

Our paper this morning is better from Vera Cruz, with the same general news as some time since, furnished us with the account of a trip across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Our recent daily favors by the mail line from Mobile, for which the officers of the Day and Oregon will please accept our thanks.

New York Letter on 74 page.

STEARNS' SERVICE.—The U. S. transport steamer Gen. Butler, belonging to the Quartermaster Department, left yesterday afternoon, about half-past noon, with her mail, for the following extra to the Louisiana Dry Dock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT VICKSBURG.—We are indebted to Mr. Randolph, of this city, who arrived at a late hour last night, for the following extra of the Vicksburg Sentinel:

It becomes our duty to record one of the most calamitous and destructive fires which Vicksburg has ever known. At about half past three o'clock on the morning of the 21st, our people were aroused by the alarm bells, and it was discovered that the wooden building, at the corner of Washington and Grove streets, occupied by Mr. S. C. Field, a family grocery store, was on fire.

The adjoining tenements on Washington and Grove streets, being of wood, the fire communicated to them with great rapidity, and in a very short time the whole square fronting on Washington street was in flames. The fire communicated to the large wooden building on the west side of Washington, lately occupied as the Post office, which, with the dwelling of Mr. Guvlin in the rear, the stores of Messrs. J. M. Quinn and William Moore, and the large crockery and glassware establishment of Messrs. Goulet, were entirely consumed.

The building owned by Major Griffith, occupied by Mr. R. D. Butt, and the extensive drug establishment of O. Woodman, also were saved, but much damage by the almost incredible exertions of the firemen and citizens. The large wooden front of the Washington Hotel had been recently removed, necessary to rebuilding, and this circumstance probably saved the best business part of the city from destruction. A wooden building, partly torn down, between the Hotel and Woodman's, was consumed.

At one time the destruction of the whole square between Grove, Clinch, Washington and Walnut streets appeared inevitable, and it seemed almost impossible to prevent the flames crossing China street at Sparks's Livery stable, a large wooden building, which, if destroyed, would have destroyed the whole square, and at the critical time, the wind, which had sprung up fresh from the Northwest, lulled, and the fire was prevented from crossing China street.

The fire had previously been checked on Grove street. Field's grocery at the corner, the boarding house of Mr. McLean, and the residence of Mr. T. Sheppard were burnt on Grove. The three dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. Gevin, and the houses of Messrs. J. H. Moore and Joseph Hill, but was not much damaged.

According to our estimate, family buildings were burned. The following is an estimate of the loss of the contents of the buildings burned. The Messrs. Goulet lost their entire stock, with their fine stores, but we learn, were partially insured.

Nothing is known of the origin of the fire. Mr. Field is absent at New Orleans. His wife says that when the fire was first discovered it was burning through a door at the head of her bed, and that it was with difficulty the family escaped.

The French difficulty. We publish a brief telegraphic dispatch, explanatory of the cause of the quarrel for which our Government has refused to hold further communication with the French Minister, M. Pousin. We have added a fuller translation of two from the Picayune's dispatch of yesterday, which purport to be the substance of an editorial article in the National Intelligencer, and of some official correspondence at the Washington Republic.

Pressing on the accuracy of this report, the words of M. Pousin are extremely offensive, such as no Government could tolerate with dignity or self-respect. For words of similar import, Mr. Madison, in 1807, in the first year of his administration, refused to have any official intercourse with Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, and the latter was consequently recalled by his own Government, without remonstrance or complaint to us.

Some reference to the particulars of this case may not be uninteresting, inasmuch as the offense for which Mr. Madison sent off Mr. Jackson consisted in an intimation upon the sincerity of the diplomacy of the preceding Administration, in which Mr. Madison had been Secretary of State.

Great Britain had discovered the Eschine arrangement, had recalled Mr. Eschine. In his place she sent Mr. Francis J. Pickens, then known by the name of Copeland Jackson, from his connection with the celebrated affair at that Capital. Mr. Jackson, in justifying the dismissal by his Government of the treaty negotiated by its agent, referred to dispatches containing instructions to Mr. Eschine, which he said were within the knowledge of this Government, which showed that Mr. Eschine exceeded his powers. He was warned against repeating the insinuation, but in a second letter he renewed the assertion, argumentatively, upon which the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Smith, of the State of Maryland, gave him intimation of a suspension of intercourse with him. Mr. Oakley, the Secretary of Legation, was for a while the channel of formal communication between the two Governments, but with no diplomatic powers. The difficulty occurred in November, 1809. In January, Mr. Pickens, then American Minister to London, held the fact before the British Ministers, with the request that Mr. Jackson be recalled. Lord Wellesley, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his answer complained that the usual confidence had been pursued in making a complaint to the Government of Great Britain; that explanation might have been offered and reasonable redress given; and stated that Mr. Jackson had forwarded the most positive assurance that he had not meant to give offense to the Government of the United States. He nevertheless, in "attention to the wishes and sentiments" of the United States directed the immediate recall of Mr. Jackson—adding, however, that the Government of Great Britain would not mark the conduct of Mr. Jackson with any expression of displeasure, as he appeared to be innocent of the offense imputed to him.

There is in this much of a parallel in this case and that of Mr. Pousin, that both Governments declined to continue the act complained of in their diplomatic agents. In both instances the sympathies of our own people are with the Government. Every administration will be sustained, in exacting from foreign agents, the most implicit and punctilious respect, in all their relations with us. We go farther than this, and are willing to include something in the sensibilities of others. Therefore we did not join in the howl of resentment raised not long since against the Spanish authorities of Cuba, because they treated it as an indignity to be summoned to answer for an insignificant crime, on the evidence of a newspaper paragraph, filled with the most violent denunciations against them as proved criminals.

The Canal Bank.

As much has been said lately in regard to the condition and management of the Canal Bank, we have thought it our duty to make some inquiries as to the past and present state of the institution. Not trusting to street rumors we have obtained our information from those fully acquainted with the facts they relate; and in order that the public may see the present condition and future prospects of the Bank, we give below the result of our inquiries.

Inasmuch as the reports circulated have had a tendency to create injurious impressions as to the conduct of the present President of the Bank, it will be necessary to state the circumstances under which Mr. Burke took the place he now holds, and from which certain parties are attempting to remove him.—In the fall of 1843, just before the time fixed by law for the resumption of specie payments, under the penalty of forfeiture of charter, the Board of Directors informed the principal stockholders that it required \$80,000 to enable the Bank to comply with the law and resume specie payments. The stockholders agreed to furnish the money on condition that the then existing Board should go out and a new direction be appointed.

The condition was accepted, and the Bank resumed payment in December, 1842, under very unfavorable auspices, owing to an unfortunate event which is known to all who were then in New Orleans, (the seizure of the President). In consequence of alarms which were issued, a run was made on the Bank, and its specie means were nearly exhausted. Although the Bank had, at that time, assets to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars, such was the condition of affairs that not \$50,000 could have been raised in these ample resources.

At this critical juncture a meeting of the new Board of Directors was held before bank hours the next day, and the President (an old resident merchant of this city) stated that he did not see any means of sustaining the Bank, and advised the abandonment of all efforts to that end. Mr. Burke, who was then a director, inquired of the President how the Board could exercise themselves to the stockholders after having obtained and used the assistance asked for; to which the President replied, "by charging the condition of the Bank on their predecessors." Mr. Burke then observed that he differed entirely from the President, and remarked that he did not think the latter ought, in justice to the stockholders, to retain his position. The President rejoined that he would take Mr. Burke at his word, and resigned forthwith. Here, then, the whole responsibility of maintaining the charter was thrown on Mr. Burke, and to prevent a forfeiture—a disavowal to the interests of the stockholders—this gentleman immediately brought \$45,000 from the moneys of his own commercial house, and gave the sum to the paying teller. This \$45,000 was used to redeem the notes of the Bank. The run on the Bank was stopped, and its credit re-established.

Mr. Burke then acted as President pro tem, and continued for one year without any compensation whatever. He has since been President, and still remains so. The success and prosperity of the Bank since 1842 are well known. No commercial troubles, of which there have been many since that period, has shaken its standing. The stock has risen from \$10 to \$75 per share, and the Directors are sanguine that it will be at par in a very short time. So much is claimed for Mr. Burke's management of the Bank. His supporters insist that the motives of those who are attempting to displace him, are purely selfish, and they allege as follows:

The foreign house of the Rothschilds is active in the movement. The house were formerly agents for the Canal Bank in London and Paris. Through this agency they received about \$200,000 per annum. During the commercial crisis consequent on the present French Revolution, the house, in violation of their agreement, refused acceptance of bills drawn by the Canal Bank against remittances and funds in their possession. This, for a time, injured the credit and business of the Bank; but it was so strong as to be able to meet all demands promptly, and to continue, without any diminution, its usual facilities to the public. Owing to this infidelity of the Rothschilds, the account of the Bank was removed from their house and transferred to others.

Of course, the London and Paris agents are not satisfied with the present President and Directors of the Bank, through whom they have lost some thirty thousand dollars per annum. Accordingly the Rothschilds are cutting up their stock, so as to increase their influence in the election of officers and secure such a direction as will place with them the account of the Bank. In furtherance of this object, they have allied themselves with other parties in this city, who are charged by the friends of the present direction with being under the influence of the late Cashier, Mr. Wilkinson, who was removed from the Bank by the agency of Mr. Burke in consequence of a discovery that he had unlawfully used \$120,000 of the funds of the Bank without the knowledge of either the President or Directors.

By the active exertions of the President and Board of Directors, with the exception of some \$16,000 and \$17,000, was secured. In the conclusion of this affair Mr. Wilkinson publicly admitted before the Board that Mr. Burke had never done any act, or exercised any influence arising from his position as President which was calculated to do injury to the Bank, or in the slightest degree to variance with honor and integrity.

The public not less than the stockholders are interested in this statement of facts, which are given for the purpose of enabling them to decide whether any benefit is to arrive from the proposed change of the Directors, with a view to the removal of the President. We are faithful chroniclers of the statements made to us by the best authorities.

The whole commercial community of New Orleans, as well as the planters of the West and Southwest, are equally interested in having the Canal Bank under the control of capable, upright, and experienced men. If we are to have banks, and while we have them, they ought to be carefully supervised by public opinion. Besides the usual discounts, the Bank has just purchased exchange for the amount of \$11,000,000, and this at a rate which enabled the planter to realize a better price for his produce than would have been possible under other circumstances. The Canal Bank, too, has always shown a disposition to aid in any work of public benefit or public necessity. It has paid a very large bonus in making the New Canal, thus adding greatly to the commerce and resources of New Orleans. At the commencement of the Mexican war, the President of the Bank met a requisition of the Governor of the State to pay the volunteers when it was refused by others; and upon all occasions of public urgency the present President and Directors have acted with commendable spirit and zeal in the furtherance of the public welfare.

CALVIN EDWARDS.—We were pleased to see our old friend Calvin Edwards, at the meeting. He seemed in his usual good health, and as a general favorite was not only by any one on the ground.

NOMINATION.—The documents of Allen have been forwarded to the Representatives of the Bank of Orleans.

SUPPLIES OF CLOTHING.—Messrs. Alfred Munroe & Co. are now receiving their Fall stock of ready-made clothing. Their immense assortment enables them to make a fine display, and we can see from a general examination that they have some magnificent goods. A customer comes with every order, and the strict rule made by the house to charge but one price, enables the poorest judge to select without fear of paying too much for the article. Call in and have an eye to the fashion, should not receive a long paper; a glimpse at the new style vests and coats will pay you for the trouble.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Go to the Olympic to-night. Two good dramas—"The Iron Wives" and "The Hunter of the Alps"—will be performed.

OUR YACHTS.—We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Portland for files of Kingston papers; to Capt. Crane, of the steamship Galveston, for Texas papers; and to the officers of the Albatross and Gen. Jessup for St. Louis papers.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

Florida.—The French difficulty.—Maine.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Dispatches which have been received by the War Department, which state that the Seminole chief declines all connection with the late outrages in Florida, and that he will deliver up the offenders to Government.

The Washington Republic of this morning publishes a portion of the correspondence between Messrs. Clayton and Pousin—the substance of which went yesterday. The Republic says that there is no danger of a rupture with France, as things now stand.

There is no election of a Governor by the people in Maine. The Lower House will be democratic. The Senate is doubtful.

SECOND DISPATCH.

More of the Pousin Affair.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The difficulty which has arisen with Mr. Pousin, originated during the Mexican war. Commodore Carpenter, while commanding the squadron sent to blockade the ports of Mexico, was captured by the French bark Eugenie. He claimed legal redress for his crew. This was refused, whereupon Com. Carpenter restored the ship to the captain. Mr. Clayton having approved of his conduct, a correspondence ensued between the Secretary of State and the French Minister, which the latter failed to justify before Government, and likewise wrote a very insulting letter to Mr. Clayton, reflecting on the honor of our Government. Gen. Taylor ordered all correspondence with the French Minister to be suspended, and his passports ordered him. Thus stands the case at present. This is sent officially from Washington.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Hungarian Affairs.—Kossuth a Prisoner.—Continued.

We received last night the following dispatch, containing the Cambria's news:

The Steamer.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, having sailed from Liverpool on the 8th inst., and brings one week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The political news by the Cambria is quite unimportant.

Hungary.

From Hungary we have the information that the fortress of Comorn and Peterwardein still hold out, but negotiations for their surrender have already been entered into. Several Magyar chiefs have been executed and amongst the number is an Austrian Minister. Contrary to the news brought by the previous steamer, we learn with deep regret that the brave Kossuth has not made his escape. Our dispatch mentions that the valiant chief, together with his children, were prisoners, and had arrived at Presburg. The larger portion of the Russian army is about to leave Hungary. Grosswarden, Buda, and Pesth remain strongly garrisoned. Georgey has been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria.

Germany.

The question relative to the future political disposition of this country has been nearly settled. Germany is henceforth to be governed by a Directory, the appointment of which will be vested in the Cabinets of Vienna and Munich. The President of the Directory is to be alternately nominated by Austria and Prussia.

France.

The French Government, with its characteristic hatred of everything bordering on liberty, has refused passports to the political refugees from Germany passing through France on their way to America. Lucien Murat has been appointed Minister to Madrid. We understand from our dispatch that a plan is on foot having for its object the conclusion of the two parties in the French Cabinet.

Italy.

Javelli, the Pope's Minister for Home Affairs, has arrived at Rome, and forthwith installed himself as the head of the police, under the protection of the French authorities.

The Austrian troops have evacuated Moravia, being the last place occupied by them in Piedmont.

Spain.

A 2d Deum has been sung in all the Russian churches, in commemoration of "the victory achieved over the Hungarians."

The Cholera.

This disease has continued to increase in London during the past week. The mortality is stated in our dispatch at 8000, of which 1663 of cholera. [Evidently some mistake in the figures.] The mortality is also rising in Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

Business.

Generally speaking, the Corn trade has been dull and the sales small. Indian Corn has been in better request, at 45c. 6d. to 25c. per quarter for yellow, and 28c. for white. The Flour market is rather heavy.

Provisions.

Bacon has been in better demand and prices are steady. Mess Pork is quoted at 25c. to 35c., New, 45c. Lard is very dull.

Money.

The London Money market continues to be abundantly supplied, and the rate of discount for first class paper is unchanged.

The Steamship Ohio.—The agents of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company received a dispatch yesterday, informing them that the Ohio sailed from New York for New Orleans on Thursday, the 20th.

The Ohio brings 72 passengers for Chicago, and a large number for New Orleans. It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the rates of passage from this city to Chicago have been lowered. The price in the saloons is \$80, instead of \$100; in the lower cabin \$65, instead of \$80. The steerage remains the same, \$45.

J. B. Steel & Co. have sent us some of their new books; among others, "Harris and Homes," by Mr. Ellis, "The Maiden Aunt," Prof. Jaeger's "Class Book of Zoology," "The Story of a Genius," and Valquez's "Introduction to Spanish Conversation." Mr. Steel has also catalogues of all the publications by Appleton & Co., with the price of each work affixed.

SLOW TRAVEL.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat announces that all the Canal Boat are to navigate the whole length of the canal in a scowboat. They proceed thus for the purpose of making a minute and careful inspection and survey.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.—The travel on the New York and New Haven Railroad is unprecedented in the annals of American railroads. The receipts of the company are about \$2000 daily.

FLOUR INSPECTION.—The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst. makes the following statement: "We hear great complaint among the flour dealers of this city, in relation to the present system of inspecting in New Orleans. Several of the principal operators in this line, and who had large lots on the market yesterday, refused to sell, subject to inspection below. They contended that, under existing circumstances, great injustice is done to the quality of their flour—whether intentional or not, is of course unknown; but they confidently assert that, until a change of some sort takes place, they have determined not to guarantee in New Orleans. A meeting of flour dealers is talked of, and should such a thing transpire, doubtless some measure will be adopted to remedy the evil which they complain." The St. Louis dealer must be aware of the fact that all inspection of flour in Louisiana is voluntary and not forced. An act of the 11th of March, 1848, made the inspection of flour, beef and pork voluntary after the first day of November last. If the seller can find a purchaser who is willing to buy without inspection he is at perfect liberty to sell without inspection. As to the complaints of the St. Louis dealers against the New Orleans inspectors, we believe that the purchasers here approve of the conduct of the inspectors; and as it is in the interest of the purchaser that all inspection be made, he is the best judge of the course pursued by those who are appointed to attend to his interests.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By an arrival at Boston a letter has been received, dated June 24th, stating that the English frigate Pandora had sailed from the Sandwich Islands, for England, taking some California gold on American account, there being no direct conveyance to the United States. Gold is quoted at the Sandwich Islands, at \$16 to \$16 50 per ounce.

FROM SANTA FE.—By the way of Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis we have accounts from Santa Fe up to the 15th ult. The following is an extract from an official document, giving an account of a fight between a company of the U. S. troops and a party of Apache Indians.

Las Vegas, August 16, 1848. "I have the honor to report, that a party, numbering about forty of Apache, came to this post to-day, and were immediately surrounded by the troops of the 1st Cavalry, as well as to supply themselves with what provisions they could find. They were then ordered to dismount, and to lay down their arms, and to allow themselves to be searched. They refused to do so, and were then fired upon by the troops, and were killed on the spot. The remainder of the party, having made no pretensions of friendship to them, and for the purpose of their own safety, were ordered to dismount, and to lay down their arms, and to allow themselves to be searched. They refused to do so, and were then fired upon by the troops, and were killed on the spot. The remainder of the party, having made no pretensions of friendship to them, and for the purpose of their own safety, were ordered to dismount, and to lay down their arms, and to allow themselves to be searched. 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