Gentilly Road leading to the old Louisiana Race Course. Bless me, what a sad looking sight is an old abandoned race course! The fences are nearly gone, and the stands that whilom held beauty and manhood, entirely so. Alas! how many who have here "strutted their brief hour" are gone too, and now lie lower than the stands. Well, peace to their ashes, and green grow the grass upon them, as well as upon the graves of every genuine lover of the turf.

But what have we here? Phœbus! what a pair! The distinguished jurist and orator, J. A. G—s, and side by side with him C——, not Paul of that name, and of whom Bulwer wrote such an entertaining memoir, but George. We cannot tell whether he is a lineal descendant of the aforesaid Paul or not.

Who are these that follow? Ladies, by all that's lovely! Let's pull up and take a look at them as they pass. Phew! there goes the dust again, completely obscuring our vision. What the deuce do those two Creole gents mean by riding three or four lengths behind the lady they are enquiring? This was not considered "secundum artum" in our young days, when the cavalier kept close to the side of his lady's horse, as well for the purpose of conversing with her as to be ready to aid her in case of accidents. But "tempora mutant," as we find by the horses that these gents ride. Instead of pacers and rackers, each beau has his "bit of blood"—and such nags! They possess neither gait nor speed. As for the ladies' palfreys, 'tis a shame to gallantry that beauty should be so badly mounted. We love to see the ladies (God bless 'em!) enjoying such a healthful and recreation as equestrianism; but in the name of all that is decent, if gentlemen wish for the company of the dear creatures in their rides, let them furnish them with better horses.

There went by a dashing blade in his sulky. Who is he? Oh! that's the man who walks in front of the Doctor's house in Canal street, to show off his big whiskers to the Doctor's pretty daughter. He is a "Creole de la Louisiane," but he has been seized with a furor for attending Rev. Dr. H.'s church, where he always goes in his sulky. We should n't wonder if the rich Miss M. attended service there.

Hold up! draw to one side of the road. Who comes here, "kicking up such a dust?" Ah! two of the "upper ten," in a close carriage drawn by a pair of big bays. The one reclining so gracefully on the back seat is C——, the man who has studied arithmetic so well that he can live in splendor and never pay a debt. The other is a much better fellow, but they tell the following story connected with his name: Some five years since, the celebrated J. F. M. of racing notoriety, "made up a book," and in such wise that he could possibly lose $1500, but in any event must lose $600. After reflecting upon it for a moment, he exclaimed, "hell, I will bet $100 that I am the d——st fool in New Orleans." He was tapped upon the shoulder, and a stranger said, I will take that, provided your name is not Mr. ——

Here they come, all in a crowd. There is J——, S——, A——, H——, M——, S——, and others, all Creoles of Jerusalem; then we have the Irish Creole, Mr. M——, and close up with him a set of bipeds born in our own Louisiana, who know no more about riding than a monkey, but who resemble very much in appearance that caricature upon humanity. Here we have a lot of John Bulls—your true cockneys. M——, N——, M——, H——, D——, J——, and many more, accompanied by D——, all galloping as their horses trot. Bah! why don't these people go to a riding school before trying to cut up antics on horseback. Here comes English R—— in his buggy, with his English servant and pointer.

Thank God! that crowd is past, and now see how well that lady rides—how gracefully she yields to the motion of her horse, the best we have seen upon the road. By Jove! look at that Hebe like face! Isn't she a little beauty—the daughter of Mr. L., one of our merchants, who rides by her side, and seems very proud of her, as well he may be.

Whew! there goes an old Virginia gentleman in his buggy, with his tasseled over-boots and his white head. Just as we see Mr. M., of Richmond, whose lovely daughter was, a couple of seasons back, married to one of our creoles of the city.

Hallo, there! What in the devil are you at? You'll run over some of us with your carriage! Ah! a puff of wind clears away the dust for a moment, and we see the coast—that prince of good fellows, with his bouncing blacks attached by the most beautiful steel-mounted harness to a pretty light cab. What a turn out! and how they travel! A three minute lick or near it. Well, success to him, for he deserves it. He has climbed from the bottom of the ladder of fortune to near its uppermost round, without one wrong act; and if he now has cotton press, plantation, and the fastest two-mile race horse in the world, who will envy him? Surely no honest man!

Night now throws her sable mantle around us, and we can see no more; so let us go home and get out of the confounded dust.

As I ride out frequently, I may now and then tell you more of four Gentilly Road doings, if this does not surfeit you. If it suits, you shall hear again from

Your friend, P.

THE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Union of the 18th furnishes the details of the great fire in that city. The loss, it will be seen by the following account, is estimated at five millions of dollars:

About ten o'clock last night, the steamer White Cloud, lying near the head of the levee, was discovered to be on fire. At the time, there was a stiff breeze blowing from the north-east, which soon carried the flames across to the Edward Bates, the next boat below her; the heat from these set fire to the Eudora, lying above them; the Belle Isle, next below the Bates, then caught fire. By this time, one or two boats below were dropped down, leaving a vacancy between those on fire and the boats below them.

At this time the Edward Bates, being about half burnt up, was cast loose, and went floating down the levee, setting fire to those boats still lying at the levee, as she approached them, in the following order: the Julia, but slightly injured; the Uncle Sam, also but slightly injured. The Bates but barely touched these boats, being those immediately below her. The following steamboats, with a large number of wood boats, barges, &c., were entirely consumed: the Martha, Sarah, Taglioni, Montauk, Red Wing, St. Peters, Alexander Hamilton, Boreas No. 3, Timour, Mandan, Kit Carson, Mameluke, Prairie State.

We do not presume that this comprises all the boats destroyed, but these are all the names we were able to get hold of.

The following boats were saved: the Autocrat, De Wit Clinton, Danube, Embassy, South America, new Uncle Sam, Julia, old Uncle Sam, Marshal Ney.

So intense was the heat arising from this great conflagration, which extended with short intervals from the head of the levee to the head of Duncan's Island, that it set fire to the buildings at various points along the levee, all of which above Vine street were extinguished, but a row of shanties extending from Locust up towards Vine street, was destroyed, and now while we are writing, 1 o'clock in the morning, the entire block bounded by the levee, Main, Locust, and Olive streets, is wrapped in flames, as are those houses in the square fronting the levee between Pine and Olive streets. And various houses on the west side of Main street, from Canters & Simons, at the corner of Locust and Main streets to Olive. Mr. John Mader's large cooper shop at the south-west corner of the levee and Elm street, and, also, a large two-story brick house on the west side of Main blow Elm street, and the flames are rapidly spreading, and where they may be stayed man cannot tell.

In addition to the property enumerated, there was a vast amount of grain in sacks, hemp, bacon, etc., on the levee, which caught by the heat sent off by the boats, and was destroyed; and unfortunately, on one pile of hemp, which was covered by a tarpaulin, it is said four persons were sleeping, and all were destroyed. We saw the body of one of them, a boy, which was carried into the Police-office. There were a number of kegs of powder on board the various boats, and as the fire reached them they caught and exploded with a terrific crash, scattering the burning fragments in wild confusion into the upper air.

By one of these explosions, one man standing on the levee was killed by being struck with a fragment blown from the burning wreck of the Martha; another was shockingly lacerated in different parts of his body; but how many poor wretches have fallen victims to these devouring flames as they have gone sweeping in wild grandeur from boat to boat, and from house to house, and from street to street, no man can ever tell.

Since writing the above we have taken another walk through the burning district, which now, at a quarter before 3 o'clock, already extends from the levee, west, to Second street, and from Locust, south of Elm street. This entire space is not burned over, but much of it is, and much more will be, before the flames are extinguished.

We cannot pretend to particularize the buildings burnt, but will mention the Telegraph office, the United States Hotel, the Reveille office, the Republican office, the Organ office, and the New Era office. These comprise all the English daily papers in the city, except our own; we being on the north side of Locust above Main street, have fortunately escaped. We can form no estimate of the loss by this fire—it may probably be put down at five millions of dollars.

The fire first started, on shore, at the corner of Locust street and the Levee—the corner house and three buildings above it, fronting the levee, were destroyed, the flames then crossed Locust, and swept every house, with one exception, on the blocks fronting the levee and Main street, and extending from Locust street southward to Chesnut street, a distance of three squares. At Chesnut street it turned up and crossed over to the next block south, at the junction of Commercial Ally with this street, and from the alley to Main, and down to Market, burning all except two buildings at the corner of Market and Commercial Alley. At the junction of Market and Main the flames crossed diagonally to the Market Street House, and followed both sides of Market street up to Second street. Then crossing Main, the flames again swept every building from Locust to Market, except a row of four-story fire-proof brick buildings, just below Locust.

Passing up Pine, Chesnut and Market streets, the devouring element consumed every house in the two blocks intervening between the streets mentioned, and Main and Second streets, and those on nearly half of the block north of Olive. Here its ravages were stayed in this part of the city. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested, it was found necessary to blow up one or two houses near the corner of Market and Second streets, and in doing so, at least three persons were killed. The fragments of one of the bodies were found on the opposite side of the street, one near Walnut, on Second street, and the thigh-bone and the foot belonging to another, near the foot of Walnut, some two or three squares from where the houses were blown up. These, with the body of a boy burnt on the levee, make four that are now at the police office. We will now go further south, to the foot of Elm street, where the fire made another lodgment, and spreading diagonally through the block, it swept up Main and down to Spruce, a distance, north and south, of two squares, and crossing Main, it carried nearly everything before it, up very nearly to Third street, three squares to the west of its starting point. At Main the flames crossed Elm, and consumed one-fourth of the block north of Elm and west of Main. From the foot of Elm, up its southern side to Second street, a distance of two squares, not a house is standing. By this dire calamity, hundreds of families are made homeless, and many who were in affluence are reduced to poverty. South Market and the Town Hall were on fire once, but by great exertions of the few persons present, they were saved. Nearly every pane of glass in the windows for half a square distant from the corner of Market and Second streets, were broken by the concussion at the time of the blowing up of the building at that point. The police arrested and confined in the jail and calaboose nearly fifty persons for stealing at the fire.

There are various rumors afloat relative to the loss of different persons. Two or three of our old and valued citizens we believe to have lost their lives. And no doubt many are lost who will never be inquired after, or thought of—strangers, of whom there were many on the boats and in our city.

The extent of the conflagration, from its beginning to its termination, takes in almost the whole of two blocks, which would be about one mile in length by two in width. The streets of our city, originally laid out very narrow, are literally choaked up with fallen walls of houses, and destroyed property of various kinds. We did not see either New York of Pittsburg after the great conflagrations there, but we are informed that our city presents an aspect of greater desolation than either of those places. In regard to the loss, comparatively, we know not from any data we have in our possession, which is the greatest. Our recollection, however, is that in neither New York nor Pittsburg, did the loss exceed five millions of dollars. If this be true, then St. Louis has suffered more than either of those cities.

List of Steamboats Burned.

The following is believed to be an accurate list of the steamboats destroyed in the great conflagration last night. The confusion and chaos which reign throughout the city to-day, make it a difficult matter to procure information; but the following estimate has been collected with great care from reliable sources, and is believed to be pretty nearly accurate:

Taglioni, Coles, value $20,000, insured at Pittsburg....Boreas No 3, Barnard, master, Missouri river, value $13,500, insured $11,500....Alice, Kent, master, Missouri river, value $18,000, insured $12,000....American Eagle, Cozzens, master, Upper Mississippi, value $11,000, insured $4000....Sarah, Young, master, New Orleans, value $30,000, insured $20,000, value of cargo $40,000....Montauk, Moorehouse, master, Upper Mississippi, value $16,000, value of cargo $20,000....Kit Carson, Goodin, master, Missouri river, value $14 000, value of cargo $3000....Timour, Miller, master, Missouri river, value $22,000, insured $18,000, value of cargo $5000....Acadia, Russell, master, Illinois river, value $4000, insured $4000, value of cargo $6000....Mameluke, Smithers, master, New Orleans, value $30,000, insured $20,000....Prairie State, Baldwin, master, Illinois river, value $26,000, insured $20,000....White Cloud, Adams, master, New Orleans, value $3000(?)....Edward Bates, Randolph, master, Upper Mississippi, value $20,000, insured $15,000....Eudora, Ealer, master, New Orleans, value $16,000, insured $10,500....St. Peters, Ward, master, Upper Mississippi, value $12,000, insured $9000....Red Wing, Barger, master, Upper Mississippi, value $9000, value of cargo $5000....Alexander Hamilton, Hooper, master, Missouri river, value $15,000, insured $10,000....Martha, Finch, master, Missouri river, value $9000, insured $9000, value of cargo, $35,000....Eliza Stewart, McKee, master, Missouri river, value $10,000, insured $10,000....Mandan, Beer, master, Missouri river, value $12,000 insured $1000....Gen. Brock, Missouri river, value $12,000 insured $1000....Gen. Brock, Ringling, master, towboat, value $1500....Frolic, Ringling, master, towboat, value $1500.....Estimated value of steamboat stock, $318,000; do. do. of cargoes, $150,000; do. do. of produce destroyed, $50,000—Total, $518 000....The Sarah was insured in Cincinnati for $20,000; the American Eagle for $3000 in Pittsburg; the Mamaluke $8000 in Louisville; and the others, we believe, were all insured by offices and agencies in this city.

Married:

On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Theodore Clapp, Mr. JOHN STITH WASHINGTON, of this city, and Miss SARAH E. LEWIS, formerly of Mobile.

☞ With the above we have to acknowledge the receipt of some delicious cake, to which we did ample justice, and for which we return most sincere thanks. As Mr. Washington is, like ourselves, attached to the Press, to wish him all happiness is incumbent upon us, though we should do so without regard to the tie of sympathy between us.

At Natchitoches, on Thursday, the 17th inst., by F. Williams, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN W. KING to Miss HESTER CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. Simon Cockrell.

Died:

On Thursday evening, May 24th, at 8 o'clock, WALTER VAN RENSSELAER, a native of New York, and for the last 15 years a resident of this city, aged about 30 years.

The Members of the MASONIC FRATERNITY are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, at half-past 3 P. M., for the purpose of attending his funeral.

The Members of the FIRE DEPARTMENT will attend his funeral from his residence on Carondelet street, near Hevia, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

On Thursday morning, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, of consumption, WILLIAM WEIL, aged 28 years, a native of Germany, but for the last ten years a resident of this city.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Gatland, on Prytania street, above Terpsichore.

☞ **Fire Department.**—The Officers and Members of the Fire Department are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of WALTER VAN RENSSELAER, (late 1st Ass't Director of Louisiana Hose Company) from his late residence on Carondelet, near Hevia street, at 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

THOS. CRIPPS, Chief Director L. H. Co.
my25

☞ **Protection Hose Fire Company.**—The Officers and Members of Protection Hose Fire Company are requested to attend Regular Monthly Washing and Cleaning, on SUNDAY MORNING, at half-past 7 o'clock, 27th inst. By order:

J. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.
my25

☞ **Perseverance Fire Company No. 13.**—Attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. By order:

HENRY J. HYAMS, Secretary.
my25

☞ **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'....H Gibson, Texas; Warren A Rise, Quincy, Ill; S G W Dill, Charleston; J O Wesley, Ga; H R Slatter, Terrebonne; Chas W Felty, Camden.

VERANDAH....Geo E Doughty, Cincinnati; O R Nett, J G Peppard, J C Charles, J T Baldwin, N O; Thos Hogan and lady, S Hutchins, Ga; M Fresher, Anvers; Ed Hanlon, Miss Emma J Houlton, Ala; H W Barnett.

HEWLETT'S....W J Frierson, 40 Camp st;