DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ The new Protestant Episcopal Church on Esplanade street, opposite the Mint, will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY MORNING, July 1, at 11 o'clock—also, at 5 in the afternoon.... The public, who have so generously aided in this Christian enterprise, are invited to attend on the occasion.
je30 CHAS. W. WHITALL.

GERMAN MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of New Orleans and its environs, who sympathize with the cause of German Republicanism, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening in the St. Louis Ball-room. The object of the meeting is to act upon a Constitution which has been framed by a committee appointed for the purpose, and to elect officers. Under this Constitution a society will be formed for the purpose of more effectual operation. The meeting will be addressed by several eminent German and English orators. The ladies, too, are expected to be present in large numbers, and thus lend their potent influence to increase the enthusiasm in the cause of liberty. The balcony has been reserved expressly for their accommodation.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Old Hickory for Nashville papers.

MAMMOTH WEEKLY CRESCENT.—The Weekly will be published to-day and ready for delivery at the desk, in the counting-room, at 2 o'clock, and at Morgan's. It will, as usual, contain a greater amount of matter than is to be found in any other Southern Weekly, comprising all the News of the Week, Important Foreign Intelligence from every part of Europe, Telegraphic Dispatches, the Local News of the Week, a Review of the Market up to this date, and the News by To-Day's Mails, together with a great variety of miscellaneous matter. Thus the Weekly Crescent will present an amount of literary information and instruction sufficient to gratify the taste of every reader.

☞ The officers of the steamer Sultana have placed us under obligations for St. Louis papers.

CONSUL AT CHAGRES.—We learn by private telegraphic dispatch that our fellow citizen, Harvey Gleason, formerly of the firm of Wilson & Gleason, has received the appointment of Consul at Chagres. Mr. Gleason is one of our most estimable citizens, and we feel confident the appointment will give very general satisfaction. Chagres is destined soon to be a place of great commercial importance, and much depends upon the fitness of men for such offices in these rapidly growing places.

The Republic—at last.

Yesterday's mail brought us at last the new Washington paper—The Republic. At the same time we learned that the National Whig is discontinued. We are glad to receive the new paper; we are not sensible of much loss in the failure of the old, especially since it lost its political vivacity and became reserved and gloomy, in the presence of the Republic.

The new paper is a handsomely printed sheet, and we need not add that its editorials are ably and skilfully written. There are few more polished pens than those wielded by Bullitt and Sargeant. Smooth rhetoricians, keen logicians, and skilful disputants, they will be dangerous antagonists, in an encounter. The Union will guard itself carefully, at all points, before it makes an onslaught upon the Republic. We like to see these conflicts of mind, and look for a good deal of interest, as well as instruction in the political gladiatorship of the Union and the Republic.

The leading article in the present number is on the subject of the Steamer United States, and "our Neutral Policy." It is a carefully prepared defence of the present administration for its interposition to prevent the fitting out and sailing of the "United States," as a vessel-of-war, for the use of the Central German Government. It is a case which can hardly be understood, without the perusal of the whole correspondence and the laws of the United States and decisions upon them of the Courts. These are too voluminous for publication in a daily paper, so that few but lawyers by profession will get at the whole merits of the case. Public opinion will be, as in a thousand other instances, made up on exparte arguments, and with reference more to the interests to be supported or assailed, and the feelings involved in the controversies with which the facts are complicated, than to the exact legal and national merits of the case. Perhaps it is because we are ourselves affected in this manner, unconsciously, and are biassed by our sympathies for the struggles of young governments in Europe after freedom and free institutions, modelled by our own; but we owe it to our own convictions, after reading both sides with attention, to say that our first impressions remain unaltered, and that the Germans have been, in this matter of the United States, treated with a rigor, within the letter of the law, perhaps, but beyond its spirit and intention.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—Capt. Dalmau, of the steamboat Hecla, which arrived yesterday from Red River, saw a small steamboat burning at a wood-yard at Raccourci Cutoff, about 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th inst. He did not ascertain her name, but supposed her to be the Ellen or Ridgely, as there appeared to be a boat loaded with wood alongside of her—those boats having been for some time engaged in towing flatboats, loaded with wood, from Black River down to the Cutoff.

FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers for Europe by the steamer from Boston on Wednesday, the 20th, were Joshua Bates, partner in the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., London, and Capt. R. B. Forbes, just from California, and of the Pacific steamer of that name. Capt. Forbes goes out to India and China.

RAPID INTERCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—The steamer America having arrived at Boston about half-past 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the Bostonians were able to answer the letters which she brought, by the Europa, which left Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock the same day. In about 22 days, therefore, from the the time of forwarding their letters, answers may be received in England.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—The cholera continues to make the most dreadful ravages in St. Louis. It is far worse in that city than it was here. On the 19th, there were 69 deaths of cholera; on the 20th, 74, and on the 21st, 86—total for three days, 229. Up to the 18th inst., the number of deaths by cholera, was 1453.

☞ In Cincinnati, there were 44 deaths of Cholera on the 18th, and 38 on the 19th.

THE NEW YORK PARALYSIS CASE.—We hope none of our readers were distressed in mind by the remarkable case of paralysis in New York, which we copied from the New York Globe yesterday. The ancient sufferer, Mrs. C. T. Hall Klok, would be as insensible to their sympathies as a *City Hall Clock*, to which her name has such a striking similarity.

☞ The U. S. Mail Steamship Hermann, for Southampton and Bremen, left New York on the 20th inst. She took out about seventy passengers, a full freight, and about $15,000 in specie.

ACCIDENT TO AN EDITOR.—Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, was thrown from his carriage while riding with his wife and child a few days ago. The horse having become unruly ran away with the vehicle, which was almost demolished by the accident. Mr. Greeley was severely bruised and cut on the head, but is now convalescent and able to attend to business. The lady and child were but slightly hurt.

☞ A usury law has passed the Connecticut Senate, allowing money to be loaned at more than 6 per cent., but prohibiting the recovery of more than that amount in the courts.

Message of the French President.

We lay before our readers to-day, the principal portions of the first Message of the First President of the French Republic to the Constitutional Legislature.

The existence of such a document marks an epoch in the history of Europe. There have been, indeed, bulletins and addresses from rulers to their people, and in England an unmeaning formality of royal speech-making, signifying little and never designed to recognize the right of popular control over ministers and governments. But this is the first example of the head of a European Government, selected by the nation, who comes to render up to them an account of his ministry in office, and a programme of his purposes. It is not a gracious ruler conferring favor on subjects, sharing authority with them, or calling them to his counsels, but a public servant explaining his acts to a power which he recognizes to be above him, a majesty of popular sovereignty of which he is exalted in being the instrument. Such a phenomenon among the royalties and despotisms of Europe is a towering land-mark of Progress. Thus much has been gained for the cause of popular rights, and from that point there is no turning back. A people which has resolutely acquired and thoroughly established its omnipotence over all authorities acting in its name, as emanations from its own supreme will; exacting accountability for all national acts, as its own, is in no danger of ever relapsing into monarchical forms, or to any condition which shall lessen its rights of self-control. There may be many serious faults in the working of government machinery, perhaps dangerous mistakes in the choice of measures. The inexperience of the masses, and the crimes of faithless men, may disturb the peace and perplex the policy of the State. The ambitious intrigues and jealousies of hostile nations may bring on foreign wars, long, exhausting, full of suffering to the people and obstruction to all sound meliorations. But we have faith that the principle of popular sovereignty, organized in the Republic, and to which the Heir of Napoleon paid homage in the face of Europe, when he stood up to acknowledge Universal Suffrage as his master, and the only master in France, will be an ever-living root of regeneration out of which, in the progress of time, liberty and good government will grow, not only for France but for the struggling nations within her influence.

With this feeling we welcome the first French Message. Whatever its contents might be, it is a fact full of omens of encouragement to all who have had faith in the spread of republican ideas, and believe in the ultimate triumph of popular sovereignty everywhere.

The Message itself does not, however, strengthen the hope that this consummation of the Right will be advanced under the ministrations of Louis Napoleon. His ideas of Government at home have a most centralizing tendency, in which the Imperial idea of reforms descending from authority is conspicuous throughout. He discourses as though the President were to be the fountain of wisdom and legislation, and that from him the whole stream of social organization was to issue, for the alleviation and happiness of the people. There is a profusion of promises and undertakings of too vast an extent to be really digested by any single understanding, but which he treats with the confidence of consummate statesmanship, and which, he must be the veriest dreamer, if he supposes within his power, or the veriest charlatan to attempt. We dislike this, and we more dislike the vague and exceedingly unsatisfactory tone in relation to Foreign Affairs. Nothing is distinctly explained, and where the obvious deductions are possible, they are extremely unsatisfactory. The whole of that portion, which speaks of the expedition to Rome, is but a flimsy apology for perfidy. The Republicans of France will not be deceived by such shallow pretences for invading a sister Republic, in order to impose an odious Government on an unwilling people. The event, if it crush Republicanism temporarily in Rome, will strengthen the Republican spirit in France, and earn for Louis Napoleon some of those rewards which the enfranchised masses will have the power to bestow on their betrayers.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—After the toils and troubles of a week in town, many persons are accustomed to take some relaxation by an occasional trip across the lake on some of the fine steamers which navigate its waters. To such persons abundant opportunity for gratifying their desires will be afforded to-day. Those going to Madisonville, Mandeville, Lewisburg, etc., can embark on the fine steamer Olivia, Capt. Warren A. Grice, which will leave the Lake-end of the railroad on the arrival of the 4 o'clock cars. To-morrow the same boat will leave on the arrival of the 8 o'clock cars. Capt. Grice is well known to our lake travellers, so that any commendation of him or his boat would be supefluous....Persons wishing to go to Mobile, and to stop for the night at one of the watering places, can go on the fine steamer Gen. Taylor, which will leave at half-past 9, stopping at all the watering places....Then there is the splendid and popular steamer Oregon, Capt. Heirn, which leaves on the arrival of the 11 o'clock cars. The travelling public know that the Oregon is infenor to no boat afloat.... For an evening trip the California will leave at 5 o'clock. She is under command of Charlie Reynolds, whom everybody knows, and who is in himself a living evidence of the good farce which is to be found on his boat....Lastly there is the Mobile, which will leave at 6 o'clock. The Mobile is under the command of Capt. Sutton, whose reputation as an energetic, gentlemanly and skilful commander, stands high among all our citizens.

MISS E. PETRIE.—This deservedly popular and versatile actress puts forth her name for a benefit this evening at th Olympic. Long known and well appreciated as she has been by NewOrleans play-goers, it is needless for us to enter into a catalogue of her talents and winning ways in the profession which she has chosen. Since the opening of the Olympic this season, however, she has sustained—and with new credit, too—characters of all lines and varieties, from the lowly and unctious *Distaffina* to the meek and gentle *Desdemona*, leaving the audience wreathed in smiles or bathed in tears, according to her province. Well does the fair beneficiary deserve of the public; and we say, give her a benefit "*as is* a benefit." The Drama of "Eugene Aram," the Extravanza of "Jenny is Come," a Dance by Josephine and a Song by Mr. Paze, form an excellent bill.

DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—We are glad to see that the publication of this work has been resumed. The number for July is now before us, and it fully sustains the previous high reputation of the Review. It contains articles on the "Intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," a sketch of the State of "Mississippi," "Communication between New York and New Orleans," "Cotton," "The Mississippi Swamp," "Sugar, etc.," "True secret of American Wine-making," "Slavery in the new Territories," "How shall Cotton maintain remunerating prices?" "Commerce and Resources of the United States," and "Progress of the United States."

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—The July number of this excellent periodical is before us. It contains the usual amount of interesting matter relating to Medicine and its kindred sciences. We are informed in this number that the deaths from Cholera since its appearance in the city up to June 16th, amount to 3543. The number of admissions into the Charity Hospital during the month of April was 1107, discharges 676, deaths 200. In May the admissions were 1234, discharges 984, deaths 168, remaining 800.

SHADY GROVE.—One of the pleasantest of the many watering place retreats on the Gulf shore, where one can ventilate in this warm weather, is Shady Grove at Biloxi. It is no misnomer to call it so, and we can add, from experience, that the rooms are cool and pleasant, the viands excellent the attendance good, the bathing accommodations first rate; and last not least, the prices moderate. See advertisement.

Appointments by the President.

Justin Butterfield, of Illinois, to be Commissioner General of the Land Office, vice Richard M. Young, resigned.

Thomas A. Deblois, of Portland, to be District Attorney for Maine, vice George S. Snipley, removed.

Luther Chase, of Little Rock, Ark., to be Marshal for Arkansas, vice Elias Rector, removed.

John Dunham, to be Postmaster at Norwich, Conn.

Albert L. Catlin, to be Collector for Vermont District, vice — Hopkinson.

David F. Kershaw, to be Deputy Collector at Chesapeak City, Md. This is a new office, created by the last Congress.

ARMY CHANGE.—Col. R. B. Mason has relinquished to Gen. Riley the command of the 10th military department, and the administration of civil affairs in California.

UNITING THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY WITH BANKS.—Mr. Franklin Haven, who has been appointed assistant treasurer at Boston, in place of Henry Hubbard, removed, is the president of the Merchants' Bank of that city.

FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—Peter Burt jr.'s house, in Taunton, Mass., was struck by lightning, and the fluid passed over his body while he was on the bed, and even singed his whiskers, without materially injuring him.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1849.

The Weather and Appointments—Proposed Removals—No Spared Monuments of Democracy—Claims of Virginia—Whig Men and Whig Measures—National Whig, etc.

The heat of the weather will probably expedite the final decision of the Cabinet on the various questions concerning removals and appointments; for some of its members are desirous of taking a summer excursion as soon as the public business will allow. There are a few more important offices to be filled; and as the claims of the Taylor democrats have been set aside, there is no reason for delaying action upon them. To make all the remaining appointments before Congress meets, will now probably be the policy, instead of holding back a few, for the reward of services yet to be rendered, and which, at the next session, may be needed.

Some of our citizens are, it is now said, to go into office on the 1st of July. Some other offices are to become vacant by compromise with the incumbents on the 30th of September. The Post-master at Louisville has, very civilly, tendered his resignation, to take effect on that day. His example will probably be followed by others who deem their chance of holding on very bad, or who are unwilling to relinquish their claims on their own party by countenancing the present administration.

There is no just ground whatever for the opinion that any "special monuments" of democracy will be found in office at the close of the present year—no matter what may be the efforts of a few "fishy whigs."

Six members of the Cabinet are undoubtedly and thoroughly whig—and ultra whig; the seventh—Mr. Reverdy Johnson—has been suspected of a leaning towards moderation; but there is no doubt, as it is now said, that he has been induced to fall in with the policy of sweeping removals. A whig administration must necessarily employ whig men, and resort to whig measures. It will be more easy to find whig men than to find what are the whig measures. Fortunately, however, for the administration, they need not trouble themselves about measures, as a democratic majority of both Houses will take care of them.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, always possessed of a good share of the public patronage, has got a goodly portion of spoils of this administration. But I learn that her claims are considered as having been satisfied, and that, therefore, no more of the diplomatic or even consular appointments are to be given to her.

This question was decided in the case of John S. Pendleton, who could not be appointed to a foreign mission because the claims of Mr. Rives upon the State Department had been commuted into a foreign mission—a claim that could not be set aside, because it had an effect on the formation of the Cabinet.

The question has been again settled, however, upon the application of Mr. Rives to have one of his sons appointed to go with him as Secretary of Legation. Even this reasonable request was refused after consideration by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet were unwilling, not only to make more appointments from Virginia at present, but they intended to set their faces against nepotism, with which they have been, perhaps, too hastily charged.

The "National Whig" is about to go into another syncope. Whether it is playing 'possum or not, this time, remains to be seen. ION.

☞ Isaac Hone has received the appointment of Assistant Collector of the Port of New York, under Mr. Maxwell.

☞ The Gen. Belknap who died recently at the North is not Gen. Belknap of the U. S. Army.

SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The mayor of New York, as a sanitary measure, has ordered all groceries and liquor shops to close on Sunday.

☞ The Russ pavement is to be put down in Broadway, NewYork, from the Park to Wall street, at a cost of $36,000.

POSTAGE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The immense mails arrived at New York on Tuesday, from California, put individuals in for equally immense postages. One newspaper office had to pay $51 and some cents, and some private individuals $6, more or less.

☞ Lord Gough, the commander of the British forces in India, has been made Viscount Gough of Goojerat, of the Punjaub, and of the city of Limerick....The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, has been made Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle, in the county of Edinburgh, and of the Punjaub.

Late and Interesting from Oregon.

The New York Tribune has received files of the Oregon Spectator to the 22d of February last. The news of the organization of Oregon as a territory of the United States had been received, but Gen. Lane had not arrived, although daily expected.

The Legislature of Oregon adjourned on the 16th of February, after passing a law authorizing the establishment of a Mint.

The Legislature elected Gen. A. Lawrence Lovejoy, Supreme Judge of Oregon Territory; W. S. Matlock, Circuit Judge; Samuel Parker, Prosecuting Attorney; Theophilus Magruder, Secretary of the Territory; Capt. Wm. K. Kilborn, Territorial Treasurer; and John G. Campbell, Territorial Auditor.

The Legislature also elected Theophilus Magruder, James Burch, and Wesley Shannon, Commissioners to settle all claims growing out of the Cayuse war.

The Legislature also elected the following gentlemen as officers of the Mint, to wit: Col. James Taylor, Director; Truman P. Powers, Treasurer; Dr. William H. Wilson, Melter and Coiner; and Geo. L. Curry, Assayer.

The Legislature also elected Wm. H. Bennett, Marshal; and A. Lee Lewis, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The Spectator says that iron ore has been discovered within ten miles of Oregon City. It is believed the metal exists in abundance. Rich beds of lead ore have also been discovered, and also plumbago and black lead. Copper is said to exist in the western part of the territory. Granite, marble, sandstone and other useful minerals abound. Coal has been discovered at the foot of the Cascade Mountains, and in various other places. Platinum is said to exist in vast quantities in the Flathead Country, in the neighborhood of Fort Okanagan.

Gold has been discovered in several different places in Oregon, but nowhere as yet in great abundance. Within the last three weeks gold had been discovered on the Santiam river, a tributary of the Willamette, taking its rise in the neighborhook of Mount Jefferson. Some persons engaged in gold digging on the Santiam are making about $4 per day, and think the prospect good for finding the gold considerably abundant when, from the disappearance of the snow, they shall be able to penetrate into the mountains. The editior of the Spectator had conversed with several who have returned from the California gold mines, and all agree in ascribing a striking similarity in the geological character of several portions of eastern and southern Oregon and the gold regions of California.

Timber is abundant and of the finest quality. There are thirty saw-mills, and lumber is worth $30 per thousand.

The editor of the Spectator is enthusiastic in his praises of the climate of Oregon. Objects may be seen with the unaided eye at the distance of 200 miles. Persons abroad may form some idea of the charming transparency of the atmosphere of Oregon from the fact that at Oregon City (45° 20') daylight and twilight, in the longest days of Summer, consume 21 out of the 24 hours of the day.

Those portions of the territory between the Rocky and Blue Mountains, has a climate sufficiently agreeable in summer, but cold in winter. That portion between the Blue and Cascade Mountains, it is believed, possesses one of the most mildly temperate, even and invigorating climates on the face of the earth; snow, rain, or hail seldom fall, except in the spring or fall; yet excellent consecutive crops of wheat, corn, oats, peas, potatoes and garden vegetables have been raised there without irrigation, and almost the entire surface of the country is bountifully overspread with the richest of grasses. That portion between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific enjoy a climate eminently pure and healthy, and as mild at 48 degrees of north latitude as the opposite side of the continent does at 40.

Apple and peach trees perfect abundant fruit annually. There are a few bearing pear trees in the country. Apple trees of less than two inches diameter, are loaded with fruit. Wild white plums, grapes, cherries, and black, red, and yellow currants are indigenous to some portions of Oregon, but are rarely, says the Spectator, found in this valley. A choice white plum grows in the Umpqua valley upon a tree, or rather shrub so small that their growing and ripening fruit bends them to the ground. The berries are strawberries, dewberries, whortleberries, sallalberries, black and yellow raspberries, gooseberries, juneberries and cranberries. The prairies may be truly said to be literally red with strawberries, and the timbered openings blue with whortleberries, in their season.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Lieut. Mayne Reid's Address to German Volunteers—Cholera Declining—Cholera in Brooklyn—Adjournment of the Courts—Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Ex-Lieutenant Mayne Reid, the claimant of Gen. Jackson's gold box, is out with a manifesto in behalf of Republicanism in Europe, and calls upon all the young men of America to lend a helping hand in the current or coming struggles between the despot and the democrat—to fling themselves "individually into the republican army of Europe," and prove to the French [!] that we have not yet forgotten Lafayette, and to the Poles that we still remember Kosciusko! "Let us aid them," he says, "in driving back the despot, till our blades glitter under the dark skies of Russia." [The glittering blades under the dark skies of Russia "is good."] The "Legion of Liberty" must disregard "the ludicrous doctrines of international law, and the hypocritical subterfuge of non-intervention" He expresses it as his "solemn belief that the whole world in arms could not whip these twenty millions of freemen," [meaning us Yankees.] and I *guess* he is so nearly right that the attempt will never be made. He regards that man as "a poor advocate of republican principles, who would utter the ridiculous dogma that things made in the image of God must be trained before they can endure freedom!" Bright young man, that Mr. Reid. I hope he may get the box and command the Legion.

Our cholera report to-day is cheering. Out of 41 cases reported during the last 24 hours, only 10 deaths have occurred. Yesterday we had 42 cases, and every body predicted that the list of deaths would be long. On the contrary, it is just the reverse! The remarkable difference of mortality between private practice and hospital treatment is still observable, and particularly so to-day. In private practice there have been 34 cases and 5 deaths, or one-seventh fatal, while in the hospitals there have been 7 cases and 5 deaths, or more than two-thirds fatal! The weather is still extremely hot, and many hundreds are exposed in midday to its severity, especially on and about the numbers of houses now going up along our streets; and it will be wonderful if the disease should receive no additional strength from such a source; but there is no danger of its spread sufficient to form the slightest ground of apprehension on the part of visiters. Once or twice a slight disposition for a panic has been shown among our citizens, but good sense obtained the mastery, and the matter is now viewed in its true light.

In Brooklyn the cholera is hardly spoken of or thought of, and the Board of Health seem to know as little of it as other people. It is said that 5 cases and 2 deaths occurred there yesterday, notwithstanding my report differently, and that for the past 24 hours there have been three or four more cases and two deaths.

Our Courts of Law have generally adjourned to-day—without transacting any important business—as a mark of respect to the memory of Ex-President Polk, whose death casts a wide gloom over our country.

We have very little change in the stock market. Treasury Notes keep withing a small fraction of the value of New Loan coupons....Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

The America's news—Sentence of the Irish State Prisoners—Message of the French President—California Letters—The Crescent City's news—Gold shipped from San Francisco—Great success of individuals—Hot Weather—Cholera—The Sauve Crevasse.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The lightning line has carried forward to you the America's news from Europe, which will of course give your people much satisfaction, and especially those who have cotton on hand.

The announcement by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that the sentence of the State prisoners is commuted to transportation for life, although not unexpected, is important as involving a settlement of the doubt entertained by the Ministry as to their power of thus commuting a sentence for high treason. The friends of the prisoners have now only to establish the principle that such power does not exist, and the prisoners will be made free of their bonds. It remains to be seen whether or not the attempt will be made. From the spirit shown so far, in contesting the matter step by step, I judge that it will.

Not the least interesting portion of the America's intelligence, is that respecting the Message of the President of France. It is perhaps a small matter, but I consider it as gratifying that Prince Louis should have looked to the Western world for a model in framing his Message, rather than to continue his earlier practice of imitating the forms of Monarchical Governments. Of the subjects of the Message, we know too little to speak. The Roman invasion seems to be about as well varnished as the most experienced hand could have done it with the same amount of material, but there are dark spots in the policy of that connection yet to uncover. It is a suspicious circumstance attending the Message that the British papers (are reported to) speak well of it. They represent it as exhibiting "the condensed and energetic style which characterized the proclamations and addresses of the Emperor Napoleon!"

It is wonderful what interminable letters people find time to write from California. Some of the emigrants from this city string together facts, reports, and rumors in a single letter, to fill columns of our newspapers in fine print, and although not a tythe of their statements are new, they are crowded in and read with avidity. By the Crescent City, whose news is now here in course of mail, we have some details of special interest not mentioned, as far as I can see, in the New Orleans papers. One writer, (in the Herald,) who says he has reliable sources of information, estimates the amount of gold dust shipped from California so far, at seven millions of dollars. He says the gold "is plentiful everywhere, and one hundred thousand people cannot exhaust it in half a century." He names a number of persons whose success at the diggings has come within his knowledge as follows: Mr. John Thompson (an uncommon name) has 65 pounds of gold, which he had dug within the preceding three months; Mr. Cecil dug $12,000 worth in two months; Lieut. E. Gould Buffum spent the winter in the placers and realized $70,000, mostly by digging; John S. Owens, formerly of the Texan Rangers, dug $3800 worth in twenty days, and says that John Fine obtained in ten days $25,000; "and, with the assistance of one man, got $25,000 more out of the same hole"! Dr. Long got $600 worth out of a single pan full of dirt, &c. Such details have a *telling* effect.

The weather here remains extremely hot, and is still marked with the absence of electrical phenomina, which I have before noticed. Those whose business will allow them such a luxury, are seeking in the country the comfort which is denied them within these brick walls, and the city is awfully dull. Very few, if any, of those leaving the city, go on account of the cholera, a matter with regard to which but very little apprehension is now entertained. The report of the Board of Health shows only 30 cases and 14 deaths of cholera during the past 24 hours, being a decrease of 11 cases from yesterday, and an increase of 4 deaths—17 of these cases, and 7 of the deaths, occurred in private practice, and 13 cases and 7 deaths in the hospitals. In one of the two hospitals there was no death. It is stated that in one of the fatal cases reported yesterday in private practice, the physician hesitated whether to pronounce it a case of cholera or starvation! He called it cholera, however, and it was so entered on the mortuary lists.

Our latest inte ligence from your city is to the 15th. We are rejoiced to learn that you have so fair a prospect with regard to stopping the crevasse, and emptying your streets of watgr, but are not without apprehension as to the rise reported in the river above.

Respectfully, yours, INDICATOR.

Louis Napoleon's Message—The Weather—Dogs in Distress—Cholera—Commutation of Jones's Sentence—Cholera on the ship American Eagle.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—"The President's Message!" How strange a title to a European document—to a state paper from one of the oldest and greatest nations! Yes, here I have actually before me a President's Message that, at first view, presents all the features of the annual emanation distinguished by that name from our own Executive. Analysis of the document will occupy many a pen between our city and yours, and I will forbear any attempt to make one, as well as all comment in the premises. I must say, however, that I see nothing Napoleanic, as the British press profess to do, in the style or sentiment of the Message. It is concise, and yet explicit, embracing every subject legitimate to its purpose, and in these respects worthy of imitation by the Presidents of another Hemisphere. He might, however, have said something about Yankee-land, without marring the harmony of his great subject.

We are roasting and boiling—literally roasting and boiling—our great mass of humanity in this city of New York. Blessed *are* those who can get away from these brick walls, from which every reflected ray is a javenile streak of lightning. It takes a big thermometer to tell how hot the weather is—the little ones generally hanging around are not half long enough to indicate the true degree of heat. They tell us that it is only 95° in the shade, and between one and two hundred in the sun, but every man and dog knows better than that. The poor dogs fare even worse than the *humans* do. With a scorching sun overhead, and half-a-dozen big negroes behind every son of a mother of them, their condition is pitiable to behold. The darkies get $6 per dozen for all the dead dogs they bring forward, and some of them are glad that they did not go to California.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the Cholera does not show the first symptom of increase. The number of cases to-day is smaller than it has been before since the 11th inst., except on the 17th, when there were 18 deaths. To-day only 14 deaths are reported, and 26 new cases—13 cases and 17 deaths in the hospitals, and the same number of each in private practice.

In accordance with an almost universal expression of sentiment in the city, the Governor of the State has commuted the sentence of the mula to Jones, convicted of arson, to imprisonment for life. He was to have been hanged to-morrow. Wood, the murderer of his wife, will pretty certainly suffer the extreme penalty at that time, as there would seem to be no mercy in using clemency in his case. He still, however, persists in declaring himself innocent, and will probably do so with his last breath.

We learn by telegraph from Boston that the ship American Eagle, from London, bound to New York, with 300 passengers, put into Plymouth (England, of course,) on the 6th of June, with 20 cases of cholera on board. Seven cases had proved fatal. We are glad that the discovery of the disease was made on the other side of the water. Our city would have been utterly ruined by the arrival of the Eagle, if we may judge by the alarm shown among our country friends at our present condition.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

SAD FATE OF A MOTHER AND CHILDREN.—Mrs. Mitchell and her three children, at Steubenville, Ohio, a few days ago left home very mysteriously, and have all been found drowned, in Yellow Creek. When discovered, the eldest two children were tied together and the youngest to the mother.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO RUNAWAYS.—Much interest was created some time ago by the arrest of Mr. Kauffman, a wealthy farmer of Cumberland county, Pa., for giving food and assistance to a family of fugitive slaves, which were brought from Maryland or Virginia and left on his premises. The owner of the slaves brought suit, and gained, in one of the inferior courts, a verdict against Mr. Kauffman of $2000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and on Monday the 18th inst., after a full argument, Judge Coulter delivered an opinion reversing the decision of the lower court, on the ground that it was a matter which did not belong to State jurisdiction, but should have been brought in one of the Federal Courts under the act of Congress.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Samuel McBeth, a respectable citizen of Liberty township, in Logan county, Ohio, was run over by the cars on the night of the 13th inst., as it is supposed, about 10 o'clock. Both legs were severed from the body—one about the ankle, and the other between the ankle and the knee. In that awful condition he remained until about 6 o'clock the next morning, when he was discovered and conveyed to his home. Amputation was performed, but the unfortunate man died the next day.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—The New York Morning Star of the 21st says that a legal gentleman, of talent and irreproachable character, in that city, has been arrested on a charge of perjury; but, as it is probable the accusation cannot be sustained, his name is suppressed until an examination is had.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On the morning of the 20th inst. the Western mail for New York city was robbed of its portion from Troy, destined for that city, after it reached Albany. It was undoubtedly taken from the boat: The police have been put on the alert.

SHIP FEVER.—The ship St. Lawrence, 66 days from Liverpool for New York, put into Newport, R. I., recently, on account of sickness, having lost 30 of her passengers by fever, out of 170 on board when she left Liverpool.

☞ James Gulick Fire Co No. 17.—The officers and members of this Company are notified to attend the Regular Monthly Washing at 8 o'clock A. M. on SUNDAY, July 1....Also, immediately after, Monthly Meeting, at the Engine House.
je30 JOHN R. PEGG, Secretary.

☞ Washington Fire Co. No. 20.—The officers and members are particularly requested to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on SUNDAY MORNING, July 1, at 10 o'clock.
je30 By order of M. D. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

☞ Jefferson Fire Co. No. 15.—Monthly Washing on SUNDAY, July 1, at half-past 7 A. M....Also, Regular Meeting on MONDAY, July 2, at half-past 7 P. M....Punctual attendance must be observed.
je29 A. F. BURT, Secretary.

☞ Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.—The officers and members of the above Company are notified to attend a Regular Monthly Meeting of the Company on SUNDAY MORNING, July 1, 1849, at 10 o'clock....By order. je29 H. A. HENDRICKS, Secretary.

☞ Liberal Divis on No. 17, S. of T.—The members of his Division, and of the Order generally, are informed that an Address on the subject of Intemperance will be delivered on SUNDAY next, July 1, at the Hall of Benican Division No. 1, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, by Bro. JAMES PATTERSON, P. G. W. P....Punctual attendance is respectfully requested.
R. F. COMPTON, R. S.

N. B. The members of Liberal Division are notified that an Election will take place for officers to serve during the ensuing term. je28

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Gibertson, 11 A. M. cars.
Biloxi.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 5 P. M. cars.
Madisonville.....OLIVIA, Grice, 4 P. M. Cars.
Biloxi.....MOBILE, Sutton, 6 P. M. Cars.
Mobile.....GEN. TAYLOR, Scott, 9½ A. M. Cars.
Texas.....E. A. OGDEN, Haviland, 9 A. M.
Ouachita.....JULIA, Rhodes, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....ATLANTIC, Broadwell, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....ALEX. SCOTT, Sturgeon, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....JAMES HEWITT, Quarrier, 5 P. M.

—TO-MORROW—

Pittsburg.....THOS. JEFFERSON, Avery, 12 M.

☞ St. Louis Packet Atlantic—For St. Louis, Memphis, etc.—This splendid passenger steamboat leaves THIS EVENING, Saturday, at 5 o'clock positively, from Poydras street wharf.
HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras street.
Passengers will please be on board at the above hour. je30

☞ Ouachita Packet Julia, Capt. Rhodes.—This new light draught steamer will positively leave THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., for Camden, Washington, Alabama Landing and intermediate ports. je30 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ The Bark Orion, Capt. Curtis, from Boston, is now discharging, opposite the Mint....Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
je29 DEWEY & CO. 67 Gravier st.

☞ The Ship Jane H. Glidden, Capt. A. Childs, from Havre, is discharging opposite Post 17, Second Municipality.... Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores. je29 DEWEY & CO. 67 Gravier st.

☞ A Card.—WYNDHAM ROBERTSON and A. R. ALEXANDER having associated themselves in the management of a Daily and Weekly paper entitled the "SOUTHERN STANDARD," to be published in the City of NewOrleans, will issue their first number on the 4th of July next....They hope, by a faithful, serious and constant attention to the duties devolving upon them, to merit the confidence and support of the Democratic Party; to the principles of which party they will devote their fearless and untiring advocacy.
NewOrleans, June 30, 1849. je30

SELLING OFF CLOTHING!

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET.

☞ We are determined to SELL OUT our immense stock at such prices as cannot but meet the wishes of our customers....Below is a partial list of Goods and Prices:

French Drap d'Ete Dress and Frock Coats.....$10 00 to 16 00
do. do. Fancy Lasmerines and Sacs.....8 00 to 15 00
English Merino and Paramatta Dress and Frock Coats 5 00 to 8 00
French Cashmerette and light Tweed Sac Coats.....7 00 to 12 00
Black and colored Alpaca Sacs and Lasmarines.....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 00
White and colored Linen Drill Pantaloons.....2 00 to 5 50
Linen Lustrade Check do.....1 75 to 2 00
India Nankeen and Pongee do.....3 00 to 4 00
Best quality Cottonade do.....1 25 to 2 00
White and colored Marseilles Vests.....2 00 to 3 50
do. do. Linen do.....2 00 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; " 28
3d do do.....18; " 22
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