DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ We are glad to observe a liberal and opportune offer by the Commercial Water Works to run their large engine at night, for the purpose of furnishing an ample supply of water to cleanse the streets from the impurities left by the receding waters of the overflow. They were to commence last night along the line of the Levee, and continue the supply nightly, though the other streets, until a thorough washing shall be effected. This is an excellent arrangement, and will be productive of very beneficial results.

THE CREVASSE.—The work still proceeds, and but a small opening is left. So far, every thing has prospered in the hands of Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi. The water is rapidly flowing off from the city.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA CHAGRES.—The bark Florida, Capt. B. McCarty, having been unavoidably detained, will leave positively this evening. Passengers are requested to be on board at 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR CALIFORNIA AGAIN.—Lieut. Bealle having communicated with the Department at Washington, it is said, will leave again for California in about a fortnight, with dispatches for Com. Jones and Governor Smith.

☞ The ship Amity Hall arrived at St. Vincent on the 24th of March, with 234 African immigrants, from Sierra Leone. This trade in negroes from the coast of Africa to the West Indies, to make *apprentices* of them, is the new British dodge to find negro labor for the plantations. "Apprentices" is a good phrase!

DANGER OF GENERAL BELKNAP.—Intelligence was received in Boston on the 2d inst., from Windsor, Vt., stating that on that morning the physicians attending Gen. Belknap thought it impossible for him to recover.

QUARANTINE IN NEW YORK.—Gov. Fish, of New York, has issued a proclamation, subjecting to Quarantine all vessels coming to any port in New York from places out of the State, in which malignant Cholera prevails. Considering the deplorable extent to which Cholera prevails already in the city, and along the river towns, this proclamation is rather of the latest. Perhaps he will next, in consideration for the health of his neighbors, lay an *embargo* on New York shipping to prevent the export of Cholera. About the same time, the Board of Health of New York, issued a report—adopted by the Sanitary Committee—in which the opinion was unanimously expressed that the cause of the disease exists in the atmosphere, and that there is no evidence that the disease has been in a single instance communicated by contagion.

☞ The Russ pavement, in New York, is to be adopted in all the principal thoroughfares. It has been found to be the most economical as well as the best method of street-paving now in use. They have several squares in Philadelphia paved in nearly the same style.

ERIE RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Erie Railroad for May reach $66,066 67, which is larger than was anticipated.

Great Whig Meeting at the Railroad Depot.

The great meeting of the Fillmore Rangers took place last night at the Railroad Depot in the Third Municipality. The Rangers were out in all their strength. Their enthusiasm was immense, and seemed to have suffered no diminution since last Fall, when "What's your name!" "Fillmore Ranger!" was the common interrogatory and response. They marched in procession to the place of meeting, accompanied by an excellent band of music. On arriving at the Depot, that extensive place was found to be completely filled with enthusiastic whigs.

The meeting was called to order by G. de Feriet, who nomminated the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting:

President—LOUIS LE BEAU.....*Vice-Presidents*—First Municipality, J. R. Pepin, J. L. Fabre George Clark; Second Municipality, John K. Shaw, R. B. Kendall, Col. McAlpin; Third Municipality, Theophile Weitz, J. C. Prendergast, John S. Thacklin; Grotna, Julius Moreau; Lafayette, J. B. Fitch.... *Secretaries*—First Municipality, Louis E. Nee; Second, C. M. Waterman; Third, T. R. Vienne.

On taking the chair, the President remarked that he felt gratified in being called to preside over so large an assemblage of whigs, gathered together to ratify the proceedings of the Baton Rouge Convention. His tried and eloquent friend, Mr. J. P. Benjamin, would have the honor to introduce the candidate for Governor.

Mr. Benjamin then came forward, conducting Gen. Declouet. The meeting shouted and the General responded with a bow.

I do not, said Mr. Benjamin, rise for the purpose of making a speech, but I come impelled by the agreeable duty of introducing to you the candidate for Governor, selected by the Baton Rouge Convention. When I look around me upon this sea of heads and perceive the enthusiasm with which the vast assemblage is animated, I feel almost compelled to speak; but you have come to hear another, and I therefore cordially yield to him. You have often been asked by those who pretend ignorance, who is Alexander Declouet? I will tell you. In 1840 I was sent by the Executive Committee an humble laborer in the same cause for which we have all so long contended, and in the course of my journey I visited the parish of which Gen. Declouet is a resident. I was a stranger to him personally, yet he came forward to perform for me the same office which I perform for him tonight. After some further remarks Mr. Benjamin retired, when Gen. Declouet came forward.

He had been little accustomed, he said, to the broad daylight of public discussion, and it, therefore, could not be expected of him that at the very opening of the campaign he should enter upon an elaborate discussion of the political questions upon which the two parties are at issue. They all knew that he was but a plain planter, and it was not to be supposed that he should make many vain attempts at oratory. He could not do so in the present instance, when there were present so many able and distinguished gentlemen, whose words, as the magnetic needle fixes on the pole, invariably concentrate upon the glowing light of truth.

They were aware that the announcement of his nomination by the Baton Rouge Convention had taken every person by surprise, and they had heard the question asked, "Who is Alexander Declouet?" As he had said at a previous meeting, it was not for him to answer the question; yet, at the risk of repetition, he would repeat what he had then said. He would again allude to certain rumors and hints, in order that he might assist them in forming an opinion of their candidate for Governor.

It had been said that many eminent men, among the rest, his friends, Mr. Benjamin and Gen. Sparrow, had withdrawn from the contest from the fear of inevitable defeat, and that therefore the Convention had prudently determined to sacrifice a third rate man. He was thankful to the wise persons who had discovered this deep laid plot, and took great pleasure in making the concession. If they could conquer with a third rate man, what might they not be expected to perform when they should have for their leader, a person of first rate abilities. If they could succeed with a third rate man, it would be a triumph of principle, of the principles inscribed on their standard when they were lead to victory by the hero of Buena Vista. It ought to be a triumph of principle; he would not wish to triumph over any man merely as a man. It was for them to decide whether Louisiana in November next will forget the principles of November last, and thus be found in flagrant contradiction with herself. It was for them to decide whether, after assisting to elevate Gen. Taylor to the Presidential chair, Louisiana would deprive him of the moral influence of her support, whether she would inflict a wound on the bosom of him who had carried the Star Spangled Banner in triumph from Palo Alto to Buena Vista. In the hands of the Fillmore Rangers he would be willing to leave his fate in the coming contest. If he was to fall, he would be happy to fall as the representative of their cause and their principles.

After a few more remarks Gen. Declouet concluded, when there was a general call for Mr. Kenner. That gentleman not being present, Gen. Sparrow addressed the meeting. He avowed his determination to exert all his energies to promote the success of the candidates.

Gen. Sparrow was succeeded by Judge Jackson, Mr. P. W. Farrar, and Mr. Frost, at the conclusion of whose speech the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Declouet and Kenner, and three for the Fillmore Rangers.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

Great Battle between the Hungarians and Russians—The Hungarians Victorious—Six Thousand Russians Killed—Thirty-six Thousand taken Prisoners—Hungarians advance on Cracow—Expected Polish Insurrection—Heroic resistance of Bologna—Excitement in Canada—Northern Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 7, 1849.

The steamship Europa has arrived in Boston harbor. She brings important foreign news. A letter from Baron Rothschild, dated Frankfort, May 17th, says that a bloody battle has been fought between the Russians and the Hungarians. The Russian army was totally defeated and forced back upon the city of Cracow. It is expected that the seat of war will be transferred to Poland, and that the Poles will revolt against Russia.

A proclamation issued by Kossuth after the battle, says it was fought in the defile of Rotherthum. 36,000 Russians surrendered to the victorious Hungarians. The Austrians are fortifying Termo—[We do not know the situation of this place. It is a new name to us.—*Eds. Cres.*]

Cotton is unchanged in New York; Flour steady; Corn firmer; Stocks improving.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 7, 1849.—At New York this evening there is a fair demand for Cotton, but prices exhibit a slight depression....Western Flour $4 68....Corn is advancing—White 58c.; yellow 62c....Mess Pork $10....Lard 7c....Rice unchanged....New Loan 14 per cent. premium.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1849.—News has been received of the discovery of an extraordinary mountain of gold on the banks of the great Salt Lake. 1000 Mormons are hastening to the spot.

News just received from Europe confirms the account of the defeat of the Russian forces by the Hungarians under Kossuth. 36,000 Russians were captured, with all their artillery, ammunition and stores.

The city of Bologna has not surrendered as has been previously reported. It still holds out though reduced almost to ashes.

The excitement in Canada was tremendous on the receipt of the news from England respecting Canadian affairs. An outbreak was anticipated, but is supposed to be deferred until the result of McNab's mission is ascertained.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 9, 1849.—The latest news from Europe states that the Russian force in the field to be 350,000. The Hungarians defeated the left wing of this army, killing 6000 and taking 36,000 prisoners.

Cotton active, sales 3500 bales. Foreign accounts, prices irregular....Corn 58c. to 62c.... Flour $4 56 to $4 75....Stocks rising; Treasury Notes 12⅞; New Loan 16 premium.

There is some confusion in our telegraphic dispatches relative to the great battle between the Hungarians and the Russians. It is stated that the battle took place at the defile of Rotherthum, and that after its defeat the Russian army retreated to Cracow. The pass of Rotherthum is a short distance from Hermanstadt, a town of Transylvania, which province is situated in the South-eastern part of the Austrian dominions. Cracow lies on the extreme Northern frontier of Austria, and is therefore far distant from the scene of operations. It is scarcely possible that in the time intervening between the battle and the date of the letter giving an account of it, the Russian army could have marched from Hermanstadt to Cracow. In performing that operation it would have to traverse Hungary and Gallicia, which would be the manœuvre of a victorious rather than of a beaten army. There is no doubt that the battle has been fought and the Russians defeated, but we think it highly improbable that they are at, or near Cracow. It is possible the telegraph has given an incorrect name.

CHOLERA AT THE NORTH.—There were *sixty* new cases and *ten* deaths of cholera in New York city during the twenty-four hours ending on the 6th at noon. The number of deaths was less than on the day before, although the number of cases had increased. The ship Massachusetts, which arrived at New York from Havre on the 5th, lost twenty-eight passengers by death.

It is a remarkable fact that the aggregate number of deaths from all diseases in New York has diminished steadily since the cholera broke out. From the 19th to the 26th May, the number of deaths by cholera was 13—the number of deaths from all diseases, 29 less than in the preceding week. So in the week ending on the 2d inst., the deaths by cholera were 29—the deaths from all diseases, less than during the preceding week by 24.

Mr. David Johnson, Director of the Long Island Bank—a retired member of the firm of John Johnson's Sons—died at Flatbush of cholera on Monday. J. J. Fullerton, Clerk in the American Exchange Bank, went to the Bank well on Monday morning; complained of diarrhœa at 10; was taken up stairs at 12, and died in the evening. Jeffrey Rowe was attacked at 6 P. M., and, although a physician was immediately called, died at 10.

Four cases have been reported at Boston, all of which have been fatal. Fatal cases have occurred at Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Glasgow (Ulster co.)—also, at Kingston, Upper Canada, Newark, N. J., Pittsburg, Pa. None have been reported for several days at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.—Henry Peck, (whig,) was elected Mayor of New Haven, on the 4th inst., receiving 828 votes to 709 for Nathan Smith, the independent candidate. The regular whig ticket for Aldermen, Common Council, and other officers, was elected by majorities varying from 31 to 119.

☞ Jacob Thompson, the present incumbent, has been renominated for Congress by the democrats in the First District of Mississippi. Major Bradford is his opponent....W. S. Featherston is the democratic candidate in the Second District, and W. L. Harris is running against him.

MR. SECRETARY CLAYTON.—The New York Express says, Mr. Clayton, according to the latest rumors from Washington, will not remain in the State Department, nor will he go abroad. Doubts, too, are reiterated whether Mr. Lawrence will accept the proffered mission to London.

VOLUNTEERS DECLINED.—The Secretary of War, a dispatch from Washington says, has declined proffers for raising volunteer forces to go to the protection of the Rio Grande. He says he apprehends no outbreak requiring additions to the regular force; but should occasion arise for more force to be called out, it will be called from the State of Texas.

EASTERLY WINDS.—According to the Bunker Hill Aurora, cold easterly winds have prevailed for twenty-eight days of the past month. A correspondent informs the Boston Transcript that for the last ninety-four days the wind has been eastward for the whole or part of the day, with only two or three exceptions.

STEAMBOAT ROW.—While the steamboat Massachusetts was going from New York to Stonington on Friday evening, the 1st, there was a regular pitch and tumble fight between the boat hands and the passengers, in which several were severely injured.

☞ Decidedly one of the largest and best assortments of clothing to be found in New Orleans, is at the establishment of Alfred Monroe, 34 Magazine street. He has every variety of articles that is to be found even in the largest furnishing warehouses of New York. It will be seen, too, on reference to his advertisement in another column, that he is selling off at very reduced prices. Give him a call and examine his stock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The manager succeeds to a charm in catering to the public taste. See the bill for to-night. It will command a full house.

News from the Mormon City of the Salt Lake.

An extra from the office of the "Frontier Guardian," the Mormon paper published at Kanesville, Iowa, was received in St. Louis on the 7th. It was published on the 28th ult., and contains some very interesting news from the Mormon settlement at Salt Lake.

It appears that an express arrived at Kanesville on the 27th, bringing intelligence from the Salt Lake City to the 15th of April—forty-five days on the road. This express met with the first California emigrants 130 miles this side of Fort Laramie. The emigrants, as a general thing, were in good health, particularly after they got out upon the Plains. Near the frontier there were some cases of cholera, but nothing of a serious nature. On the route they heard a report that four men, attached to one of the emigrating companies, had been accidentally shot, when taking guns out of wagons with the caps on them; but their names are not given. The emigrants were throwing out their provisions by the way, to lighten the wagons.

The express, on leaving Salt Lake City, were a whole week in beating the road through the snows of the mountains for about one hundred miles, and yet lost only one animal. The weather was fine, until they arrived near Fort Childs, but after that period it was rainy and cold. They report plenty of grass on the Plains for the usual emigration. Mr. Egan, an express from Kanesville to the Salt Lake City, was met about seventy miles from old Fort Kearny, all well.

The express reports that there is no end to the gold in California—though none had been found in the valley of the Salt Lake, still the regions within two or three hundred miles of it abounded with the shining ore. It is also stated that the people in the Great Basin will send on Dr. Burnbyson, as an agent, or delegate, with a petition to Congress for the establishment of a territorial government in that quarter. The petition is numerously signed, and the delegate may be looked for in July.

The extra contains a long epistle from the Mormons at Salt Lake, styled "First General Epistle of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from the Great Salt Lake Valley to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth—Greeting." It is devoted to a general review of the condition of the Church. With much of this epistle many of our readers have little concern, and we extract only so much as is of general interest. They announce the arrival of several emigrating parties, under the lead of Messrs. Young, Kimball and Richards, in September and October of last year, and the reception of a mail from Kanesville, on the 30th of November, bearing news to them of the addition of 7000 souls to the Church, during the last year, in England and the British dominions.

Lyman Wright had been dismissed from church fellowship.

"On our arrival in this Valley, we found the brethren had erected four forts, composed mostly of houses, including an area of about 47 acres, and numbering about 5000 souls, including our camp. The brethren had succeeded in sowing and planting an extensive variety of seeds, at all seasons, from January to July, on a farm about 12 miles in length and from one to six in width, including the city plot. Most of their early crops were destroyed in the month of May by crickets and frost, which continued occasionally till June; while the latter harvest was injured by drought, by frost which commenced its injuries about the 10th October, and by the outbreaking of herds of cattle—the brethren were not sufficiently numerous to fight the crickets, irrigate the crops and fence the farm of their extensive planting, consequently they suffered heavy losses; though the experiment of the past year is sufficient to prove that valuable crops may be raised in this Valley by attentive and judicious management.

The winter of 1847-8 was very mild, grass abundant, flocks and herds thriving thereon, and the earth tillable most of the time during each month; but the winter of 1848-9 has been very different, more like a severe New England winter. Excessive cold commenced on the 1st day of December, and continued till the latter part of February. Snow storms were frequent, and though there were several thaws, the earth was not without snow during that period, varying from one to three feet in depth, both in time and places. The coldest day the past winter was the 5th of February, the mercury falling 33° below freezing point, and the warmest day, Sunday, the 25th of February, mercury rising to 21° above freezing point, Fahrenheit. Violent and contrary winds have been frequent. The snow on the surrounding mountains has been much deeper, which has made the wood very difficult of access; while the cattle have become so poor, through fasting and scanty fare, that it has been difficult to draw the necessary fuel, and many have had to suffer more or less from the want thereof. The winter commenced at an unusual and unexpected moment, and found many of the brethren without houses or fuel, and although there has been considerable suffering, there has been no death by the frost. Three attempts have been made by the brethren with pack animals or snow shoes to visit Fort Bridger since the snow fell, but have failed; yet it is expected that Compton will be able to take the mail east soon after April Conference.

In the former part of February, the Bishops took an inventory of the breadstuffs in the valley, when it was reported a little more than three-fourths of a pound per day, for each soul, until the 5th of July; and considerable was known to exist which was not reported.

Our public works are prosperous, consisting of a council-house forty-five feet square, two stories, building by tithing; also a bridge across the Western Jordan, at an expense of $700, and six or seven bridges across minor streams, to be paid by a one per cent. property tax; also a bath house at the Warm Springs.

A field of about 8000 acres has been surveyed south of and bordering on the city, and plotted in five and ten acre lots, and a church farm of about 800 acres. The five and ten acre lots were distributed to the brethren by casting the lots, and every man is to help build a pole, ditch, hue a stone fence, as shall be most convenient, around the whole field in proportion to the land he draws, also a canal on the east side for the purpose of irrigation. There are three grist-mills, and five or six saw-mills in operation, and several more in contemplation. Mill-stone, equal to French burr, is found here. The location of a tannery and foundry are contemplated, as soon as the snows leave the mountains.

The forts are rapidly breaking up, by the removal of the houses on to the city lots; and the city is already assuming the appearance of years, for any ordinary country, such is the industry and perseverance of the Saints.

A winter's hunt, by rival parties of one hundred men each, has destroyed about 700 wolves and foxes, 2 wolverines, 20 minx and polecats, 500 hawks, owls and magpies, and 1000 raven, in this valley and vicinity.

On the return of a portion of the Mormon battalion, through the northern part of Western California, they discovered an extensive gold mine, which enabled them, by a few day's delay, to bring sufficient of the dust to make money plenty in this place for all ordinary purposes of public convenience; in the exchange the brethren deposited the gold dust with the Presidency, who issued bills, or a paper currency; and the "Kirtland Safety Fund," re-signed, is on par with gold.

On the 1st of January last, John Smith, uncle to the Prophet Joseph Smith, was ordained Patriarch of the Church, holding the keys and powers thereof, same as father Joseph Smith and Hiram.

All the vacancies in the list of Twelve Apostles were filled on the 12th of February last.

The valley is settled for 20 miles south and 40 miles north of the city. The city is divided into 19 wards, the country south into three wards, and north three wards, and over each is ordained a Bishop with his Councilors, with Newall K. Whitney, President of the Bishop's Quorum, presiding, who have been instructed to set in order all the lesser officers.

About thirty of the brethren have recently gone to the Utah Valley, about 60 miles south, to establish a small colony for agricultural purposes and fishing, hoping thereby to lessen the call for beef, which, at the present time, is rather scarce at an average of 7 and 8 cents per pound, but will improve with the vegetation.

The wards of the city generally consist of nine blocks, each three square, and each ward will be fenced by itself this season, on the plan of a big field, for the purpose of saving time for cultivation.

In consequence of Indian depredations on our horses, cattle, and other property, and the wicked conduct of a few base fellows who came among the Saints, the inhabitants of the Valley, as is common in new countries, generally, have organized a temporary government, to exist during its necessity, or until we can obtain a charter for a Territorial Government, a petition for which is already in progress.

There have been a large number of schools the past winter, in which the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Tahitian and English languages have been taught successfully.

Last fall the brethren had liberty to cut all the timber within thirty miles of the city, provided they would haul it into the city in the course of the winter.

The month of March, and April to the 4th, was very mild and pleasant, and many small crickets have made their appearance.

In speaking of the expected emigration to the Salt Lake this summer, the epistle cautions emigrants that it is not wisdom for them to leave the States unless they have teams and means sufficient to come through without assistance from the Valley, and that they should bring breadstuffs enough to last several months after their arrival.

The public buildings, and other public works necessary for establishing a Stake of Zion at this place, will require a great amount of means, besides labor, and many materials, such as window glass, nails, door trimmings and fixtures, fastenings and trimmings of various descriptions, will be wanted before they can be manufactured here; all of which will require means to purchase and transport; we have, therefore, appointed Elder Orson Hyde our agent in the United States, generally, to receive and gather tithing and donations. We have also appointed Elder Wilford Woodruff our agent to receive and gather tithing and donations in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and adjacent islands, as he shall have opportunity. We have also appointed Elder Orson Pratt, of Liverpool, our agent to receive and gather tithing and donations in England and the British Islands, and from all the saints adjacent.

On the 4th of April there was a heavy snow storm in the Valley, but the earth was clear again by mid-day of the 5th. Some rain on the 6th caused an adjournment of the Annual Conference of the church till the 7th.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Political Confusion—The Hermann's Account of the Cholera in Paris—Attempt to shoot the Queen of England—The Weather—The spreading of the Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The editor of the Mirror significantly, and somewhat bitterly, warns the editor of the Brooklyn Freeman, who has recently placed the name of the Great Missourian at the head of his paper as a candidate for the Presidency, to "beware of the fate of an *Original*."

Quietly, but steadily and determinedly, a spirit of hostility to the present National Administration is making headway in the ranks of the New School Whigs, who, notwithstanding the well-known and oft repeated sentiments of their "hero" with regard to friends and enemies, insist upon making it his main duty to reward the former and punish the latter. That the President has enemies, and implacable ones, the best evidence is afforded by the columns of a hundred journals throughout the country—that he has many friends among those who procured his nomination and election, is rendered extremely doubtful by the readiness with which they drop his eulogy upon the rejection of their demand for *compensation*.

From the appearance of things at this moment, I can draw no favorable conclusions as to the future harmony of the whig party. I shall not be at all surprised to see the Courier and Enquirer hoist the Missourian flag.

The one day's later news brought by the Hermann, produces excitement in the "street," although there is nothing in it of especial interest to us Americans. There is no doubt exaggeration in the accounts from Paris, where danger of an insurrection is said to be imminent, and the military show a disposition to side with the people! What a Republic that must be where the interests of the army and the people are held in the policy of the Government to be separate!

It will be seen that the number of Cholera cases in Paris averaged about 1700 per day—deaths 800—during the first half of the last month, and was increasing.

The singular and wanton attempt to murder Queen Victoria on her birth-day, is one of the most interesting items of the Hermann's news, and will afford the gossips a very pretty subject for some time to come. The particulars by the Europa, now at Halifax, are anxiously looked for, and several thousand *extra* Extras will be demanded in this behalf. I send you a slip from the Sun office, which, in case of accident, may be of service to you, although a portion of its details are unintelligible.

Our weather to-day is hot, but not oppressively so; the streets are in comparative good order, and the city is remarkably healthy. The last observation may sound strangely under the circumstances, but it is especially true. Notwithstanding the presence of the cholera, the number of deaths for the past week was 56 less than that given by the weekly list a month ago. The Cholera report for the past twenty-four hours shows a large increase in the number of cases, but a decrease in that of deaths since yesterday. The former is 60, the latter 10—44 cases and 5 deaths in private practice, and 16 cases and 5 deaths in Hospital.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

REGATTA AT NEW YORK.—There was a magnificent Regatta at Hoboken on Tuesday, the 5th. The parties to the race were the Hoboken, Jersey City, Newburg and New York boats. Although ten or twelve started, yet the race was between three, viz: the Maria, owned by John C. Stevens, the Una, and a Newburg boat. From her superior tonnage, the Maria was, according to arrangements, obliged to make a heading of 32 min. 51 sec. This she failed to do, having headed the Una only 15 min. 4 sec. The latter boat took the first prize, and the Newburg boat the second prize.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—A terrible hail storm passed over the village of Sandlake and other towns in Eastern New York, on the 3d inst. A letter says:

"The destruction is complete—fields of wheat and rye entirely ruined—grass much injured—potatoes of any considerable size are damaged, and gardens, fruit and trees are cut all to pieces, presenting a scene of destruction never before witnessed by me. One church in this village has about 250 panes of glass broken—two other churches each 80, and the north side of dwelling houses generally, without blinds, had about three-fourths of the glass broken. This morning (Monday) hail can be found in piles a foot deep, and it has extended west into Greenbush farther than we first learned."

CAUGHT HIM.—Judge Krum and Mr. Treat came up with Lorin Pickering, the absconding editor of the St. Louis Union, a few days since at St. Joseph, and obtained from him some $4000 in money and notes, and then suffered him to go on his way rejoicing, to California. Pickering made no attempt to elude his pursuers, but boldly met, and from the sequel we suppose amicably settled his difficulties with them. When last seen at St. Joseph, Pickering was busily engaged in fitting out his teams preparatory to start across the Plains, and Messrs. Krum and Treat had gone into the interior on business.

☞ Robert Walsh, our Consul at Paris, is said to be preparing a work on France and the French, which will embrace a history of the late revolution, of which he was a witness—and sketches of the most prominent characters therein. His work, being written in France, will be more interesting and reliable.

FATHER MATHEW.—A committee was lately appointed by the Freemen's Vigilance Total Abstinence Society, at Washington, to make preparations for the reception of the great apostle of temperance, and to give him a welcome by "all sects, creeds and parties" in that city.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Hawks, now a resident of New York, it is said, has a volume in press entitled, "The Temples and Tombs of Egypt, as illustrative of scripture history."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At the recent Episcopal Convention in Boston, it was stated that the number of persons attached to this Church in the United States, is not far from two millions; the number of communicants about seventy thousand, and the number of clergymen upwards of fifteen hundred, of whom thirty are Bishops. One of these is a Missionary Bishop in China, another in Turkey, and two other are domestic Missionary Bishops in our Western States and Territories.

FUND FOR DECAYED MINISTERS.—The Presbyterian Assembly, at Pittsburg, on the last day of its session, adopted a provision for the establishment of a Sustentation Fund, for the support of aged and worn out ministers. There has heretofore been no specific fund for this purpose.

BAD NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.—The captain of the steamboat Tamerlane, says the St. Louis Reveille of the 8th inst., states that persons recently arrived at St. Joseph, from the Plains, represent the condition of the emigrants to be wretched in the extreme. The cholera is committing frightful ravages among them. The difficulties of travelling are doubling daily as they progress. The grass, however, is said to be in excellent order, and plentiful.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON A CALIFORNIA COMPANY.—A report has reached the frontier, that the Osages and Camanches are going to join together to intercept, attack and rob the Fayetteville Mining Company, that lately rendezvoused at the Grand Saline, and are now on their way to California. The Osages are said to have left the border within a very short time, without staying to make their usual preparations when they go on the prairie to hunt; and some individuals of the Osages have stated to some of our people that such things are in contemplation by them and the Camanches—stating that they did not want a public road made through their hunting grounds by the white people.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Cincinnati.....MONTEREY, Withenbury, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....JENNY LIND, Mein, 5 P. M.
Gachita.....JULIA, Rhodes, 5 P. M.
Vicksburg.....GEN. WORTH, Muir, 5 P. M.
Pascagoula.....ARKANSAS No. 4, Frisbee, 9½ A. M. Cars.
Mobile.....MOBILE, Sutton, 5½ P. M.

☞ Steamboat Jenny Lind, Capt. W. Mein.—This fast, light draught and fast running steamboat will positively leave THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 5 P. M., for Louisville and Cincinnati. T. B. SMITH, 95 Magazine st. je15

☞ Friday Weekly Packet Gen. Worth, Capt. W. F. Muir.—This fast river passenger steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, Friday, 15 h inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., for Princeton, Skipwith's Landing, Lake Providence, Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Morganza, Morgan's, Raccourci and Tunica Bend. (je15) T. B. SMITH, 95 Magazine st.

☞ Packet Monterey.—The fine and swift running packet MONTEREY, Capt. Withenbury, will positively leave THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., for Louisville and Cincinnati. je15 T. B. SMITH, 95 Magazine st.

☞ Onachita Packet Julia, Capt. Rhodes.—This new light draught steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., for Camden, Wilmington, Alabama Landing and intermediate ports. je14 T. B. SMITH, 95 Magazine st.

MUST BE SOLD!

The Largest Stock of CLOTHING, and Cheapest ever offered in New Orleans,

AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S,

"ONE PRICE STORE,"

No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,

Consisting of every variety ever found in a Furnishing and Clothing Warehouse....We invite our friends and the public to give us a call.

☞ Look below for a partial list

French Drap d'Ete Dress and Frock Coats	$15 00 to 17 00
do. do. Polkas, Lamartines and Sacs	8 00 to 16 00
English Merino and Paramatta Dress and Frock Coats	5 10 to 8 00
do. do. do. Sac Coats	4 00 to 7 00
French Cashmerette and light Tweed Sac Coats	7 00 to 11 00
do. Cloth Sacs, Shetlands, for Summer	10 00 to 14 00
Black and colored Alpaca Sacs and Lamartines	5 00 to 6 00
Linen, white and colored Sacs and Polkas	2 50 to 3 00
French black Drap d'Ete Pantaloons	4 50 to 7 00
do. do. Drap de Turc do.	5 00 to 6 00
do. do. Drap d'Amazone do.	2 50 to 4 50
White and colored Linen Drill Pantaloons	2 50 to 5 00
Linen Lastade Check do.	1 75 to 2 00
India Nankeen and Pongee do.	2 50 to 3 50
Best quality Cottonade do.	1 25 to 2 00
White and colored of Marseilles Vests—choice assortment	2 50 to 3 5
do. do. Linen do.—very rich styles	2 50 to 3 50

Muslin Shirts, stand-up and turn-over collars; Lisle Thread, Super Silk, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Gauze Cotton Undershirts and Drawers; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. etc. India Rubber Clothing, Hunting Jackets, etc.

☞ Examine this List of Prices:

Best quality Black Cloth Dress Coats	$25;	former price,	$30
2d do do	21;	"	25
3d do do	18;	"	23
4th do do	17;	"	22
5th do do	15;	"	18
6th do do	14;	"	17
7th do do	10 and 12;	"	14

Black Cloth Frocks at prices in the same proportion.

Best quality Black Doeskin Pants	$9;	former price,	$11
2d do do	7;	"	9
3d do do	6;	"	7 50
4th and 5th do	4 and 5;		5 50 and 6 50

A very large assortment of colored Cassimere Pantaloons....Prices from $4 to $7....Remarkably cheap goods!

Super Black Satin Vests.....from $3 00 to 5 00
do Colored do.....3 00 to 5 00
Rich figured Velvet Vests.....4 50 to 6 00
Also, Vests of Black Velvet, Cloth, Merino, Cashmere, Bombazine, etc. etc., all exceedingly cheap.
Also, Black and Colored Cloth Sac Coats and Paletots; Cassimere and Tweed Sacs and Paletots; Blanket Coats; Satinet Pants; Col'd Cashmere Vests; Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, etc.

☞ One Price!....No Deviation! je15tf ALFRED MUNROE & CO. 34 Magazine st.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Will be given in the Lafayette Theatre, on SUNDAY, June 17, 1849.

☞ This will positively be the best Concert given in New Orleans during the last two years. The most distinguished vocalists and musicians of the French Theatre have been engaged; also, several of the most celebrated vocalists and musicians of the country will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Lafayette and vicinity.

Performances will commence at half-past 6 o'clock P. M....Prices of admission—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Pit, 50 cents; Gallery, 25c.

N. B. After the Concert, a FREE BALL will be given to those patronizing the Concert. je14

Dry Goods by the Package.

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je 14 No. 89 GRAVIER STREET. 1y

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We have received a choice lot of

GOLD PENS.

Some of new styles, with extra cases....Now in store, a fine assortment of

FINE FANS;
RETICULES;
PURSES;
PORTE MONNAIES;
COMBS;
BRUSHES;
PERFUMERY;
DRESSING CASES;
WORK-BOXES;
DESKS;
FINE SHIRTS, &c., &c.

GUINNESS & BUSH, 12 CAMP ST.,

je12—1m8p (Opposite the City Bank.)

FINE SHIRTS.

☞ We have now in store a complete assortment of our fine Linen and Cotton SHIRTS. As we have seventeen sizes made, we are enabled to guaranty a fit. These Shirts are made expressly for our customers, and are, of course, in the latest styles, and made of the best materials, and in the best manner.

GUINNESS & BUSH,

je12—1m8p Dealers in Fancy Articles, 12 Camp st.

DOLLAR GOLD PEN.

A good GOLD PEN, and Silver Case, with Pencil, for ONE DOLLAR!

These Pens are guaranteed; and should the points come off by fair usage, the purchaser can exchange the Pen for a new one, *without extra charge.*

☞ The price at which these Pens are sold makes them really cheaper than Steel Pens.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GUINNESS & BUSH,

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je12—1m8p 12 CAMP STREET.

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

☞ We invite attention to our stock of Summer Clothing, consisting of a full and elegant assortment of FINE GOODS, made in the most fashionable style, consisting in part of—

DRESS COATS, of Super French Drap d'Ete;
FROCK COATS, of Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette;
PALETOTS and SACS, of Drap d'Ete, Cashmerette, English Merino, Alpaca, Linen, Gingham, Lustre, Seersucker, etc.
BUSINESS COAT'EES and FROCK COATS, of Merino, Alpaca, Linen, Seersucker, Lustre, etc. etc.
PANTS, of French Drap d'Ete, White and Fancy Drilling, Nankin, Seersucker, Check Linen, etc. etc.
VESTS, of White and Fancy Marseilles, Linen, Nankin, etc. etc.
SHIRTS—Linen, Linen with Cotton Bosom, Linen with Cambric Bosom, and Colored Linen and Cotton, of superior quality.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, of Gauze Flannel, Merino, Silk and Cotton, Linen, Cotton, Lisle Thread, etc. etc.
CRAVATS, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, etc. etc.

NORRIS & WAY, 22 Camp st.

je9 2dptje30 corner of Common, under Hewlett's Exchange.

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PERSONS having Claims against the above succession, will present the same, and those owing, will pay to

je 15 3t J. S. STEEL, Curator, 14 Camp st.

SUCCESSION OF ALEXANDER LOGAN.

ANY persons having Claims on the succession of ALEXANDER LOGAN, deceased, will please send them in to the Curator, for adjustment, and all persons owing moneys, notes, or other debts