THE
DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1849.

General Gaines's Funeral.

The death of Gen. E. P. Gaines has already been announced. Yesterday was the time appointed for the funeral ceremonies, by which New Orleans was to testify her respect and veneration for the chieftain who, during so many years, occupied a high station in the service of his country; and whose memory will, in the hearts of his countrymen, be always associated with some of the most brilliant deeds in the annals of the nation. He has gone from the present to the past. His life has become a part of his country's history, aiding to fill the measure of its glory. He died, not as the warrior wishes to die, with the battle-field for the couch, the flashing of swords before his closing eyes, and the thunder of artillery to lull his spirit to repose; but he expired far from the turmoil of war, among those who loved him, and he will ever be revered. Even a stranger might easily have known yesterday that the city of New Orleans, and the nation itself, had experienced some calamity. The flags at half-mast, the solemn minute-guns, and the soldiers to be seen at every corner, told but too plainly that some one dear to the people had departed.

The preparations for the funeral ceremonies were as extensive, and the affair as well arranged and imposing as they could be in the short time which had elapsed since the General's death. At a quarter before 5 o'clock the procession moved from the St. Charles Hotel, where the body had been lying clothed in full uniform. The hearse was elegantly decorated with black velvet, and the coffin was covered with the same material. Eight of our most distinguished citizens acted as pall-bearers. Among them we noticed Governor Johnson, Mayor Crossman, General Lewis, Lieut. Calhoun, the deceased General's Aid, and others. In advance of the hearse was Major Gally's Battalion of Artillery, whose martial appearance commanded universal admiration. One of their pieces was mounted and robed in black. Behind the hearse came the staff of the Governor, who were followed by a large body of our citizen soldiery. Succeeding these were numerous carriages, filled with persons who could not refrain from thus evidencing their respect and admiration for the distinguished man whose remains they were following. The procession, which presented an imposing though mournful appearance, passed down St. Charles street to Royal, down Royal to Elysian Fields, and through the latter street to the railroad depot. Here the cortege halted, while the coffin was placed in a car prepared for its reception. This car was very tastefully and appropriately arranged. It was painted black, the outside trimmed with white. Within there were seats for the accommodation of those were to accompany the body. At 3 o'clock the steam train arrived from the Lake, and at half-past 3 departed again, bearing the body of General Gaines. On arriving at the Lake the coffin was placed on board the steamboat Oregon, by which it was taken to Mobile. That city will have the honor of being the burial-place of the deceased hero, an honor which any city might covet. The citizens of Mobile will doubtless pay as much respect to his memory as those of New Orleans have. Like us, they admired him while living—like us, they will honor him when dead.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—Gov. Towns has appointed one hundred and seven of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia to represent that State in the Pacific Railroad Convention, to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on the 4th of July next.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. JAQUES, the victim of his gallantry as a fireman—was attended in Mobile, on Tuesday, by the Fire Department and other societies, and a large concourse of citizens, amidst the tolling of the city bell.

CONSULS.—The President of the United States has officially recognized C. G. Gortee, as Consul of Belgium for Baltimore; Paschal Schisano, as French Consul for Norfolk, (Va.); and T. P. H. Gildermeester, as Consul for the Netherlands, for Upper California, to reside at San Francisco.

CONSULAR BUREAU.—Louis F. Tasistro has been appointed chief of the Consular Bureau, in the State Department at Washington, in place of Sam'l. L. Governeur, resigned. This is the place which the newspapers had assigned to Chas. F. Hoffman of New York.

A LEGISLATURE FRIGHTENED.—The Legislature of Virginia, which is holding an extra session, has become alarmed at the approach of the cholera, and it has been proposed to adjourn to the White Sulphur Springs. A committee was appointed to inquire into the health of Richmond, which the Republican avers, was never better.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—On the 28th ult. the steamboat Emily, as she was leaving the wharf at Apalachicola, blew up, causing the loss of several lives, and much damage to property. Four persons were instantly killed, and about thirty wounded.

REMARKABLE VOYAGE. — The brig Rattler, Mosely, which arrived at Salem, (Mass.) last week from Para, completed the entire voyage in forty-nine days, the shortest ever made between the two ports. The Rattler sailed from Salem, April 6, and arrived at Para on the 26th. Sailed from Para, May 6th—river 8th—and arrived in Salem, May 25th—having been absent just seven weeks.

☞ Mr. Jackson, the author of the instructing resolutions of the late Missouri Legislature, against the Free-soil and Wilmot Proviso resolutions, has addressed a card to his constituents in reply to Mr. Benton's attack on those resolutions. He declares that the charge connecting them with Mr. Calhoun or his address, is gratuitous, not founded in fact, and made to create a false issue. He asserts that there is no disunionism in his resolutions, that they are right in principle, and that he is ready to defend them; and that whenever his constituents shall not support him on that ground, he would resign his seat.

☞ John Young, the Assistant Treasurer, was sworn in as Sub-Treasurer, at New York, on the 29th ult., having given the requisite securities. The amount of the bonds required by Government is $400,000.

ALABAMA.—Wm. J. Allston, of Marengo county, was nominated on Monday by the whig convention at Claiborne, as their candidate for Congress in the Mobile district.

Jas. E. Belser, named very generally by whig meetings as their choice for Governor, has written a letter in reply to a nomination, in which he positively declines to be a candidate. He says that he has not given this notice sooner because none of the former nominations asked him for a reply.

CASUALTIES IN WASHINGTON CITY.—Theodore Durham, son of J. H. Durham, clerk in the office of the Sixth Auditor, aged only 21 years, cut his throat with a pen-knife on the 29th ult. The Corners verdict was, suicide from mental aberration caused by a long fit of sickness.

There is a great deal of excitement about the death of one William Froelich, also a clerk in one of the departments, under circumstances described in the verdict of the Coroner's jury, to the effect that he received a severe beating at his boarding-house, was afterwards taken by his friends to a warm bath, and after he left the bathing-house was found drowned in the river. The jury said the drowning was caused by mental depression, produced by the beating. There is a woman in the case.

HONEST POLITICAL CREED.—In Clarke county, Kentucky, Mr. Samuel Hanson, who is a candidate for the Convention, says the sum and substance of his political faith is, "that he is in favor of being elected." This is the general doctrine; but few are honest enough to confess it.

A CHOLERA DEMONSTRATION.—A meeting was held on the evening of the 28th ult., in the Sixth Ward, New York, which protested against the establishment of a hospital at the old Arsenal on Elm and Centre streets. The objection is the density of the population. The famous Capt. Rynders, in an ironical manner, recommended the Astor Place Opera-house for the purpose.

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia report three cases of cholera, on the 30th ult., all of which proved fatal—two in Richmond, the other in Southwark. The latter said to be an Irish emigrant, from New York.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The splendid new drama of "Isabelle," which elicited so much applause at its first representation, will be repeated to-night. The performances will conclude with the laughable farce of the "Irish Lion."

California Accounts.

The New York Tribune, of the 30th May, furnishes us in full the accounts brought by Mr. Parrott and Lieut. Beale. The telegraph the other day gave what we thought an exaggerated report of Mr. Parrott's revelations. But the details in the Tribune confirm the marvels. The valley and mountains of the Sacramento appear to be filled with the precious metals—gold, silver, quicksilver, platinum, diamonds, emeralds—reminding us, in the gorgeousness of the descriptions, of the subterraneous gardens which have so long dazzled the imagination of youth in the Arabian fable of Aladdin. We have the following new particulars, furnished by Lieut. Beale, about the trip of the Oregon from San Francisco to Panama:

He states that the steamship Oregon reached San Francisco on the 1st of April. Immediately on her arrival the crew was put on board the U. S. ship Ohio, and there kept in irons until the evening before she started on the return voyage. The Oregon reached San Blas on the 22d of April, and remained there five days (coaling); left on the 27th, and arrived at Panama on the 5th of May, at 9 P. M., after touching at Acapulco for water. As Lieut. Beale was leaving Panama, on the morning of the 6th, the California, which sailed from San Francisco five days after the Oregon, was coming into the harbor. The running time of the Oregon to Panama was 14 days, three of which were made with sails.

The U. S. transport ships Iowa, Gen. Taylor and Rome, have arrived at Monterey with troops. Gen. Riley, who went out in charge of them, was at that place when Lieut. B. left. There were about 75 vessels lying in the Bay of San Francisco, and others were arriving every day. With very few exceptions their crews desert immediately upon their arrival, and they are unable to leave. The town is crowded with people, and about two-thirds of the inhabitants are living in camp. The houses are all filled to overflowing, and the smallest rooms rent for $3 a day; good board at the hotels is $10 a day. Gen. Smith is living for the present in the old house of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the volunteers of Stevenson's regiment, who made enough at the diggings to purchase a frame house in the place, offered to rent it to him, but coolly demanded $18,000 a year, giving Gen. S. one day to decide on the offer.

[This explains the obscure paragraph in our telegraph the other day.]

Lieut. Beale speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population on the placers as well as in the more settled parts. There are few disturbances of any kind, and owing to the strict administration of a kind of extempore justice, crimes have become less frequent. The only punishment is hanging. When a person commits any theft or outrage, he is brought before a jury of twelve men selected for the purpose, who go through the regular forms of trial, and if convicted he is at once executed. Three men have lately been hung at the diggings, one of them for stealing a horse.

The last heard from Col. Frémont, he was on the Gila with his company. The report of his arrival in California, for which some of the papers give credit to Lieut. Beale, is incorrect.

Mr. Parrott's information is precise and reliable. He is American Consul at Mazatlan, which place he left on the 10th April, after his return from an exploration of the gold regions of the Sacramento, reached Mexico on the 11th of May, Vera Cruz on the 17th and Mobile on the 21st. He reports having met with companies continually during his overland journey. The road to the Pacific is lined with them, and they are all, so far as he saw, doing well. Capt. Hutton's company sailed from San Blas in the Cayuga, April 13; Capt. Earle's was at Guadalajara on the 19th. There were four or five vessels at Mazatlan and two or three at San Blas, for California. The price of passage varied from $50 to $250, according to the accommodations. Mr. P. tells a story of a cabin-boy who deserted one of Hargous's ships at Vera Cruz and walked the whole way to San Blas, where he arrived safe and sound, on his way to California.

The Tribune is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Parrott for much new and interesting information concerning the mineral wealth of California. His visit to the placers was undertaken for the purpose of informing himself on these points, and his revelations are even more astonishing than any which have previously reached us. In all that concerns the digging of gold, he fully confirms all former statements. The limits of the placers toward the South are constantly being extended by new discoveries; the Northern districts, owing to their remoteness from civilization, have not yet been fully explored. The earth in some places has been dug to the depth of nine feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates the amount of gold which will be obtained, the present year, at *thirty millions of dollars.*

But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond, nearly the size of a hen's egg has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded $180,000 for it. Emeralds of a large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquim. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found, near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the north-east of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow storm in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship load of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed.

The price of lots in the town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the title of property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great portion of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March, has $200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the field, for want of hands to harvest it. The price of flour at the diggings, when Mr. Parrott left, was $3 per pound, though at San Francisco it was down to $10 per barrel. There was not much sickness at the diggings except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

We shall endeavor to give further particulars in a day or two. Mr. Parrott, who has spent nearly twenty years of his life on the Pacific coast, displays a thorough knowledge of the condition of California, and an entire confidence in the vast extent of her mineral wealth. He has prepared, for the use of the U. S. Government, we believe, the most complete map of the Gold Region which has yet been made. He tells us that some years ago he was offered the whole of the ground now occupied by San Francisco for about $1000.

THE ELEPHANT ON 'CHANGE.—Yesterday a lump of gold, direct from the mines of California, was handed about among the merchants on 'Change, who treated it with marked consideration, and all declared that, to take it in the lump, it was quite an unexceptionable specimen of California products. It weighed 80 ounces, and was exhibited in the state in which it was found. We understood that it belonged to Howland & Aspinwall.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The ship Palestine arrived at Boston on the 30th ult., bringing accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 7th inst. Rosas and the French Government had agreed upon a settlement of their difficulties. A French ship and two schooners have been lost on the coast of Patagonia, and the crews are all reported to have perished.

NAVAL.—The Portsmouth Times learns that the U. S. razee Independence is to be refitted immediately, and will be sent to the Mediterranean; also, that Lieut. Bushrod Hunter has resigned his commission in the Navy in consequence of the Secretary's refusal to relieve him from the John Adams, to which ship he had been ordered.

VERY LATE NEWS!

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

The news of the steamer's arrival has never reached us, though it was undoubtedly sent by our Baltimore correspondent. We suppose it was behind the Bulletin's dispatch, during the transmission of which the wires broke. Our correspondent gives us the influence of the steamer's news on the New York Markets.

FIRST DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 4—*New York Markets.*—On Saturday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Cotton had declined; it has fallen as much as ½d. since the steamer's news was received. Flour operations have been checked, though there is no change in prices. Corn has advanced; White is at 60 and Yellow at 64c. Western Mess Pork is at $10; Prime at $8 25.

Cholera.—The Cholera is increasing in New York; yesterday there were 13 cases and 4 deaths. There was a fatal case in Baltimore last night.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 4, 5 P. M.—*Latest from London.*—We have one day's later news from London. Cotton was firm, with an upward tendency; the sales amounted to 6000 bales. Corn was heavy, at unchanged prices. Consols sold that day at 91. The reported defeat of the French Ministry did not occur; the Ministers were sustained by a majority of 37. [This must refer to the discussion on the resolution declaring Louis Napoleon's letter to Oudinot null and of no effect; or on a resolution to impeach the Ministers, which was about being introduced at last accounts.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

New York Markets.—Nothing was done in Cotton to-day in the New York Market. No change in Flour since Saturday. The Corn Market is depressed, with a tendency downwards.

Cholera.—Twenty-five new cases of Cholera occurred in New York on Sunday; there were eleven deaths on that day.

Deaths on the Princeton.—The ship Princeton, from Liverpool, has arrived. She lost the steward and nineteen passengers during the passage.

Ice about Newfoundland.—The island of Newfoundland is surrounded by ice. The steamer, with the Bishop aboard, was unable to land her passengers; they walked fifty miles on the ice; four of them reached land.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—The steamer has arrived. I will send the news soon.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 6, 3 P. M.—The steamship Europa has arrived at Halifax, bringing 53 passengers.

The Cambria reached Liverpool on the 21st.

The London Money Market was easy. Consols 91¼. Returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of bullion. American Stocks brisk.

The Europa brought no specie.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—For two days after the sailing of the Niagara, there was a good demand, both for trade and export, and full prices were obtained for American descriptions. Since the receipt of the Cambria's advices, however, the stock had begun to accumulate, glutting the market. Prices were accordingly depressed. The week's transactions amounted to 40,000 bales. Arrivals during the week, not less than 125,000 bales, nearly all American. The stock on hand is estimated at 700,000 bales, 500,000 of which are American.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady....There was an improved demand for Corn, and a further advance in prices, which were 33s. for White, and 36s. for Yellow....The demand for Flour was moderate, but steady, at 20s. to 23s. 6d. for Canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sales of fine Ohio had been made at 25s....White American Wheat, 7s. 2d.; Red, 6s. 4d....Lard, a shade over previous rates, and steady....Bacon had declined 1s. to 1s. 6d., and was very dull; rather better demand for Hams....Cheese scarce, with fair inquiry....There was a moderate business doing in Beef at latest dates....Western Pork nearly unsaleable....Carolina Rice rather higher....Naval Stores quiet.

The weather continues fair, and Crops were mostly of a very promising character.

The French have not entered Rome yet!

FRANCE.—The French Army have not yet entered Rome. [The French Government have probably reconsidered their intention of doing so, in consequence of the significant vote of the Assembly.]

Emperors of Russia and Austria.

AUSTRIA.—It has been determined by the Emperors of Russia and Austria to meet at Nassau. [What effect the result of this meeting may have upon the affairs of Hungary remain to be seen—we fear it will prove unfavorable to the Hungarian Liberalists, but hope we may be mistaken.]

HUNGARY.—The news from this Kingdom is unimportant.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Board of Aldermen and Almshouse Keepers—Effect of Lieutenant Beale's Arrival—Raising of the Empire—Immigration—Odd Fellows' Celebration.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1849.

Eds. Crescent: Our Common Council, Board of Governors, and the Almshouse Department in general, are in a particular snarl. At the session of the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening last, a communication was received from the newly constituted Almshouse authorities, stating that the keepers of Blackwell's and Randall's Islands refused to acknowledge their right of control over the institutions of those Islands, and especially their power to remove the said keepers from their offices. The Board of Aldermen referred the subject to the Corporation Attorney, and adjourned to last evening, when they met to receive his report. The report was handed in, but instead of clearing up the matter, it served to render it doubly obscure, particularly with regard to the main question: "the constitutionality of the law creating the Board of Governors." He recommends the reference of the whole matter to the Courts of law, and thinks the Common Council should refrain from meddling with it. The notorious Jacob Acker—the patron of Madame Restell, Jack Harrison and such characters, is the individual who produces all this difficulty, and who has steadily refused to recognize any authority to remove him from the office which he has repeatedly abused. The emoluments of this, and many other of our city offices, are enormous, and an unscrupulous incumbent will use them lavishly for his own purposes.

The arrival of Passed Midshipman Beale renews the California excitement to an immense degree, and the indefinite information relative to the amount of gold shipped by the steamers Oregon and California, give fine and ample room for the imagination to play all sorts of antics. Some of the Bulls are already naming the amount in Panama, on its way to the United States, at two millions of dollars, while the Bears insist that the amount is very small, otherwise advices would have been forwarded by the Severn or Florida. It is said this morning that private advices *have* been received in confirmation of the two million story.

The work of raising the steamer Empire goes forward with all practicable expedition, but she is not yet sufficiently out of water to ascertain whether there yet remain any bodies in her lower cabins. A fatality seems to attend the vessel; a large portion of the goods saved from her were yesterday destroyed by fire, in Troy.

Our flood of immigration continues to set in strongly. About a dozen ships have arrived with some two thousand passengers, within the last thirty-six hours, and a large proportion of the immigrants have the appearance of considerable respectability. A great deal of money, of which no account is taken, is brought into the country by these people.

The *old* branch of the Odd Fellows of this city and neighborhood are to have a grand turn-out on Monday next, to celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Grand Lodge of the State, and to dedicate the Odd Fellows' Hall in Grand street. From the arrangements in progress I judge that it will be a splendid affair throughout, and am sorry that *all* the members of the Order in this city and Brooklyn cannot participate in the celebration. The illiberal conduct of the controling party of the Grand Lodge forbids them to do so, and the Order will have a maimed appearance in its display.

The steamer Canada has sailed with 141 cabin passengers.

The cholera report for the last 24 hours is seven new cases and two deaths....Weather rainy and disagreeable, but not so cold as yesterday. Respectfully, INDICATOR.

Missouri Politics.

Col. Benton commenced his political campaign for the summer, at Jefferson City, on the 26th ult. He opens with a speech, which has not yet reached us, but the St. Louis papers furnish us with a pretty copious sketch. The first part of the speech itself is described as occupying thirteen columns of the Jefferson Inquirer—to be continued. We now infer that the speech on Kearney's case has been finished, and reported at length. The last we remember of that huge and protracted affair, it had reached the fifteenth column, or thereabouts, in the National Intelligencer, with no immediate prospect of a close. We gave up looking for the end, but we suppose it is done, since here is a thirteen column report of the beginning of another. The Colonel has the gift of continuance beyond all other orators of the time. None but a giant in intellect could have survived the infliction of so much tediousness upon the world. Whatever is his theme, he crowds much matter into a great space. Even his tediousness—his extreme arrogance, and the bad temper and bitter prejudices which he cares not to conceal, but rather seems to parade as merits, cannot destroy the influence with which his political courage, his indomitable perseverance and his ponderous knowledge, have invested him. He has boldly undertaken to drive the Democratic party in his own State from a position they had assumed on deliberation, affirmed in legislative resolutions, and made mandatory upon him, by positive instructions. Their pride and their consistency are involved, in addition to the importance of the questions involved—and yet from present signs, he is likely to bring them to a change of position, or to overthrow them as a party. Nearly the whole party hitherto opposed to him, is sustaining him now, and a formidable portion of his own party friends have so far yielded, as to manifest a willingness to open the question, and to retract the exaction of conformity, as a party test. Before the campaign is fully opened the recusant Senator is backed up by a strong and zealous body of supporters.

A great part of Mr. Benton's speech appears to have been devoted to personal attack on the motives of Mr. Calhoun, whom he accuses of harboring treasonable designs against the union of the States. He seems to have searched in an acrimonious, and we think, uncharitable spirit, into the whole political history of the eminent South Carolinian for the purpose of fastening upon him lack of political honesty and hostility to the Union. In this breaks out that long continued animosity towards Mr. Calhoun, which has been one of the most conspicuous traits of Mr. Benton's political life, and which seems to have grown to be a sort of monomania with him. He treats Mr. Calhoun as doing nothing good at any time—nothing even accidentally wrong, in weakness or by mistake—but as doing evil continually by design. On this theme, Mr. Benton's testimony and his opinions are always to be taken with many grains of allowance for inveterate prejudice. On the Territorial question, *per se*, Mr. Benton's position is given thus:

"His position is, that the Wilmot Proviso is a mere abstraction, that it is a question of no practical intrinsic importance, but that the nullifiers are seizing on it as a pretext for accomplishing their favorite object—dissolution. Col. Benton boldly asserts that Congress does possess the power to compromise the question of slavery in the territories, and that the power does not exist any where else; that Congress may admit or prohibit slavery in the territories, as has been done by the Ordinance of 1787, by the Missouri Compromise Bill, by various acts of Congress organizing territorial governments ever since the formation of the Government, and by the recent act organizing Oregon Territory; that this power has been constantly exercised, recognized and acquiesced in, and never questioned seriously until Mr. Calhoun introduced his fire-brand, disunion resolutions into the Senate. He proves that slavery was abolished and prohibited by solemn decree throughout Mexico in 1829; that it has ever since remained prohibited, and that by the Constitution of the Mexican Republic in 1844 slavery was prohibited from ever being established or introduced into any part of that territory; that slavery does not now exist in either California or New Mexico, but has long since been abolished and prohibited throughout those territories, and cannot again be established there unless it be done by positive act of Congress; that the old citizens of New Mexico and California are opposed to slavery unanimously, and that a large majority of the emigrants are opposed to slavery; that the country is not adapted to slavery; that it is and must ever continue to be free territory, and that the agitation of the Wilmot Proviso in relation to such a territory is a mere abstraction. Still he says it is an abstraction that is seized upon by the enemies of the Union, and sought to be used for dangerous purposes. He charges that Mt. Calhoun and his adherents in the Southern States are trying to establish political tests which they well know no Northern man can or will stand up to, and they know that this will result in disunion. The resolutions of Mr. Jackson being copied from the disunion resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, lead to the same disastrous result—a dissolution of our glorious Union. The resolutions of Jackson pledge the State to cooperate in whatever measures the slave-holding States may deem necessary, which is equivalent to an enlistment of the State under Mr. Calhoun's banner."

☞ The Baltimore Sun has a telegraphic report of the removal of Peter G. Washington, as Sixth Auditor. His successor is supposed to be John C. Clark, of New York.

☞ Fanny Lee Townsend is elected by the National Reformers, of New York and Baltimore, to represent them in the New York Reform Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of next month.

GEORGIA.—On Monday, 25th June, a whig convention will assemble at Milledgeville, Ga., to nominate a candidate for Governor.

☞ The Rockingham (Va.) Register publishes Dr. Hewlett, who has been making temperance lectures in Virginia, to be an imposter. He gave too many samples of the drunkenness upon which he was lecturing.

FORGING LETTERS OF CREDIT.—A young Cuban named D. Saterre, but who gave the name of Ignacio Romanez, was arrested at New York on the 28th ult., on a charge of forging two letters of credit, purporting to be drawn in his favor by a house in Havana, on Messrs. Damazeaud & Lemayne and Renauld & François, of New York city, for $500 each.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Letters received in New York, per bark Ionia, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, mention that the wife of Rev. William Scudder, of the Ceylon mission, recently deceased of cholera, while on the passage from Madras to Ceylon. She was a daughter of the distinguished musical composer and musician, Prof. Thomas Hastings, of New York, and went out under the auspices of the A. B. C. F. Missions, something more than a year since....The Ionia, which is to sail during the latter part of July, will take out the Rev. Messrs. Coan and Brenth, with their wives, destined for the mission of the American Board, among the Nestorians of Persia.

DEATH OF MADAME ROTHSCHILD.—Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the 7th of May, aged 99. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old unfrequented quarter, where her husband first established himself, and which she always refused to leave; though her eldest son, the present head of the house, has been long living childless and also alone, in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfort.

DIABOLICAL ACT.—We learn from the Great Falls (N. H.) Sketcher, that the dwelling house owned and occupied by John S. Haines, Jr., and John B. Wood, was blown up with gunpowder on the night of the 25th inst. Fortunately no injury was done to life. The house and furniture were a mere wreck. Messrs. Wood and Haines had made themselves obnoxious to the violators of the license laws, and it is pretty certain that this diabolical act originated with them. Last year the same house was blown up, as is supposed, by the same persons. Much excitement prevailed in Somersworth in relation to these outrages.

Funeral Honors to Gen. Gaines.

The remains of General GAINES were yesterday transported to the steamer Oregon, for Mobile, with the solemnities befitting the melancholy occasion, escorted by the military, with mourning symbols, and marching to the strains of marshal music. The warrior's body reposed upon a gun carriage, as his bier, and his sash and sword were borne on the outside, as the precious memorials of the rank he adorned and the profession he loved so well.

From daylight, minute guns were fired from Lafayette Square by the Washington Artillery, and from the Place d'Armes by a part of Major Gally's battalion. From various conspicuous places the American flag hung at half-mast, in token of national loss.

Without doubt, suitable preparations will have been made to give these remains a suitable reception in Mobile. The people of that city have always had a warm personal regard for Gen. Gaines, as almost one of themselves. He has lived among them, his nearest kindred are among them, and the chosen burial-place of his household is there. They will be sure to pay to the ashes, which come to seek a resting-place among them, the most reverential marks of that love and esteem which they felt for the living soul of honor, bravery and gentleness which once inspired that insensate frame.

THE QUINCY BANK ROBBER.—It seems that the robber of the Quincy Bank has not been caught after all. Bob Moore, who was supposed to be guilty of that offence, is now ascertained to be the robber of the Mattapan California Company of Boston of a box containing $1200. Among this money were two one hundred dollar notes upon the Quincy Bank, which led to the mistake.

Married:

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Mr. J. R. SANDS to Mrs. E. M. MOORE, both of this city....☞ Louisville papers please copy.

☞ **Whig Mass Meeting.**—The Whigs of the City of New Orleans will assemble at Banks Arcade on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Baton Rouge Convention, and of welcoming and hearing addresses from our candidates, Gen. ALEXANDER DECLOUET and DUNDAN F. KENNER, Esq., now in the city....
By request of the Whig Central Executive Committee. je8

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

Louisville.....JAMES HEWITT, Quarrier, 5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....ROCKAWAY, Davis, 5 P. M.
Pittsburg.....BUCKEYE, Devoe, 5 P. M.
Vicksburg.....GEN. WORTH, Muir, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....BUNKER HILL NO. 3, Miller, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....MOBILE, Sutton, 3½ P. M.
Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Gibertson, 2½ P. M. cars.

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

UNION DIVISION No. 3, Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half-past 7.

STAR OF HOPE DIVISION No. 26, at Y. Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at half-past 7.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 12, at Pelican Hall cor. Common and St. Charles sts., at half-past 7.

FINN DEGREE TEMPLE, No 1.—Meets the first Wednesday of every month, to confer the First and Second Degrees, and the third Wednesday of every month for the Third Degree and business, at Temple Hall, 58½ Canal street.

R. M. Lusher	W D T	Hamlet Davis	W D U
R. M. Lusher	W V T	A. C. Redlich	W D U
J. K. Gile	P W D T	William Low	W D G
W. W. McGarty	W D P	E. K. Pearce	W D S
Andrew Hero	W D T	C. Furgerson	W D V T
I. H. Stuart	W D R		

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

☞ The undersigned, having closed their liquidation business on the 1st instant, will still continue to sell their desirable stock of DRY GOODS at the present low prices.

We will receive from the North fresh Goods during the summer months, and be able to supply our customers with all articles in our line on the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Colored Border Sheets, Table Damask, Damask Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, etc., (all expressly made to our order, to suit this market,) can only be appreciated, by those wanting such articles, by calling and examining the quality and price.

Our stock of Muslins and Ginghams are all fresh and new styles, of late importation, consisting in part as follows: Colored Jaconet, Persian do., Organdies, Brilliantines, Fancy Bareges, Brazilian Bareges, Mode colored do., together with every style of Ginghams.

je2 1m8dp P. & E. REILLY, cor. Canal and Royal sts.

FRENCH LACING DRAWERS.

☞ Just received, another invoice of FRENCH DRAWERS, of Cotton, Linen and superfine Gauze Flannel.

NORRIS & WAY, 22 Camp street.
ap22 2dptf Corner of Common street.

Dry Goods Selling Off, and No Reserve as to Prices.
M. R. HAGGERTY & BRO.,
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.,
my21 2ptf eod No. 58 Canal street.

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. n14 tf

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, yesterday, the 7th inst., about noon, a SILVER SNUFF-BOX—engraved "Friendship," etc. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for its delivery at this Office, or at 48 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. je8 1t

FOR SENT.

TWO FINE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished—with BOARD—suitable for Single Gentlemen or a small family. Enquire at the corner of St. Charles and Girod streets. je8 tf

WANTED.

BY a Gentleman, well qualified, a situation as CONFIDENTIAL CLERK or AGENT of a House, during the summer season. Compensation moderate. For particulars, apply to JOHN W. ANDREWS & CO.,
je8 6t 91 Common street.

TAKEN UP.

CAME to the Stable of WM. R. BELL, 144 Carondelet street, on the 7th inst., a Grey HORSE, Saddle and Bridle; between 15 and 16 hands high; black mane, and tail partially black; seven or eight years old; no marks visible. The owner can have him by paying expenses. je8 1t

NOTICE.

I APPOINT GEORGE SHAW as my Agent during my temporary absence from the city. Any person having business with me will transact the same with my Agent.
je7 6t J. W. YOUNG.

DWELLING TO LET.

THAT desirable BRICK DWELLING next door to the Recorder's Office, Hevia street, will be Rented low to a good tenant until the first of November, and possession given on the 10th inst. Enquire at 35 Camp street. je7 6t

NOTICE

THE partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of A. LEDOUX & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be liquidated by Mr. Alphonse Miltenberger, who will use its name in liquidation only. A. LEDOUX,
ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER.
New Orleans, May 31, 1849.

☞ The COMMISSION BUSINESS heretofore carried on by A. Ledoux & Co., will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of A. MILTENBERGER & CO.,
ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER, 77 Canal st.
New Orleans, June 1, 1849. je7 2m

*To distinguish it from his brother's house, Ar. Miltenberger.

BRANDIES.

JUST received per recent arrivals, a fine assortment of the following celebrated brands—
Otard, Dupuy & Co., in half, quarter and eighth pipes.
Jean Louis, 1805, quarter pipes.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1805, quarter pipes.
Martelle, dark, half pipes.
Fine Champagne, pale, 1807.
London Dock Brandies, of celebrated brands.
We have also the above Brandies in Demijohns, all of which we offer in lots to suit purchasers.
je7 3t R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 76 and 78 Camp st.

WANTED:

A COMPETENT GARDENER, to take charge of a small Flower Garden. An old man would be preferred, to whom a permanent situation would be given. Apply at the corner of Jackson and Prytania sts., Lafayette. je3 1w

JOB PRINTING.
OFFICE OF "LA PATRIA,"
No. 18 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
Between St. Louis and Conti sts.

The Public is hereby informed that we are now prepared to print any JOB WORK in SPANISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, or PORTUGUESE, At the lowest rates and shortest notice.
je6 1m ALEMAN, GOMEZ & CO.

LATE PUBLICATIONS,
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 14 CAMP street.

HARRIS'S DICTIONARY of DENTAL SCIENCE;
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Butler's Philadelphia Edition.
LAMARTINE'S CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES.
ABBOTT'S HISTORY OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND OF ENGLAND.
AGNES MORRIS; Or, The Heroine of Domestic Life.
VALERIE, A Tale. By the late Capt. Marryat, R. N., author of "Peter Simple," etc.
NO. XV. BOOTH & MORFIT'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF CHEMISTRY.
MY UNCLE THE CURATE. A Novel. By the author of "The Bachelor of Albany," etc....For sale by
je6 3t J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp street.

Camp Street Cheap Dry Goods Store.
SEYMOUR & CO.,
42 *CAMP, Next Door to Corner of Gravier street.*

OFFER, at the *lowest prices