The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1850.

STATE OF PLAQUEMINES.—The District Court is now in session in this world-renowned parish. The cause which absorbs all the interest of the ancient population is that of Joseph Francia *vs.* Lucien Dinet. This is an appeal from the decision of Justice Jeanfean. Plaintiff claims thirty-four dollars rum defendant, who set up a *pape gai*, or shooting match. For hitting different parts of the bird particular prizes were to be awarded. After the head and one wing had been shot off, the plaintiff struck the pole, the bird fell, and he demanded the prizes which still remained. Defendant answered that the bird must be struck, and that throwing it down by hitting the pole is not within the rules of the famous sport of *papegai*. The learned Justice decided for the plaintiff, and the defendant has appealed. Eminent counsel from the city have been retained; half of the French creoles have been cited, and the village of Pointe-La-Hache will be to-day a scene of great excitement. The principle to be settled is one of great importance to the assistants in this sport. We shall wait with impatience for the luminous decision of the District Judge.

The sugar crop of this parish promises to be very good. The cane never looked better at this season of the year. While the planters above have suffered from crevasses and overflows, and transpiration water, the lands of this parish have not been at all affected.

The office of Coroner in this parish was worth the last year $2800. By far the largest part was composed of fees for holding inquests on dead bodies found floating in the river. It is a source of revenue to those who pick them up. The buzzards are sorely aggrieved by this new business, which interferes with their vested rights, while tax-payers are astounded by the heretofore unheard of source of parish expenditure. Formerly the planters were in the habit of burying the bodies without an inquest, unless there were marks of violence. But since the payment by the Coroner of five dollars a head, quite a brisk trade has sprung up in the drowned body line, and men have suddenly become fond of watching the mighty Mississippi as it flows on with its resistless flood. They beat the carrion birds.

A curious bill was presented to the Police Jury at its last sitting. One of the members had been indicted for some offence, and on the trial requested the Judge to appoint him counsel. The Judge accordingly called on several gentlemen, but they refused, saying that Estave was rich and could afford to fee a lawyer. However, one gentleman was found willing to appear for him. The Jury could not agree, and the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*. But now the lawyer claimed a fee. Estave refused to pay him, but told him he would present it as a claim to be paid by the parish. He was as good as his word, and presented it, and "solitary and alone" voted for its payment. This beats the horrible mismanagement and extravagant allowances of the Second Municipality.

AWFUL EXPOSURES SUPPRESSED.—The Delta has been boasting of the secrets it was about to disclose to the world, and which would implicate certain high functionaries in the recent Cuba movement. But yesterday morning it most considerately declines the publication, because it would be compelled to make use of names of certain gentlemen who, modest creature! are unwilling to be exposed to the vulgar gaze. Oh, neighbor, do come out and say that you have been called on a broken hand. The excuse is too flimsy to take with any but marines.

Perhaps the Delta can tell why a certain witness, who had threatened to implicate Mr. Clayton if sent before the Grand Jury, did not make good his words. If we are correctly informed, he was interrogated by the Grand Jury on that particular point, and could not say a word against the Secretary.

The talk at the corners of the streets about the important revelations to be published in the Delta, [illegible] It will hardly be credited abroad that for the last week the report has been current here that Mr. Clayton had encouraged the descent on Cuba—that he was privy to the entire plan, and even hastened the time of departure. If any man has proof, he owes it to the country to make it known at once. It is due to the national honor, that a man who has so conducted towards a friendly power, should be at once removed. But the story is too preposterous for belief even here. But the Delta says the revelation is only deferred, it will come in due time. That is a very good manœuvre to cover a retreat from an untenable position.

THE SLAVE QUESTION IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.—On the 13th there was a debate in the Connecticut Senate, on the subject of a series of resolutions in favor of Mr. Clay's Compromise, reported by the majority of the committee of that body on Federal Relations.

A speech in favor of the resolutions was made by Mr. Toucey. They were offered by Mr. Perkins, Senator from the Eighth District.

The first resolution declaring that California ought to be admitted "with suitable boundaries, in the language of Henry Clay," was rejected: 6 yeas, 17 nays.

The second resolution, declaring that as slavery does not exist in New Mexico, Congress ought not to prohibit, was rejected by 6 yeas to 16 nays.

The third resolution, declaring it inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was rejected by 7 yeas to 14 nays.

The fourth resolution, declaring it inexpedient to prohibit the slave trade in the District, was adopted by 17 yeas to 4 nays.

The fifth resolution, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of Connecticut, in Congress, to support "the Compromise Bill introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky," was rejected by 6 yeas to 16 nays.

The majority of the committee presented a different set of resolutions, which are yet to be considered.

The President has recognised James F. Meline as Consular Agent of France for Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

DESECRATION OF THE ODD FELLOWS REST.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that some scoundrels have been injuring the trees in this Cemetery.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Musson, the obliging Postmaster, who himself last evening opened and distributed the California mail.

We are indebted to the courteous officers of the steamer Alhambra for late papers.

THE VARIETIES.—The extreme heat of the weather tends to diminish the audiences. But on Wednesday night we expect to see the house filled, as a compliment to Placide, whose friends have tendered him a benefit. If any manager is entitled to the thanks of the public, Placide is that man. We shall recur to the subject again.

BARGAINS.—Ladies, look at the advertisements of Thomas Brady, 22 Chartres street, on this page.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON MOBILE BAY.—Persons who desire to possess a charming Summer residence, complete in all respects, in a delightful neighborhood, with the purest air, fresh sea breezes, delicious water, and with fishing and bathing of easy access—house neat, and grounds finely improved—are referred to F. B. Taylor's advertisement of G. W. Collum's place on Mobile Bay, for meeting what they are looking for.

BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHNSTON.—To-morrow evening a highly attractive bill is offered at the Varieties for the benefit of Mrs. Johnston, formerly of the Histrionics—a lady who is deservedly a great favorite in this community. On the stage she is ever pleasing in her character and perfect in her role, while in private life she is much respected and esteemed. We should be glad to see a full—an overflowing house—on this occasion.

MOBILE REGATTA.—The Regatta at Mobile takes place to-morrow. Our citizens who intend to be present on the occasion will remember that the fine steamer Jas. L. Day leaves the Lake end of the Railroad on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train. Preparations on an extended scale have been made by our sister city to excel the pleasant affairs of the kind which have come off in this section, and the far-famed courtesy of the Mobile hosts will have ample room for display.

THE LONDON ART JOURNAL.—The May number of this exquisite work is at Morgan's. These numbers cost only 75 cents each, and are worth twice the money.

The Texas Boundary Question---The Whole Case Presented.

The most difficult and one of the most important of the questions connected with the general Adjustment bill now before the United States Senate is that in regard to the settlement of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. It has given rise to much able and, at times, highly excited controversy in the Senate, and has recently been the cause of angry heartburning's between the existing authorities of Texas and New Mexico.

The first question is, *what is Texas?* The authorities of that State claim the entire country lying East of the Rio del Norte and reaching to the 42d degree of North latitude—embracing an area five or six times the extent of the State of Louisiana. This claim of territory is based upon the unresisted assumptions and legislative enactments of Texas when a republic; upon the act of the Government of the United States recognising the independence of Texas with her assumed limits, and upon the resolutions of annexation which make no exclusion of territory claimed to be embraced within the limits of Texas.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the Government of the United States, instead of that of Mexico, has become a party to the controversy as to the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. If the claim of Texas to this vast extent of country is a good one there is very little left of what has been commonly understood to be New Mexico—too little, it is asserted, to entitle her to become a State; and if the claim is a good one it is clear that the United States has been egregiously hoodwinked in her bargain for territory with Mexico.

Acting in accordance with recommendations from the President, the people of New Mexico, under the immediate directions of Col. Monroe, the Civil and Military Governor of the Territory, have proceeded to the election of delegates to a general Convention, which was to have been held on the 20th of last month at Santa Fé, for the adoption of a constitution and the taking of the necessary steps in the organization of a civil government preparatory to an application for admission, as a State, into the Union. Delegates to this Convention were directed to be elected from the counties of Taos, Rio Verrba, Santa Fé, San Miguel, Santa Anna, Bernillilo, and Valencia. *Most of the territory embraced in these counties, is claimed by Texas.* The town of Santa Fé, itself, where the Convention was to have been, and no doubt was, held, is within the territory claimed. It is obvious that here has arisen a serious difficulty between the Government of Texas on the one part and that of the United States on the other.

The State of Texas recently sent into this Santa Fé portion of country an agent, Major Neighbors, empowered and directed to organize it under the jurisdiction of Texas. He returned without accomplishing his mission—having, on his arrival there, found the people preparing, under the direction of the Governor of the Territory, to hold the Convention for the purposes above mentioned. At this point it is appropriate to make some extracts from Texas papers. The Washington Ranger says: "This intelligence (the failure of Major Neighbors's mission) has caused considerable excitement about Austin and the whole West. Nearly every man is willing to shoulder his gun, and demand the rights of Texas at the cannon's mouth. Gen. Taylor is much mistaken if he expects Texas to submit to this injury and insult. We understand that Gov. Bell has made a peremptory demand on the U. S. Government for the rights of our State, and should this have no effect, he will doubtless march with volunteer forces, and take that portion of country which of right belongs to us." Commenting on the same intelligence the Galveston News says: "We are glad the true issue has been at last presented to our citizens. We shall now soon know whether our citizens are ready to meet that issue and defend their rights at all hazards; or whether they will tamely give up their rights in view of the superior power against which we shall have to contend in order to maintain them." Other papers use language as decided and strong as those from which we have quoted. Gov. Bell has acted very properly, in this emergency, in making a demand on the U. S. Government for the rights of Texas, if it be true that he has done so. The difficulties in question are to be settled at Washington City, not by arms and blood on the plains of Santa Fé. Whatever are ascertained to be the rights of Texas will doubtless be given to her—*fully*, amply.

Unfortunately for the settlement of the question of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico there has been connected with it the agitating question of slavery, and has unhappily become the subject of much sectional strife in and out of Congress. Texas, whatever it may be, is a slave State; New Mexico, if it should ever become a State, will very probably be non-slaveholding. Hence the collision of feeling between the North and South. The ultras of the former would have New Mexico to cut down the limits of Texas as much as possible; while the ultras of the latter would be very glad to see Texas swallow up the whole of New Mexico: the conservative and patriotic of every section of the country—not blinded by the virulence of party, nor led astray by the spirit of fanaticism—while they will not assent to any encroachments on New Mexican territory by Texas, will, we have no doubt, without hesitation, concede to Texas all that justly belongs to her.

With a view to the avoidance of any serious consequences that might possibly grow out of the conflicting claims to territory by Texas and New Mexico the Committee of Thirteen, of the U. S. Senate, wisely incorporated in the general Compromise bill reported by them, propositions to purchase of Texas all territory that might become the subject of dispute. These propositions are contained in the 39th section of the bill, which embraces the following articles:

SEC. 39.—*Be it further enacted*, That the following propositions shall be, and hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, being agreed to by the said State, in an act passed by the General Assembly thereof, within ——— months from the day of the passage of this act, shall be binding and obligatory on the United States:

First. The northern boundary of said State shall be as follows: Beginning at the point on the Rio del Norte, commonly called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence eastwardly to a point where the hundreth degree of West longitude crosses Red River, being the south-west angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States.

Second. The United States cede to the State of Texas all right, claim, and title which they have to any territory lying south of the line aforesaid. And the said State of Texas cedes to the United States any right, claim, and title which it has to any territory lying north of said line.

By the third article the State of Texas relinquishes to the United States all claim upon them for liability—for any portion of the debts of Texas, etc.

By the fourth article the Government of the United States, in consideration of the three preceding articles, etc., agrees to "pay to the State of Texas the sum of ——— dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States, the principal to be redeemable at the end of fourteen years."

The following are the remaining articles:

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have officially received an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock aforesaid to be issued and delivered to the lawful agent of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article aforesaid; and this compact shall be binding and obligatory on the United States and the said State of Texas.

Sixth. If the said State of Texas shall refuse or decline to accede to the preceding articles, they shall become null and void, and the United States shall be remitted back to all their territorial rights, in the same state and condition as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to the acceptance of the State of Texas.

This article has grown to such length that we are compelled to postpone for the present the further continuance of it.

S. S. PRENTISS.—The Natchez Courier of the 21st inst. says:

Hon. S. S. Prentiss arrived here on Wednesday evening from New Orleans. We regret to hear of his severe and protracted illness. Much anxiety is felt by his friends, (and who are they not?) and it is hoped that the pure air of the City of the Hills may renew his strength and invigorate his system. Prentiss belongs to Mississippi, if Louisiana does claim him for her own. But what State, having a title to such a man would willingly give him up!

Hon. James Buchanan, on the authority of the Pennsylvanian, is not a candidate for reelection to the U. S. Senate.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

GREAT FIRE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

$4,000,000 of Property Destroyed!

By the arrival of the steamship Falcon, which arrived here last evening, we have California dates to the 11th of May.

The Falcon left Chagres on the 13th inst. and Havana on the 20th, with 92 passengers for Havana, 41 for New York and 50 for this port. The weather at Chagres is reported very unpleasant, with constant rains. The steamer Isthmus, with 160 passengers from San Francisco, 15th of May, arrived at Panama on the 11th inst. with the mails. The Falcon reports every thing quiet at Havana. The Ohio left that port on the 19th inst. for New York. The Georgia was to leave for Chagres on the evening of the 20th. The Falcon brought from Chagres $29,727 in gold for New York, which was transhipped to the Ohio at Havana. Lieut. Hartstene left the Falcon at Havana on leave of absence and went to New York on the Ohio. Lieut. H. Rogers, first officer of the Georgia, was left in command for the trip. The most important news from California is the truly destructive fire of the 4th inst., full particulars of which we give annexed. The following persons came passengers in the Falcon:

Mrs. Sackett, Mrs. Brady, A. J. Glenn, J. R. Wells, J. Brice, T. M. Roots, J. H. Eaton, J. Y. Eaton, A. Hawkins, J. Rogers, H. Rogers, M. Thomas, T. Dunn, H. Schneider, E. Hazed, Blankenship, J. Hooks, S. Shanks, D. Sunting, V. Steward, O. H. Collins, W. B. Scioor, W. J. Parker, W. G. Moore, A. A. Strange, John Scott, S. W. Mazer, T. A. Sims, V. Lanvides, J. Kaiser, C. Buck, H. Inman, J. K. Hevid, W. Knapp, A. W. Sackett, J. Semple, H. C. Gant, J. Murrill, R. S. Morse, C. Pasaw, J. Thorp, A. Maxwell, L. D. Meek, H. Saunder, G. H. Dorsey, D. M. Richardson, T. M. Wilson, J. H. Boody, C. Bishop, J. Maxwell.

From Havana—J. Sloces, A. Sloces, G. Heye, J. Morsi, L. Villate, J. Leonnie, M. Dier, A. Geraliam, W. T. Reed, M. Byman, Mr. Burgess and 3 children.

We find in the San Francisco papers but little in regard to the mines. The Journal of Commerce, speaking of the "Trinity Diggings," says:

We have been eagerly looking for some further report from "Trinity Diggings," by some of the parties who have gone by the way of Trinidad Bay, Humboldt Harbor and Sonoma, and yesterday we met a gentleman who was in town direct from Sonoma, who brings the report that the mines in that section had proved exceedingly rich. They are attracting much attention, and parties are starting both by sea and land for the placer. We know of one gentleman who starts to-day for the purpose of taking a train of pack mules by the way of Sonoma. It is his intention to establish a transportation line from Humboldt Harbor to the diggings.

We learn also, that a small detachment of infantry has been sent up to protect the miners from Indian hostility.

The Alta California states that the water is retiring from Sacramento city.

The Placer Times, published at that place, speaks of great improvements going on in new buildings, streets, etc. One important item shows that the country is settling down into a land of steady habits—the gambling houses are being speedily converted into stores.

The Alta California has the following melancholy narration:

Dr. Richard Thompson, supposed to belong to New York, was murdered on the road from Durango to Mazatlan, on the 10th of March, by four Americans, McAlcomb, Rodgers, Winters and Shirley. After robbing him they continued their way to Mazatlan to embark for California. The first named then bought a bunch, and embarked for Lower California. Shirley was taken in Mazatlan. He confessed the crime, and had $100 of the Dr.'s money. He also stated that the murder was committed by Alcomb, from whom he received as his share $400, a gold watch, a horse, four mules, and two trunks of clothing. Among the murdered man's papers were found a memorandum stating that he had married in 1849 Miss Sarah Lyon, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who died in New Orleans in 1849; also, that he sent by sea four trunks consigned to a merchant in San Francisco, and in case of accident, he wished his effects to be delivered to his sister in Alabama. The Alta California says any acquaintance of the Dr.'s may learn more by applying at the office of this paper.

The steamship Gold Hunter, Captain Benny Conillard, arrived at San Francisco on the 3d of May, with 150 passengers, five of whom were ladies.

The amount of gold dust shipped for the month of April, without including that taken on the 1st of May by the California, nor that by the sloop-of-war Vandalina, is given at two millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

A large number of Mormons had arrived at Stockton from the Salt Lake, and it was further reported that a still greater number were preparing to emigrate.

The Alta California of the 11th ult. says: It is really surprising to see the rapidity with which the burnt district is being built over again. In a few days more it will be entirely closed in; but we regret to see the excessively combustible material with which the buildings are constructed. They are more fragile than any that have been previously put up, and could be set off in a light blaze almost with the single light of a segar. We are pleased to know that the Common Council have prohibited the erection of tents and canvas roofed buildings, and trust that it will be rigidly enforced.

Devastating Conflagration!

Immense Destruction of Property!—Three Hundred Buildings Burned!—Loss estimated at nearly $4,000,000!—Loss of Life!—Arrest of supposed Incendiaries.

This morning we were visited by one of those calamitous events which bring ruin and devastation upon hundreds, destroying in a few brief moments the accumulated gains of months and years of toil and enterprise. The effects of the great fire in December last had passed away, and with it the sense of danger from the devouring element, which was then uppermost in the minds of all.

About 4 o'clock this morning, the alarm of fire was given in Portsmouth Square, and flames were seen issuing from the building known as the United States Exchange. Before many persons had collected the entire building was enveloped in flames, which communicated with lightning-like rapidity to the Phœnix Exchange, towards Washington street, and to the Empire House, upon the Clay street side. Alarm and confusion pervaded all sides, and all the efforts which could be used to check the flames were utterly fruitless. The scene was animated beyond expression, and hundreds were seen hurrying to and fro, endeavoring to clear their stores of goods, and convey them to a place of safety. The flames spread across Washington street, and caught the building upon the opposite corner, and also the S. A. Wright Hall. What little assistance could be offered towards checking the flames was of no avail, and the huge flakes of burning materials which were wafted by the breeze and fell upon the surrounding buildings, rendered their destruction inevitable. The entire block between Clay, Kearny, Washington and Montgomery streets, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of Dubosse's Banking-house, and Burgoyne & Co's. The books, money, and valuable papers in almost all the mercantile houses were saved. Upon the north side of Washington street, nearly all the buildings were consumed to Montgomery, including the large brick building occupied as the National Theatre. Taking a backward course, the flames spread across Washington street, and destroyed the Bella Union, Haley House, Washington Hall, St. Charles Hotel, Alta California printing establishment, Frazer's buildings, and all the edifices up as far as Dupont street, sweeping through to Pacific, and going down again to the lower corner. The loss of property is very great, variously estimated at from *three to five millions of dollars*. As soon as it was rendered certain that the north side of the Square must be consumed, we stopped our morning edition, which had just gone to press, and commenced moving our presses and materials into the plaza.

We were enabled, through the kindness of friends and acquaintances, who promptly came to our assistance, to succeed in saving a considerable portion of our material and our presses, although much damaged. The buildings, both front and rear were entirely consumed. Upon the south side of Clay street all the stores were badly scorched and seriously damaged; but were preserved from destruction by the arduous exertions of the citizens and property holders, who threw water upon the scorching fronts, and kept the roofs covered with wet blankets. One or two engines also did good service in that section. It is impossible, in this hastily prepared extra sheet, issued under the greatest disadvantages, with our material all in the utmost confusion, to attempt to particularize, in a description of the individual losses sustained or a list of the mercantile firms burned out. On Monday morning we shall prepare a full and complete account of this deplorable casualty, accompanied by an accurate diagram of the burned district, prepared expressly for the Alta California.

There is no doubt whatever, that this fire was the base act of incendiaries; and, we are happy to hear, that there is a prospect of their arrest. Suspicions has already attached itself to three persons we learn, and the police are already upon their track. One of them has already been arrested. Language is inadequate to express the universal horror and detestation with which they should be visited, or to point out a punishment due the heinousness of their offence.

It is stated that two lads were sleeping in the basement of the Empire, in the bowling saloon, and perished in the flames. Several persons were injured by the discharge of fire-arms, caused by the heat, but none of them dangerously. The flames were not subdued until 11 o'clock, and while we write the embers are still blazing brightly and glowing with angry heat, as if in triumph at the work of devastation of the fire king.

Our neighbors of the Pacific News moved all their material out of their office, but succeeded in saving their building.

The office of the Journal of Commerce was destroyed, and a portion of the type and material of the establishment.

The effects of this conflagration will fall heavily upon the city at the present time, and probably produce a temporary depression in business.

The scarcity of water and the utter absence of any thing like an organization in the working parties, rendered their services less available than they would otherwise have been.

A reward of $10,000 has been offered by the Mayor for the detection of the incendiaries of this morning.

If we take into consideration the great extent of property destroyed, covering an area more than three times as large as that of the December fire, we do not think the estimated loss of Four Millions of Dollars is exaggerated.

We subjoin a list of some of the sufferers by the fire, but without attempting to give an estimate of their losses until we have had a better opportunity of obtaining reliable information on the subject.

Crockford's, corner of Clay & Kearny streets; Clarkson & Co., do; Campbell & Hoogs, Clay street; De Boom, Vigneux & Grisa, wholesale commission merchants, Clay street; Earl, McIntosh & Co., commission merchants, Washington street; Empire Hotel Saloon, by Buckland & Bookstaver; New Parker House, Portsmouth Square; Gildemeester, DeFremesy & Co., commission merchants, Montgomery street; Garrick's-head Saloon, Washington street; Groat & Holmes attorneys at law, Montgomery street; Horace Hawes, attorney, Clay street; Hood & Co., Clay street; Heatly & Co., commission merchants, Montgomery street; Johnson & Canfield, Kearny and Dupont streets; Jewett's auction store, Montgomery street; Kelsey's bookstore, Kearny street; Lippitt, McAlister & Clark, attorneys at law, Clay street; John A. Lewis, Clay street; Lafayette Hotel, Washington Place; Chas. McRae, attorney, Clay street; Naglee's banking house, Montgomery street; Napoleon Hotel, Washington street; Riddle's auction store, Clay street; Snook's tin store, Kearny st; Still & Thomas, bookstore, Washington street; Ten Eyck & McRae, lawyers, Montgomery street; Ward & Co., Montgomery street; Wells & Gower, Auctioneers, Montgomery street; Eberhard's refectory, Whashington street; Universe restaurat, Kearny street; Sutler restaurat, Kearny street; Central restaurht, Washington street; Miners' Retreat; Washington street; St. Charles Hotel, Washington street, Haley House, Washington street; Backus & Harrison, auctioneers; Bella Union Hall, Gothick Hall, Washington street; El Dorado, corner Washington and Kearny streets; Empire Hotel, United States Hotel, and Phenix House, Kearny street; Delmonico's old building, corner Clay and Kearny streets; Fitz & Tilden, ship brokers, corner Clay and Washington streets; Merchant's Exchange, Montgomery street; Middleton, Berry & Co., auctioneers; Pollard & Co., auctioneers, Clay street; Bathing-house; Hill & Moore, auctioneers, Washington street. Knowles's jewelry, Clay end Kearny streets; Verandah, Washington and Kearny streets.

The lumber for the rebuilding of the Wright House on the corner of Washington and Kearney streets, has been hauled over near to the site of the ruins, and will be put up as soon as the burning embers are cleared.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We have found it impossible, even in this morning's issue, to furnish a complete list of the sufferers of Saturday, although we have been kindly furnished with estimates by the parties themselves, the only means in our power, of course, of ascertaining. It will be found appended to this account.

During the night of Saturday the ruins blazed fitfully, and occasionally a volume of smoke followed by a subdued explosion, announced that some cannister of gunpowder or fire-arm, buried beneath, had just been heated to an explosive degree.

During a portion of the day while the fire was raging, scenes both pathetic and ludicrous were enacting in all parts of the city. It was astonishing to perceive, however, the degree of good humor which prevailed, and the alacrity and assiduity with which those who did work devoted themselves to the task. There were many, however, idle lookers-on, who would scarcely take their hands from out their pataloons pockets to save anything or render the most trivial aid. Others there were, too, who were willing to work but required to be paid before they would consent to lend the aid of their services. Several buildings were blown up to check the progress of the flames, and others were torn down. Nearly all the buildings upon Dupont street were torn down and cut away in season to prevent the spreading of the flames in that direction. To this good work was attributable the safety of the large building belonging to the California Guard. We were somewhat surprised to see the smallness of the crowd in the Square during the time the fire was at its height, it being much smaller than upon a former occasion. This was po sibly attributable to the fear of a general conflagration which induced them to remain near their own premises. The police arrangements, in connection with the fire, are deserving of praise. The force was increased and the members were efficient in preserving order and protecting property from pillage.

Yesterday and on Saturday afternoon lines were run across the streets, and kept as free as possible from obstruction. Col. Hayes and Marshal Fallon, both deserve much credit for the energy they have displayed. The characteristic spirit of American enterprise has exhibited itself already, in the preparations making to resume business with the utmost speed. A canvas covered frame building was erected by Saturday night upon the site of the St. Charles, capable of accommodating those who were unhoused in the morning. Yesterday, carpenters were busily engaged in preparing the timber for the erection of the "Wright Hall," and also in several other places.

We learn that a four story brick building is to be erected on the site of the El Dorado, but that the space between the Wright Hall and the spot occupied by our office will only be built up in a slight manner with canvas covered frame houses until the fall of the year. This course will probably be adopted in consequence of the scarcity of brick, and the increased demands of holders.

This very melancholy fire was instrumental in calling forth some very disinterested and noble acts of heroism. The majority of the Captains of vessels in port, with many of their men, were prominent actors in the scene, and to their generous and intrepid conduct may be attributed the safety of a large amount of property. We are acquainted with a number of those gentlemen, and have received commendatory letters from others who have had reason to feel grateful for the services rendered.

The following is a list of the losses incurred by the sufferers:

Joseph P. Reynolds & Co., Kearney, between Jeffson and Washington streets, loss in goods and buildings $25,000.

J. Cassafouth, house on Washington street, $10,000.

Hawks, Parker & Co., Grocers, Clay street, $10,000 in goods and building—books and money saved.

Ambross & Kendall, Sutter Restaurat, Kearney street; loss $17,000.

Medina, Hartog & Co., Washington street, General Commission Merchants; loss from $8 to $10,000—books and papers destroyed in a safe.

Drs. Baston & Bruce, Drug Store; a portion of their stock, books and papers were saved.

Still & Thomas, Periodical Depot, Alta California building, $1200.

P. Schloss & Co., Clothiers, near El Dorado; $7,000.

Bucklin & Brewster, Empire House; loss on building $44,000, stock $5000.

Bucklin & Packard, American Bakery; loss on buildings and stock $4000.

J. A. Bigler, Central House, Washington street, $18,000.

D. Dunbar & Gibbs, stock of merchandize in Washington street; loss $10,000. Building owned by Edward E. Dunbar; loss $500.

Dunbar's California Bank, Washington street, proved completely fire-proof; no loss. Quite a large amount of money and valuable papers were deposited in this establishment. The fire raged about the building with the greatest intensity for several hours, and yet no internal heat could be observed on opening the bank after the fire subsided.

Dow & Co., Kearney street; loss $6000.

Lippitt, McAllister & Turk, loss in furniture and clothing $2000. Books and papers of all clients, deeds, etc. all saved.

Gidderincester, Fremery & Co., loss about $4000.

Jacobs & Co., dry goods merchants, Washington street; loss about $17,000.

Charles Juane, public house, Clay street; loss $1000.

The Woodcock, Thomas Battell, Clay street; loss $2000.

Eleard's Saloon, Clay street; loss $4000.

Clay-street House, $2000.

S. A. Wright Hall, $34,700.

Washington Hall, $12,000.

Verandah, $10,000.

Colonnade buildings and stores, between that and S. A. Wright Hall, $15,000.

$80,000 loss falls upon Palmer, Cook & Co.

It will be seen that the above embraces but a very small portion of the loss by the fire, but it will also show that the general estimate must be pretty near the mark.

Arrivals at San Francisco from U. S. Ports.

April 30—Brig Tennessee, Lytle, from Philadelphia, 177 days, 2 passengers.
Ship Columbia, Chester, 160 days from New London, 4 passengers.
Bark Daniel Webster, Higgins, 126 days, from Boston, 50 passengers.
May 1—Ship Manco, Fish, 238 days from Boston.
Brig James Caskit, Jones, 193 days from Boston.
Brig Dudley, Morrison, 106 days from Charleston, S. C.
Ship Ann Mary Ann, Dussing, 190 days from Sag Harbor.
May 2—Schr. Carlow, Treadway, from Providence, 182 days.
Ship Hannibal, Miller, 137 days from Boston, 105 passengers.
Ship Hampden, Whiting, 154 days from New York, 37 passengers.
Bark Teal, Gray, 100 days from St. Johns, N. B.
Bark Albion, Ashley, 176 days from Mystic.
Ship Sarsfield, Pierce, 179 days from New York.
American ship Hope, Sherman, Gaskins, 179 days from Antwerp.
Schr. Maria, Allen, 140 days from Baltimore, 3 passengers.
Ship Richard Cobden, Barrell, 183 days from New York.
Brig Kate Wood, 164 days from Boston.
Schr. Mary & Emma, Patterson, 140 days from Nantucket.
Brig Reindeer, Batchelder, 153 days from New York, 11 passengers.
Brig Adelaide, Welsh, 143 days from Newburyport.
Schr. Harriet, Given, 143 days from Bath.
Schr. Wm. E. Collis, Garry, 105 days from New York, 8 passengers.
Brig Orion, Burke, 179 days from Boston, 22 passengers.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Fowler, 109 days from Lubeck, Me., 22 passengers.
Schr. Monticello, Crowell, 134 days from Boston.
Brig Cadmus, Fordham, 187 days from Sag Harbor, 26 passengers.
Brig George Ryan, Weeks, 105 days from Boston, 2 passengers.
Brig George Shattuck, Bragdon, 109 days from Boston, 3 passengers.
Brig Orbit, Swanston, 145 days from New York.
May 3—Brig Mexican, Osborne, 194 days from Salem.
Ship Charles Cooper, Cutts, 160 days from Bangor, 63 passengers.
Bark Adario, Burrows, 286 days from New York.
Ship Monument, Tooth, 161 days from New York.
Schr. Andrew Scott, Lewis, 161 days from Portland, Me.
May 10—Ship Mercy, McDonald, 204 days from New York.

Latest from the Isthmus.

The steamship Empire City, Captain Wilson, arrived at New York on the 15th from Chagres, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. No later intelligence from California is brought by this arrival. Peace and quiet seem to have been completely restored at Panama, there having been no further outbreak at the time of the sailing of the Empire City, although it had been ascertained that a few disaffected political aspirants (Grenadians) had used the most strenuous efforts to array the blacks against the whites, a spirit of uneasiness and disquietude prevails there among the better class of Grenadians, as well as among the Americans, lest the few designing Grenadians may succeed in inducing the blacks to attack the whites.

Commodore McCauley has promised, at the request of Mr. Corwine, on behalf of the resident Americans at Panama, to dispatch a ship-of-war to that port. The government of Grenada are wholly unable to put down any outbreak that may occur between the natives and the white population.

Several Americans had died in Panama: their names were not ascertained. The place is reported comparatively healthy.

About $7,000, in gold dust and coin, was stolen from a Captain Bowman while crossing the Isthmus, on his way home from California, by the negro in charge of the mule to which the trunk containing the gold was lashed. Part of the gold was recovered.

Another gentleman, belonging to the same party with Captain Bowman, was robbed of $10,000, the half of which he succeeded in recovering.

Up to the 31st ult., the steamship Isthmus, which had been daily expected at Panama, had not arrived. The New World and West Point were supposed to be lying at quarantine at Valparaiso. Nothing had been heard of them previous to the sailing of the Empire City.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Cole, with 450 passengers, left Panama on the 30th ult. for San Francisco. The other vessels, the British bark Sarah, with 230 passengers on board, and the California, Capt. Budd, were expected to sail on the 1st or the 2d inst.

The three vessels have in all about one thousand passengers, bound for California. In consequence of the limited number of vessels in port, the rates of passage were higher than formerly.

Late from the Sandwich Islands.

By the San Francisco papers received per Falcon we have the following from the Sandwich Islands. Many persons were preparing to leave the Hawaiian kingdom for California this spring. Business was dull at the Islands. Gales have been frequent and a number of marine disasters are recorded. We give the following: Schr. Speculateur was capsized and abandoned. The crew were 26 days on the open sea on a raft and reached the Navigator Islands in a starving condition.

The brig Tuscan, bound to San Francisco, was dismasted and cargo sold at auction.

The brig Brothers sold at auction.

The *Honolulu Friend* has the following: While the whale ship Philip 1st, Capt. Woodruff was recruiting at the Marquesas Island, a boat's crew left, taking a boat. After the ship left the natives robbed them of their boat and clothing, leaving them naked on the beach.

The long-looked for clipper bark "Wm. H. Shaler" has arrived, having experienced a variety of disasters. On her passage through the Straits of Magellan, she picked up the crew (ten in number) of the American schooner Andes, belonging to New London, Ct., and landed them at Valparaiso.

The Polynesian gives an account of the shipwreck of the British bark Caroline, Capt. Perry, on the reef opposite the harbor of Honolulu. One seaman, John Wilson, was drowned.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The body of Mr. Thos. G. Brown, the clerk of the Montgomery, was recovered yesterday evening opposite Girod street. His watch, breast-pin, and key of the iron chest were found on his person. Mr. Brown was extensively known in this city, having been for many years a clerk on one of the Mobile boats. He was a great favorite both here and in Mobile, and his death has caused a deep sensation in this city. His death must have been purely accidental. His body will be removed to Mobile to-day at 10 o'clock.

HAVANA.—We are in possession of papers up to the 19th inst. inclusive. They are barren of news. The excitement from the invasion seems to have died away. Addresses of a loyal character are coming in, now the danger is over, placing money and men at the disposal of the authorities.

MISSISSIPPI.—From the returns received for Secretary of State there is little doubt of the success of Maj. Quackenboss.

Married:

On Sunday, 23d inst., by the Rev. J. J. Mallon, Dr. FRANCIS BARNES and Miss IONIA, daughter of Dr. D. S. Ball, all of this city.

Died:

June 21, in Lafayette, ANN AUCOIN, consort of Joseph C. Hills.

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

HARMONY DIVISION No. 15, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 223 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

LANE DIVISION, No. 8, at the Methodist Church, Algiers, a 9 o'clock.

Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

☞ *Wonder and Blessing of the Age—GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.*—This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

Spring and Summer Medicines EVER KNOWN.

Does not purify the whole system and strengthen the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood—a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed, within the last few years, more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 2000 children the last year or more.

3000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2000 cases of Dyspepsia;
2400 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
4000 cases of Scrofula;
1500 cases of the Liver Complaint;
2300 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
2000 cases of the throat;
1000 cases of Sick Headache;
1100 cases of the Dropsy;
6000 cases of Consumption;

And Thousands of cases of Diseases of the Blood, viz: Cancer, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, Scald Head, Tetter, Neuralgia, etc. etc., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spine Affections, etc. etc.

☞ Prepared and sold by S. P. TOWNSEND, M. D., 125 Fulton street, New York, and by the Agents for New Orleans.

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