gislative Assembly, and the government established by it, has therefore ceased to exist.

[From the Alta California, July 12.]

GREAT DISPATCH!—A great deal has been said about the difficulties of discharging cargo at this port. It would seem from the following fact, that the delays are owing to want of energy on the part of persons concerned, rather than to other causes. For instance, Capt. Hall, of the bark Ocean Bird, discharged his whole cargo, (three hundred tons) at De Witt & Harrison's wharf, in the short space of *five days!*

[From the Placer Times, July 8.]

A movement has taken place in the Gold region, which from its probable results calls not only for the civil and military authorities, intervention of the civil and military authorities, but seems to require an earnest expression of the feelings from all these citizens of the United States who have a regard for the honor of their country, and who are resolved to maintain it. We allude to the forcible expulsion of certain foreigners and naturalized citizens of the United States from the placers of the Middle Fork and neighborhood, by an armed body of men calling themselves Americans. Of these individuals thus expelled, whom we have seen, one was old resident of California and a naturalized citizen of the United States. Another is a native Peruvian and naturalized citizen of the United States, who has, to our knowledge, perilled his life many times in this country, fighting under the American flag, and who was severely beaten by the enemy because he refused to bear arms against us.

We have been informed that hostilities have been commenced against those only who speak the Spanish language and who cannot speak English; and not only are the English, French, Dutch, Italians, Portuguese, etc., reported to have been unmolested, but we are informed that they actually composed a part of the expelling force. God grant that they may have composed the whole of it; that no American can have so far forgotten his own honor and that of his country as to expel those from the placers whom our Government has sworn to protect in the full enjoyment of all the privileges of American citizens.

California Correspondence.

The Fourth—Boundary Commission—Col. Weller—The Bail—Indians—Harbor, etc.

SAN DIEGO, *July 10th, 1849.*

Edr. Crescent—I am still here awaiting the arrival of the steamer from Panama, which I was informed on my arrival would be due on the 4th, else I should have continued my journey by land; but having waited this long for her, I will hold on a day or two more, as she will take me up in two days and a half, whilst by land it will take at least twenty.

On the evening of the 3d, the date of my last, the citizens of San Diego assembled at the quarters of Col. Weller and passed resolutions adopting the day of election proposed by Col. Riley, and in support of all the constitutional measures of that officer.

The Fourth was celebrated with much spirit in San Diego, and the affair reflects much credit upon the officers and citizens who got it up. At 12, m., the Mexican Commission came on from the Catalina, and as it was the appointed hour, Maj. Emory mounted the stand erected around the flag-staff and read the Declaration of Independence in English, followed by Mr. Gadsyan in Spanish. Col. Weller, the orator of the day, then delivered a neat and appropriate address, which was particularly well received by the Americans present, and also by those of the Mexicans and Californians who could understand our language. I was much pleased at the studied manner in which the Colonel refrained from all allusion to matters calculated to grate hard upon the ears of the Mexican Commission, and the gentlemen composing it seemed highly to appreciate the delicacy. In referring to the glorious achievements of the American arms, without which an ovation on such an occasion seems unfinished, he confined himself principally to the days of '76 and '12; and Major Hardie, who understands our language and history well, caused to thank him in silence for refraining from the mention of recent events in Mexico. The oration being ended, the assembly moved off in procession to the plain, where a number of barbecued animals had been served up. The ladies, who headed the procession, soon backed out after partaking of the meats, a dit most of the Americans, when the Indians were invited to come up, and they went into it tooth and nail, it being the happiest day of their lives, for it is seldom the poor devils get enough to satisfy their appetites. Some of the officers, enjoying the scene around the mesas, concluded to make them merrier still, and for this purpose ordered a number of boxes of gin to be opened. Itacco had the desired effect, and the natives were loud in their demonstrations in favor of America and the Americans. Towards night they got hold of an old and tattered American flag, and with drum and fife at their head marched through the streets cheering and hazzaing for the people and government of the United States.

The festivities were wound up by a grand ball given at the house of Don Juan Bandini, at which were the ladies of the officers and of the Californian residents of San Diego, the officers of the army, the Boundary Commission, American and Mexican and American citizens. 'Tis was an affair throughout that would have done honor to some of the old States of the Union, and for San Diego was so unlooked for by me as it was gratifying.

On the 5th the Commissioners met together and exhibited their credentials, after which, and explaining the causes of delay, they adjourned.

Major Emory, with a small escort, has gone down to the line between Upper and Lower California where it strikes the Pacific, from which point he will proceed in search of a good pass through the coast range of mountains. Col. Weller, I think, would be pleased to establish that boundary as the line between the two Republics; and it is probable it would have been adopted in the treaty had the Commissioners been certain that it could be easily found.

Since last I wrote I have been down to the harbor of San Diego, and am highly pleased with it. Vessels of the largest class come within a hundred yards of the shore and discharge their cargoes, whilst the entrance is easy and simple. Four or five large warehouses were built here some time before the war, for the purpose of storing hides, and some of them are now pretty well filled. The vessels in port now are the Ann, ship Isaac, for San Francisco; English ship Caroline, for Mazatlan; Chilian schr. ——, in distress; and transport schr. Mary Jane. The crews of all but the Mary Jane have deserted.

I am so anxiously looking out for the steamer that I cannot write, and so you must excuse me until I get to San Francisco, should I be fortunate enough to get off in a few days.

CHAPARRAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, (U. C.,) July 17, 1849.

On the afternoon of the 12th the steamer California entered the harbor of San Diego, to leave the residue of the Boundary Commission, and a short time after was moving seaward with, amongst others, your humble servant, who was fortunate enough to get on board. The agent had advertised the rate of passage up at $65, and several persons who had been three and four months en route by land, managed to scrape together that sum, but when they got on board it barely sufficed to get them a deck ticket. On inquiry from the passengers from Panama, I soon ascertained that the price had been raised at that and every port where the steamer had touched, and that in consequence, much dissatisfaction prevailed on board. The company, having no competition at this time, do as they please; and by holding out one as the standard price of passage, and adopting a higher figure at option, confuse and embarrass many a California bound person. For instance, a gentleman may leave your city with what he deems money enough to pay his expenses on the Isthmus, and the passage advertised, and on his arrival at Panama find 50 per cent. added to the advertised rates, and consequently his inability to proceed farther. No confidence is to be placed in the outgivings of the company, and those who purpose travelling over the Isthmus route should come prepared for imposition, if they set out before the opposition line is well established.

The 15th, in the evening, the steamer failing to land the mail at Monterey, we were opposite the entrance of the bay of San Francisco, and before the sun had set were inside of the beautiful bay. A more beautiful entrance was, perhaps, never seen by navigators, nor one more susceptible of easy defence—the narrowest point being short of one mile, but you have seen descriptions from men of science, and one from me would be superfluous. A little after 8 o'clock we came to anchor, in the midst of a perfect fleet of vessels, opposite the town, but did not get on shore until the next morning, (yesterday)—the shore boats charging one dollar for landing each passenger, which we considered moderate.

As I landed yesterday, and have had many calls to make upon old friends, you cannot expect that I have been enabled to gather materials for a long or interesting letter, nor should I have attempted to write soon, but that I am compelled to start in the morning for Benicia, the Army depot, and may not be back in time to send by return steamer. You must then be content with a sort of gathering account of a day and a half in San Francisco.

The night before I landed, a band of rowdies, who for a long time had been disturbing the peace of the city, got together to the number of fifty or sixty, and made a descent upon the taxis of a few Chilians, which they robbed and destroyed, wounding mortally and severely, many of these inoffensive people. When I landed the excitement amongst the citizens was great—it in fact absorbed every thing else. There was no police to arrest the perpetrators of the outrages, nor was there a military force at hand, and the well disposed of the citizens, (more than four-fifths,) were busy devising means to rid the city of the outlaws. At 2 p. m. a mass meeting was convened in the plaza, at which it was resolved to form all the well-disposed citizens into a police, which was soon organized, armed, and started after the outlaws. In less than an hour all the ring-leaders were arrested, and are now undergoing trial before a jury of citizens. The excitement is strong against them, and if they are not hung they will at least be transported to the Atlantic shore at the expense of the nation. The party styled themselves the "Hounds," and the leaders are principally disbanded New York Volunteers.

The city is well supplied with every thing needed in the market, and I was surprised to find the low rates at which the necessaries and luxuries of life were sold. Many articles brought from the United States are being sold at a sacrifice, the owners being compelled to realize, which others are going off at a slight advance upon cost and charges. Provisions are extremely cheap, yet the price of labor induces hotel keepers to charge high rates for board and lodging. Generally speaking, mechanics receive from ten to fifteen dollars per day—laborers eight dollars per day, to one hundred and fifty per month—the latter being paid by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Cooks, stewards, servants, etc., $100 to $150 per month. Rents are exorbitantly high, and will continue so for a long time beyond doubt, the arrival of houses from China, Oregon and the States, to the contrary notwithstanding. An acquaintance, who came in the California, rents a house, which sold the day before for seven thousand dollars, at the rate of $5400 per annum, and the house entirely out of the business part of the city. Those nearer the plaza, and from that point to the water's edge, rent at much higher rates. You cannot get a room to put your bed in for less than $100 per month.

The number of vessels in port is about 130, all without crews except the coasters and the smaller ones for interior trade. The latter pay seamen $150 per month, and the crews are constantly changing. Gen. Smith and staff, with Com. Jones, and a number of other officers, are out on an exploring expedition in the mining districts. The report on his return will be highly interesting, and will give a more concise idea of the true state of things out here—the extent of the gold region, etc.

The headquarters are at Sonoma, about twenty miles from this, (Benicia,) north, where are stationed two companies of the 1st Dragoons.

The market of San Francisco is well supplied with China goods, and they sell at a rate which would astonish those of your fashionables who resort to Chartres street for them.

CHAPARRAL.

Army and Navy Matters, etc.

BENICIA, U. C., July 21, 1849.

The U. S. steamship Fanny Forrester landed me at this place on the 20th, where I met many of my old Mexico friends, and whose I have been made perfectly comfortable, after my long journey by land. Here are stationed two companies of the 3d Infantry, much reduced by desertion—Maj. R. Allen, Chief of the Quartermaster's Department in California; Capt. G. P. Andrews, Chief of the Commissary Department for California and Oregon. About one-half of Capt. Lovell's company, 3d Infantry, rating bugs, deserted last night, taking with them a number of the Quartermaster's mules.

Benicia is situated on the Straits of Karquinez, between the Bays of San Pablo and Suisun, the latter of which receives the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and of consequence all trade to the gold region passes here. It is laid off in the expectation of being a large city, and no doubt in time will be a place of importance, unless Martinez, a small place on the opposite side, grows fast enough to overshadow it; which, judging of the two positions, I think it will do, as the latter is situated in a beautiful valley, with plenty of wood and water; whilst the former is on a hill-side, with neither of the grand requisites above mentioned within many miles. In Benicia there are some twenty-five or thirty houses, but they are very much scattered, whilst in Martinez not more than one third that number can be counted. Between the two places all the vessels bound to and from the gold region pass, and I cannot but think that if there were enough supplying establishments at one of these places, many a downward bound vessel would stop short of San Francisco.

I saw Maj. Allen this morning wash a basin full of sand, taken up from the water's edge at low tide, from which he obtained several particles of gold. It seems to lie every where, and I have no doubt that with a dredging machine in Suisun Bay much could be obtained, washed down, as it is, by the currents of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. On this bay, I have been told that a person dug a hole at low water, and after the tide had run in and again receded, he washed the fillings in and obtained gold to the value of eight dollars. This he repeated every time the tide run out, and always with success, seldom getting less than the above named sum.

The mania for towns and cities is great in California at this time, and the speculations are few where the owner of a good piece of land has not sold it off into city lots. Some of the places will flourish whilst the gold holds out, but others will not pay for the survey. In "New York of the Pacific," which looks so well on paper, I am told there has not been a house erected. Such is not the case with Stockton and Sacramento, for in both these places there is considerable trade going on with the people at the mines. From all I can learn the gold holds out well, and it is generally believed that there will be no such thing as exhausting the mines, for every year's freshet will leave its deposit on the rivers' banks, and consequently a new crop of gold. The industrious diggers make, on an average, twelve, fifteen, and twenty dollars per day, and now and then a much larger amount is obtained. Many, however, are not contented with the slow, though sure process, and run about so much that unless they chance upon a rich deposit they do not pay expenses. So far, all accounts sent to the Atlantic shore have been confined to chronicling the successes of parties and persons, for nothing that I have yet seen speaks of the illusions which frequently attends those who work from morn till night, or who, after a week's labor, return as poor as they started out.

CHAPARRAL.

Our correspondent has furnished us with the following list of the ships and naval officers at San Francisco, as well as of the troops and officers at Benicia:

Southampton—Commodore, T. Ap C. Jones; Lieutenant, Com'dr, R. L. Dashes; Lieutenant, M. H. Woolsey; Act'g Master, E. Kellogg; Master, J. B. Porter, E. Kennedy; Passed Ass't Surgeon, S. A. McCreery; Passed Midshipmen, O. Ochiltree, M. P. Jones; Midshipman, B. U. Carter; Master's Mate, F. B. Wright; Lieut. Marine, James Wiley.

Ohio—Commander, C. K. Stribling; Lieutenants, C. M. Armstrong, G. F. Emmons, Henry Eld, James McCormick, C. Ap R. Jones, Wm. E. Hundson; Act'g Masters, M. K. Warrington, W. E. Tatnall; Surgeon, N. C. Bayshon; Ass't Surgeon, E. F. Fox, R. Maxwell; Purser, J. R. Mc-Cauly; Midshipmen, J. Bredin, D. B. Harmony; Purser's Clerk, Charles Hall.

Preble—Lieut. Com'dg, F. A. Neville; Act'g Master, A. Bonnell; Passed Midshipmen, J. B. Lyon, E. Renshaw, A. F. Monroe; Ass't Surgeon, J. Hamilton, Act'g Purser, J. S. Gulson.

Shenandoah—Lieut. Com'dg, S. R. Knox; Lieutenant, C. J. Van Alstine; Act'g Master, Isaac N. Brickmad; Surgeon, A. J. Bowie.

Edith—Lieut. Com'dg, R. W. Meade; Master's Mate, A. J. Nicodemus.

The Savannah, Vandalia and Falmouth have not arrived on the station.

BENICIA—Brt. Lieut. Col. Casey, Brt. Lieut Maj. Wessells, Lieut. Gardiner, Ass't Surgeon Hewitt—3d Infantry. Two companies so much reduced by desertion. Brt. Maj. R. Allen, Brt. Maj. O'Donnell; Capt. Lovell's company is here resting—Lieut. Schoonman; Dr. Hanham; Capt. Andrews, 3d Artillery, A. C. S.

SONOMA—Capt. Lyne, 3d Infantry, A. A. Q. M.; Maj. Gen. P. F. Smith; Brt. Lieut. Col. Hooker, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. Webb, A. D. C.; Maj. Leonard, Brt. Lieut. Colonel Davidson, 1st Dragoons; one company 1st dragoons, Capt. Smith absent.

Matters In and About San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Alta California, July 16, 1849.

Dear Crescent—After a tedious and tiresome journey, I have the satisfaction of addressing you from the Land of Gold. We arrived here on Saturday evening, the 7th inst., after a passage of thirty-one days from Macatlan, having started from there on the evening of June 6. Our passage was a very unpleasant one, the face extremely bad, and the weather, the greater part of the time, as cold as October weather in Pennsylvania. Mr. L. P. Francisco, of Lewistown, Pa., a member of our company, died on board the Swallow during her passage from Macatlan, on the 20th of June. We committed his body to the great deep the next day. The "Alta California," in noticing his death, has it "L. P. Francisco, of Louisiana." He resided some time in New Orleans.

Few on the Pacific Coast, on a vessel sailed by a Spanish captain, is by no means the best: a person is in no danger from an overloaded stomach; but a week on shore, with decent food, has set me straight, and I now am as well as ever I was.

This town of San Francisco is a very lively place at the present time. Houses are springing up as if by magic—to be sure, they are not very substantial, but they answer present purposes. There are a great many tents pitched. These are generally temporary residences of persons who have landed from vessels and are going to the mines, or of persons who have returned for provisions. Then come the cloth houses: A slight frame is put up, in the shape of a house, and the top and sides covered with ticking, muslin or other cloth. Then come the wooden buildings: of these there are a great many—indeed, the number is astonishing, when the price of building materials and labor are considered. The more substantial buildings are few. One of them is the Custom house. This is an old Mexican building, covered with tiles, and by no means imposing in its appearance. I think there is but one brick building, which is a store, two stories high, and a pretty good building. Then there are a few adobe (or unburnt brick) houses, the sight of which brought to my mind Mexico. The appearance of the place is picturesque, viewed from the bay, which nearly surround it on three sides. The houses and tents rise like an amphitheatre—and the variety of buildings is sometimes unusual. You do not look down upon a uniform mass of stone and adobe buildings, badly constructed, as are Mexican towns. Persons here say the town has doubled in size during the last four weeks. There are some right keen Yankees here in business. The situation of the place is not good one. A greater part of the day, the winds are so high, and the dust flies so thick, that it is nearly impossible to go along—you have to go it blind. The forenoons, from 8 to 12 o'clock, are very warm. After that time, the wind springs up, and the air gets cooler, and late in the afternoon and night it is quite too cold for comfort.

The prices of Provisions here are not as high as I expected to find them: prices at retail are as follows:—Potatoes, 25 ℔ for $2; dried apples, 40c ℔ ℔; dried peaches, 50; coffee, 15; ground coffee, 30; brown sugar, 17; loaf sugar, 25; tea, $1 @$1 25; salt, 20c.; mess pork, 25; ham, 35@40; fresh beef, 12½@18¾—and first rate; mutton, $1 50 ℔ quarter; fresh pork, 37½c. ℔ ℔; lard, 20; butter, $1 50; N. O. molasses, 75c. ℔ gallon; bread (fresh), 25c. ℔ loaf, weighing 1½ or 2 ℔; pilot bread, 15c. ℔ ℔; onions, 12½c. each; milk, 50c. ℔ quart—(a few days ago it was $1.) Eggs are said to be $10 ℔ dozen—of this I am not certain—the other prices I know to be correct. By the quantity, dried apples are 25c. ℔ ℔; peaches, 37½; coffee, 9@12½; sugar, 15; loaf sugar, 20; salt, $2 ℔ sack or bbl. Flour was but $5 ℔ bbl. when we arrived, but it is now worth from $12 to $15. Corn meal, $12 ℔ bbl.; mess pork, $17@$25; pilot bread, 7@9c. ℔ ℔. Boards are $375 ℔ thousand—(37½c. ℔ foot for boards is pretty "salty.") Wood is $40 ℔ cord.....Labor on the wharf is $1 per hour; mechanics get from $14 to $16 per day; shaving and hair-cutting, $1 each; shampooing, $2; a drink of liquor, 25c. Dry goods and clothing are pretty high at retail—I suppose from two to three times denser than in the States—but by wholesale they can be got very low. Goods are selling very low here at auction. I think there will be a good deal of money lost on shipments of goods and provisions to this country. The retailers are the persons who will make the money...The fare to Stockton or Sacramento City is $16.

A gentleman from Connecticut, who has been up at the Mines, gave me the following list of prices as having been paid at the middle fork on the Sacramento—the prices are for the pound:—Pork, $2; flour, $1; rice, $1; potatoes, $1; sugar, $1; tea, $2; coffee, $2; beans, $1; dried apples, $2 $; raisins, $2 00; fresh beef, $1. These prices were paid three or four weeks ago, and are caused by the scarcity of transportation. They must come down, as facilities of that kind are increasing. Boarding at the Mines is $4 per day, but by finding provisions and cooking it, a person can live for $2 or $3 per day.

About the productiveness of the mines I could give you some marvellous accounts, but I hear so much that I do not know how much to believe; but that there is plenty of gold in California I have no doubt, and a person with health, and a moderate share of luck, will be able to make from one to two ounces per day, with a chance for more. I saw a very pretty lump of pure gold weighing sixteen ounces, just as it was dug out of the ground—they tell of lumps weighing several pounds.

Rents of property here are enormous. The Parker House, situated on the Public Square, and which would have cost $2500 or $3000 to build in the States, but which here cost $125,000, rents for $20,000 per annum; the keeper of the Hotel rents one of the rooms for gambling for $18,000 per year. A rather neat little frame building, with a portico around two sides of it, painted, and situated on the Public Square, rents for one hundred dollars per day for a Broker's Office. Rent of ground on the principal streets is enormous—a spot of ground 12 feet front by 18 feet deep rents for $100 per month. Gambling is the great vice here: money is plenty, and men win or lose with apparent indifference. On Friday last some of our party saw a man lose seven thousand dollars, all he had; another won four thousand, but had lost a few days before seven thousand. They tell of a merchant here, from New Orleans, whose name I forget, who has won $25,000 within the last three weeks.

I had a high opinion of the order of this place when I first came here. We pitched our tents, and left a great deal of our baggage outside, kept no watch, and had nothing stolen; goods were lying about the streets, but nothing was missing, but since that time I have somewhat altered my opinion—for an account of a robbery and attempted assassination of a New Yorker last Friday night, and a mob of lawless rowdies, who have styled themselves Hounds and Regulators, last night, I refer you to the "Alta California," which, no doubt, will have a more full account than I can give you. The mob was a rather serious one. Several persons were badly wounded—two of them supposed to be mortally. They made the attack on the Chilians and Peruvians, and are said to have robbed them to the amount of $20,000. The citizens called a meeting, appointed a police, arrested several of the rioters, and sent them on board the sloop-of-war Warren. A good deal of the stolen property, which had been secreted in tents about the town, has been recovered. A majority of the people here are for war. The most of them desire to see the foreigners driven from the mines, but are not in favor of robbery and murder.

Capt. George Kerr has left for the Sonora Encampment. I saw Mr. Frenzer to-day. He appears well and is full of business.

Our goods have not yet arrived. We expect the vessel in the course of a month. She started from Philadelphia on the 24th of February. Most of the vessels which have arrived have been from five to six months out. The quickest trip made was by the Gray Eagle—she made it in 113 days. Our baggage, which we sent from Mexico to Acapulco to be shipped, has not yet arrived.

The steamer California arrived here last night. She brings news from New York to the 23d. Her mail will not be ready for delivery before to-morrow morning, when I expect to make up for my disappointment in not receiving any letters or papers when I arrived here.

From the papers brought by the passengers, I see that things in the States do not stand still while we are absent. The New York riot, the loss of the steamer Empire and the destruction of life, the St. Louis fire, the death of Gen. Worth, and the danger of New Orleans from water, are events of no ordinary importance; and to get them as we do, all crowded into one day, startles one a good deal. I sincerely hope that your city has escaped the damage which threatened it at the last accounts.

The Oregon men are making money from this California excitement. Their flour, lumber, butter and salmon command good prices. I have conversed with some Oregon men, who represent that country as a fine agricultural one. This is opposed to all my preconceived notions. The flour brought from there is certainly fine. I must see Oregon before going back to the States. J. P. H.

DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will appear to-day at one o'clock. It will contain the usual amount of matter—the news of the week, together with remarks and observations on the most striking events. It will have the full foreign accounts by the Europa, the latest news from California, the different and various facts and incidents connected with the Secret Expedition, City Items, etc. etc. Numbers done up in wrappers may be had at the counter.

☞ Monday's Crescent will contain a letter from a correspondent giving an account of an overland trip to California; also a sketch of the past and present resources of the Canal Bank.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The British steamer Severn, due on the 20th, arrived at Mobile on Thursday afternoon. She had eleven passengers, note, however, for New Orleans. The Oregon brought over $45,000 in specie for New Orleans consignees. Mr. Clifford, late Minister to Mexico, returned in the Severn. We have not yet had the official announcement of his successor, but it is understood that the appointment has been conferred on Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky. Signor Aleman, one of the editors of *La Patria*, of this city, came in her. We learn that Gen. Paredes, ex-President, died recently in the city of Mexico.

THE MONTGOMERY.—This fine steamer, which we announced as aground on her way round from Mobile to this city, got off without any damage, and is now at the Levee. The Montgomery is a new boat, not a year and a half old, and has not been in actual running duty for more than six months. She is very strong, very swift, and capacious; can carry three thousand bags of cotton, and is fitted up beautifully for the accommodation of passengers. Her Captain, Estes, is a trusty, skilful, and agreeable man—and her Clerk is Brown—Thomas Brown—a pet here and in Mobile for many a year, that is since he was a boy about. The Montgomery is to run in the Vicksburg trade—a weekly packet, starting every Monday. She can be safely recommended as an excellent boat—speedy and safe, and well officered.

INCENDIARISM IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The dwelling house of the editor of the Flag and Advertiser, at Montgomery, was found, a few days since, to have been set on fire by an incendiary. The fire was discovered before it had done any material damage. This is the third attempt at incendiarism in that place within a few weeks.

SUPREME COURT (U. S.) REPORTS.—B. C. Howard, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, has given notice that the 7th volume of these reports is in the hands of the printers, and will soon be issued. It has been delayed by his "long and dangerous illness." Gen. Howard is also Senator in Congress from the State of Maryland, by Executive appointment, in place of Reverdy Johnson, transferred to the Cabinet.

SAILING OF THE CALEDONIA.—The Caledonia sailed on the th inst., at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool via Halifax. She carried but 18 passengers for the former port and 4 for the latter; no specie. Among her passengers for Liverpool was Bishop Ruppe, of Ohio.

BLITZ NOT DEAD.—The rumor, killing off the little magician, Blitz, at Brooklyn, is incorrect. He is alive yet, and will pass the winter in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—The members of the N. E. Society are refigred to an advertisement, in another columns, for a meeting this evening at the St. Charles Hotel.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES.—Messrs. Beard, Calhoun & Co. sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade, a large amount of Improved and Vacant Property in this city and in Lafayette. After which, they will sell a gang of Slaves.

THE FALCON.—This splendid steamboat leaves for Louisville this evening. The low stage of the water does not prevent her from making her trips with regularity. All those going that way would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Two interesting Dramas will be presented this evening—"The Ruffian Boy" and "The Vampyre Bride." Go.

The Washington Republic and the Round Islanders.

The Washington Republic replies to the exceptions taken by a portion of the New Orleans Press to "the manner in which Commander Randolph and Lieutenant Totten executed the duty assigned to them of preventing a breach of the laws and treaties of the United States." Apparently, the Republic assumes all the responsibility for the Government as well for the "manner" as the substance of the acts and proclamations. But in the course of the article the force of this assumption is a good deal weakened. It is by no means certain that the Republic means to say that it really knows any thing of the views of the Government. It says, indeed, that it does not know "exactly the purport of his (Commander Randolph's) instructions;" but has "no doubt our Naval officers in the Gulf have sufficient powers granted them to accomplish their object, when they become satisfied that an unlawful enterprize was on foot." Now, we can hardly believe that the Republic has grounds for this confidence. The President has the undoubted power to employ the land and naval forces and the militia; or authorize another to employ them for preventing the carrying on of any unlawful expedition from the United States; but we cannot find where he is vested with the power to authorize another person to decide for him on the facts justifying the use of force. The President may employ agents to execute his own decisions, and enforce the processes of law, but not to make decisions which belong to the Executive or the Secretary. We cannot, therefore, suppose that the Republic is to be taken as authoritatively describing the President's views of his own powers, in representing him as leaving to the discretion of a Navy officer the decision of a legal question of the guilt justifying the use of the Army and Navy. On another occasion we may undertake to apply these views to the proceedings about Round Island—fully believing that the Republic is not warranted in giving an unqualified sanction for the Administration to all that was said and done there by "Commander Randolph and Lieutenant Totten."

☞ See third page for notice of the Regatta.

A CHALLENGE.—The editor of the Freeman's Journal, the Catholic paper in New York which represents especially Bishop Hughes, has under his own name, in a letter to the New York Tribune, denied the charge made against some of the Catholic clergy of New York by the editor of the New York Nation, that they had organized a combination against his paper, and denounced him for his political opinions on the side of liberalism in Europe. Mr. McMaster, of the Journal, considers himself included as a party in the "conspiracy," and declares that he means to give Mr. McGee of the Nation an opportunity of proving his assertion. He offers to leave it to a tribunal selected from the editorial corps, and proposes that Mr. McGee shall select any one editor of respectable standing in New York, and that he, Mr. McMaster, shall select another, and that in case of disagreement these two shall choose an arbiter; and that before these, as a court, the question shall be tried whether in Mr. McGee's case there has been any unfair interference with the liberty of the Press, and whether Catholic Bishops or Priests have done anything more than use and vindicate their personal rights of opinion and counsel to those that resorted to them for the same. The proposition appears to be fair, and if accepted it will have the effect of making known, what is somewhat vague now, the extent to which the clergy think they have a right to inculcate their personal opinions upon those who resort to them.

Appointment by the President.

Hiram Lennox, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Barnington, N. J., vice John Larrabee, resigned.

MAINE ELECTION.—There is no doubt of the entire success of the democratic ticket in this State over all opposition, both on the Governor and legislative. The candidates were Hubbard, (dem.,) Talbot, (free-soil,) and Bronson, (whig).

WISCONSIN AND IOWA BOUNDARY LINE.—Col. Lee, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, accompanied by his party, left Detroit on the 7th, to run the boundary line between Wisconsin and Iowa.

WISCONSIN WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Th Whig State Convention, which met on the 11th, nominated Alexander R. Collins, for Governor; Timothy O. Howe, for Lieutenant Governor; J. B. Terry, for Treasurer; Morris Butterfield, for Attorney General; and Levi Alden, for Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Palfrey's District.*—Full returns have been published of the fifth trial for Congress in the Fourth (Palfrey's) District, with the exception of the town of Boylston, which gave Mr. Palfrey at the last trial a majority of 41. The vote for Benjamin Thompson (whig) stands 3541; John G. Palfrey (free soil) 4583; and Frederick Robinson (democrat) 1540. Palfrey (free soil) leads Thompson (whig) about *one thousand* votes, and Robinson (democrat) about *three thousand*. The two have a plurality over him of about 500. The vote for each candidate has increased since the last trial.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"Capt. Forbes, who went out in command of the California, the pioneer steamship of Howland & Aspinwall's Pacific line, but was obliged to return on account of ill health, is having a steamer of about 210 tons built in Capes & Allison's Yard, to ply on Panama Bay. The keel has just been laid, with the expectation that she will be completed in 60 days, at a cost of about $20,000. She will be 106 feet long, 23 broad, and 8 deep. We understand that Capt. F. also intends to erect a hotel on the island of Tobago, in the bay of Panama, eleven miles south of the city, for the accommodation of American travellers, and also as a retreat for invalids. The island is a beautiful spot, abounding in the richest tropical fruits, and through it flows a limpid stream, whose eddies, by continued action, have worn in the rock tiny cascades and fanciful chasms, which this true Yankee intends to appropriate for shower bathing, and ablutions in general, in connection with his hotel."

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT TRIALS.—These trials commenced on the 12th inst. before the New York Court of Sessions, Judge Daly presiding, with Aldermen Kelly and Wood.

E. Z. C. Judson, Thomas Bennet, James Matthews, Alexander Hosack, Daniel G. Adriance, Geoffre Dougher, John Norris, Hugh McLaughlin, Thos. Green, and James O'Neil, were indicted for riot and assault and battery. Isaiah Rynders, John S. Austin, William Miner, Thos. O'Donnel, and John Walker, were indicted for inciting a riot. Isaiah Rynders was also indicted for assault and battery. William E. Allen, *alias* But Allen, Thomas Hatfield, Joseph Long, Joshua Shea, *alias* Cy Shea, Charles Bartlett, John Squire Magnire, *alias* Tom Magnire, William Sparks, *alias* Bill Parks, Charles Tappen, and Thomas Burns, were indicted for riot and assault and battery. Robert Miller, *alias* Long, James McLain, *alias* John McLain, were indicted for attempt at arson in the first degree.

The trials for riot were called on. A motion was made by the counsel of Judson for a separate trial; also by the counsel of Adriance, O'Neil and Douglass; but they were refused by the Court. Several of the accused did not appear, and their bail was forfeited. The 13th was exhausted in attempting to make up a Jury; the accused availed themselves of all the privileges of challenge, and up to midday only one Juror had been obtained.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—By the Empire City numbers of the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal to the 5th of September inclusive, have been received at New York. The new House of Assembly was to meet on that day; so we shall soon know in what the dispute between the Governor and Council is to end. It is inferred from the tone of the Journal that the new House is not likely to be more pliable than the old.

The Empire City arrived at Kingston on the 4th, having sailed from Chagres on the 1st. The Medway steam packet arrived at Kingston on the 2d, from Carthagena, Santa Martha, Greytown, etc.

The cholera had reached Santa Martha, causing 15 deaths per day on the average, but was abating. At Carthagena it had disappeared.

At Greytown (in the Mosquito country) much excitement prevailed, an attack from the Nicaraguans being threatened.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune expresses the opinion, that, unless something untoward occurs, General Taylor's tour will be resumed in the course of a few weeks.

☞ The Sea Gull, lately seized at New York, by the U. S. Government, for participation in the Cuba scheme, has been surrendered to Fox & Livingston on their executing a bond, that she shall not violate the laws.

PROFESSORSHIP ACCEPTED.—The office of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, of the University of the city of New York, has been tendered to Professor Elias Loomis, of Princeton College: the gentleman accepts.

OPERA HOUSE, N. Y.—The Astor Opera House will in a few days reopen its doors to the public—not for the performance of opera, but to afford an opportunity for the appearance of Miss Davenport, an actress of considerable celebrity here, some years ago.

A NEW PRIMA DONNA.—On Monday last the Seguin Opera Troupe was to appear at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and Miss Rosa Jaques was to have the position of prima donna. It is stated that Miss Jaques has sung repeatedly with Jenny Lind.

SPECIE.—The amount of specie now in the New York bank vaults is over $8,000,000, and in the sub-treasury $3,500,000—total, $11,500,000. An amount which, if we mistake not, says the Journal of Commerce, is unprecedented.

COURSE OF TRADE.—According to the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, some of the merchants of Middle Tennessee are receiving their fall goods through that place. They are brought by the Georgia railroad to Chattanooga, and then down the river in boats.

DESTITUTE PORTUGUESE.—The Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union makes an appeal to the public in behalf of over 400 Portuguese who are entirely destitute, in New York and on Staten Island, and who receive their daily bread from that institution. We trust that the appeal will not be made in vain.

ORPHANS FROM CHOLERA.—A gentleman who, a few weeks ago, visited Gravois, ten or twelve miles south-west of St. Louis, states that at the house of one of the oldest settlers, Mr. Joe. Sappington, he saw about twenty-five infant boys and girls, whose parents had died during the prevalence of the epidemic.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.—The Toronto Globe says Lord Elgin takes the warmest interest in the much agitated reciprocity arrangement with the United States, and it has been suggested that his Excellency's intended interview with President Taylor, at Niagara, had that measure in view. The Kingston Council adopted a moderate address to his Excellency, which was concurred in by both parties.

ARREST.—The impostor, who has been palming himself off on stage contractors and postmasters in Pennsylvania as a general mail agent, by the name of John Washington, and who has swindled the Postmaster of Cincinnati out of $100, under the name of John Robinson, using forged letters of appointment and drafts for this purpose, has been arrested at Evansville, Ind., after having practised the same trick upon the postmaster of that place.

PIRATES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The latest advices from Europe state that pirates continue to scour the Archipelago, and had attacked a large French vessel which was anchored at the entrance of the port of Olivette in the island of Myteline, and stripped it of every thing it contained, after having killed two of the sailors.

☞ Dr. Hardenbrook, who was recently tried at Rochester for the murder of Mr. Nott, was married to Mrs. Nott at Sandusky City, Ohio, on the 5th. To those who recollect the circumstances, this fact will create stronger presumption of his guilt than the evidence submitted at his trial.

Auction Sales This Day.

BEARD, CALHOUN & Co. will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—Valuable Real Estate in the Second Municipality and Lafayette.

THOMAS J. SPEAR will sell, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Common and Rampart streets—Mules.

☞ NewEngland Society.—The Regular Quarterly Meeting of THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY will take place THIS EVENING, at half-past 6 o'clock, at Room No. 7 St. Charles Hotel....Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. DUDLEY CHASE, Sec'y.

☞ NewOrleans Mechanic Society.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in their Room, corner Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, THIS EVENING, Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

H. R. SWAREY, Secretary.

☞ Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13—Attend the Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock. By order,

HENRY J. HYAMS, Secretary.

NEW FALL GOODS,

RECEIVED PER

Steamship Falcon, and Ships Sultana and Quebec.

AT

KING'S, 72 GRAVIER STREET,

VELVETS and MANTILLAS, of the latest Fall style; Trimming and Material very rich, and selling at pr