The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1850.

Randell Hunt.

One of the numerous rumors respecting the Cabinet appointments, assigns it as an office-seeker, Randell Hunt, a relative of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet. He is spoken of as Attorney General. We do not know upon what the report rests, but we should suppose it should prove true. There are few men in the whig party of the Union than Randell Hunt, who have more claims to fill the office of Attorney General of the United States. The whig party has never discharged its duty to Mr. Hunt. He has ever been faithful to it, giving his money and money to the support of its measures and principles, and receiving in return but some proofs of gratitude and appreciation. It would sit well upon the Whig in Washington considerably if they could get some of our able lawyers among them.

From the Delta of yesterday, we copy the above well-merited compliment it pays Mr. Hunt. We concur in all it says, both of that eminent citizen and his treatment.

He has labored diligently in the whig cause, and the whig party of this State would feel highly gratified by seeing him appointed Attorney General. Louisiana never has had but one Cabinet appointment, that of Edward Livingston.

Mr. Hunt is one of the most learned civilians in the country, and he would be of great service to the Supreme Court, in the argument of the important suits going up from Louisiana and Missouri.

The same remarks will apply, with equal justice, to J. P. Benjamin. The appointment of either would equally gratify the whig party. We fear, however, that neither of these gentlemen would give up their lucrative practice here, for the costly honor of the Attorneyship.

In the distribution of these Cabinet-honors, Louisiana has claims on Mr. Fillmore. It is admitted now, by friends and foes, that the tone of public feeling in Louisiana did much to neutralize the hostility which had been excited in the South against him. That feeling in his favor sprang up in New-Orleans, and was extended through the South-west. At one time, the popularity of Gen. Taylor was thought to be not strong enough to carry through the abolitionist, Millard Fillmore. Louisiana met and repelled the charge, and the broken regiments rallied behind her position.

President Taylor could not confer a Cabinet appointment on his own State; but such objection no longer exists, and we hope Mr. Fillmore will not forget the State which stood by him in the most trying hour of his life—a State which, in proportion to its population, is the most deeply interested in the Southern question; but which refused to take any part in sectional Conventions—*a State devoted to the Union.*

THE TONE OF THE PRESS.—The tone of the Press generally, (says the NewYork Express,) since the death of the late President, like that of the public men at Washington, with here and there an exception, indicates a calm in the public mind, and we trust that nothing may occur to re-awaken that deep excitement which for so many months past has distracted and agitated, most unfavorably for the nation, all our public counsels. The sudden death of General Taylor's death seems to have made speechless the men who but yesterday were invoking anathemas upon the Union and the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Death and the grave have silenced the scatters and their censures, and in that better part of our nature, the heart and the conscience, judgement and calm reflection have taken the place of passion and strife. It is the voice of God which now speaks to us in these admonitory lessons which may give peace to the Republic and wisdom to its counsellors. We trust this dispensation of Providence will not be lost upon us. Over the grave of the lamented dead, from the services of one so eminently national in his character, and in the midst of the public grief, our hearts cannot fail to be touched with that sense of self-sacrifice and feeling of patriotism, which is so necessary to give strength and perpetuity to the Union.

RELEASE OF THE CONTOY PRISONERS.—The Evening Picayune publishes a letter from Pensacola, dated July 22d, from which we learn that the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, Com'r Randolph, arrived and came to anchor off the Navy Yard, on the 21st. She had forty-two of the Contoy prisoners on board. The rest are detained by the Spanish authorities at Havana. The prisoners will remain on board the Albany, until word is received from Washington City, what is to be done with them.

THE WEATHER.—The subject cannot be varied until the weather changes. At present the superlative degree of heat has been attained—all the "delightful breezes" which have fanned the brains of one of our cotemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Rev. Wm. Mountford, of England, has accepted the invitation given him by the First Parish Society of Gloucester, Mass., to assume its pastoral duties."

We are glad to learn that this eminent divine is to remain in this country. His Euthanasy is the most beautiful essay written on death. He strews the path to the grave with flowers. From his last work, Martyria, we made an extract last week, in which he compares women to flowers.

CHURCH IN MOURNING.—*President Fillmore.* President Fillmore listened to an eloquent sermon on Sunday, the 14th inst., at St. John's Church, Washington, from the Rev. Mr. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, who preached for Dr. Pyne. The interior of the church was hung in black, the altar and Bible were also covered, and each pillar had crape around it. The President's pew, lined throughout with black, was vacant for the first time since March, 1849, General Taylor and his family having been regular attendants.

President Fillmore has a pew in the Unitarian Church, at which he has always been a regular attendant.

N.Y. COLLECTOR.—The N. Y. Day Book says: "We learn that Mr. Maxwell is convinced that his nomination cannot be confirmed, and that he will therefore hand in his resignation. Whereupon Mr. John A. Collier will be appointed in his place."

HONORS TO THE DEAD AT CAPE MAY.—A letter from Cape May states that on the announcement of the death of President Taylor, a call was issued for a meeting on the lawn in front of Congress Hall, which was soon covered with about 4000 visitors, when the Hon. George M. Dallas pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the life, character, and public services of the illustrious deceased, eloquently tracing the military career of the hero-President, from his first essay in the late war with Great Britain, through the wretched swamps of Florida, during the distressing scenes of the Black Hawk war, and lingering most effectively upon his achievements in Mexico—graphically depicting the battle-fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista, and the storming of Monterey, and appealing to the historic pages of the past for a parallel. In conclusion, Mr. D. paid a touching tribute to his character as a husband, a father, a friend, and a man.

PROF. WEBSTER.—The Boston correspondent of the N.Y. Herald writes: "The opinion is strongly gaining ground here that Prof. Webster will be hung, unless he commits suicide. The Bostonians say that there were many circumstances suppressed at his trial and still suppressed, which would have bore heavily against him; they say that it will be for the benefit of the good order of society to hang him."

THE STATEMENT OF T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE. This statement, it appears, was drawn up by Mr. Lawrence merely for private circulation among his friends, and not intended for general publication.

EDUCATION IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.—The Baptists were, at the last accounts, laying the foundations of a college in Oregon City, upon a lot of forty acres of land. It is to be styled the Oregon City College, and is to contain a theological department. The Methodist Episcopal Church have an academy at Salem City, in Oregon, called the Oregon Institute. The buildings are excellent for the country. Rev. E. Bannister will go out to California as principal of an academy to be founded there under the patronage of the Methodist Missionary Society. In Oregon City there is a large Roman Catholic nunnery, containing a school for girls and boys.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FAMILY.—The Baltimore Sun of the 17th says: It is now said that the bereaved family intend coming early this week to Baltimore, with Mrs. Wood. It was their intention to have been at Old Point Comfort last week, and Mrs. Wood went to Washington on Saturday week, for the purpose of accompanying them, not knowing that her father was even indisposed. Last summer the family was about to start for the Springs, but were prevented by the illness of the President at Erie.

Measures have been taken by the Cincinnati authorities to suppress billiard saloons. Permitting Sunday playing was the cause of this movement.

The Tehuantepec Treaty.

We published yesterday this very important document, but had no time for examination and comment. We have since made a critical examination of its provisions, and compared them with the grant made by the Mexican Government to Mr. Garay, now held, as is generally understood, by Mr. Peter A. Hargous, of NewYork. We think if our neighbors of the Delta had not written in too great haste, they would scarcely have made the mistakes contained in their article on the subject.

The Delta calls the treaty a useless treaty, "a perfect nullity, of no more value than the calf's skin upon which it was written, or the calf's brains from which it sprung." Hard words three, neighbor, and somewhat unjust, we think, to the gentleman who represents our Government in Mexico. Robert P. Letcher is not generally considered obnoxious to the reproach of "exposing a singular want of knowledge" in public affairs. Let us see the grounds of this sweeping denunciation. They are stated by the Delta to be the absence of a provision remitting tonnage duties, and a provision for establishing a port of entry in the neighborhood of the Coatzacoalco.

Now the Delta is wrong in point of fact on both these points. For the better understanding of the subject, however, we must make a short statement of the history of the negotiation and the state of things when it was commenced. The Mexican Government had granted to Don José Garay, in 1842, the exclusive right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for a railroad or canal, and had included very valuable privileges in this concession. Several subsequent grants were made at different periods, confirmatory of the first, up to the year 1846. The Mexican War prevented action under these grants, and at its close the grantees were involved in difficulties with that Government which seemed disposed to call in question the validity of the concession, which in the mean time had become vested in Mr. Hargous. It was in this state of things that Mr. Letcher commenced his negotiation, and one of his principal objects was of course to obtain a recognition of this concession, without which, as the Delta observes, no sagacious capitalist would take a cent's worth of the stock. *This has been accomplished.* The eleventh article of the treaty expressly recognizes the existence of an outstanding privilege, and declares that "the present holder of the privilege shall give his consent to this treaty in writing."

Now as the treaty recognizes the privilege, it becomes necessary to recur to the latter in order to ascertain its terms. In the fourth article of the grant, the Mexican Government invest Garay with the power to *select* two ports, and to carry on a communication between them by steam, either by water-carriage or by railway; and by the eighth article, it is said that "the Government shall have the right of appointing the custom-house officers which it may see fit in the ports, but only for the purpose of recovering the duties of importation and exportation upon articles which do not come and go merely for the purpose of transport, and for preventing smuggling—and in no case shall they interfere in the collection of transport dues, nor in the collection of freights, *lighterage, or tonnage, or of any other class of dues, for none shall be payable by vessels loading or unloading for the transport of effects,* as long as the communication shall belong to the grantees."

It is thus perfectly clear that the treaty and grant together provide for the establishment of two *free* ports—ports entirely free from every species of imposition from the Government, and where there will not be even a custom-house officer, except to receive duties on goods intended for the interior of Mexico. But all goods in transit are absolutely free of any charge. We have more to say on this interesting subject, but our article is getting too long for this hot weather, and we shall, in a subsequent number, revert to some other details of the treaty, in connection with the comments of our friends of the Bulletin.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE COMPROMISE.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated the 17th, says:

The Senators in favor of the compromise bill, have agreed to adopt Mr. Foote's amendments, which fix the thirty-fourth parallel as the northern boundary of Texas, and fill the blank with ten millions. It also makes the California boundary thirty-five. The bill may be laid on the table by one vote, but will pass during the session.

Many of the Philadelphia churches have been arrayed in mourning for Gen. Taylor.

The Homestead Exemption Act, which passed the New Hampshire House, has been defeated in the Senate.

Garibaldi, the hero of the Roman Republic, is expected to arrive in New York in a few days. It is intended to give him a public reception.

Mr. J. B. Gough has received from the ladies of Detroit, a handsome purse containg one hundred and thirty-five dollars in gold.

Strakosch has produced a new opera called La Regina di Napoli, which is to be produced next season at NewYork, with Truffi as the heroine.

Sweden is producing all the nightingales. M'lle Henrietta Nissen, a countrywoman of Jenny Lind, is rapidly rising to distinction as a singer—a second Jenny Lind.

In Boston the number of deaths for the week ending the 13th was 54, of which 22 were children under five years; died of cholera 1; small pox 3; consumption 10.

Advices have been received at New York from St. Domingo. The difficulties between the Haytien and St. Domingo governments will be finally settled by treaty. The coffee crops are promising.

Vincent Wallace is rusticating at Newport, where he divides his time between piscatory sports and composition. He is busy writing several operas for the English boards.

They have taken to counterfeiting paper money in California. Nearly three hundred dollars lithographed counterfeit tens on the Cayuga county Bank were received in New York as a remittance per steamer Philadelphia.

A new Scandinavian Church, in Chicago, is completed. The church is connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the members are Swedes and Norwegians. The services are in Scandinavian and English.

Rev. Dr. Achilli has written a letter to Rev. Dr. Baird, promising to visit this country, as soon as the Church for Italians shall have gained a foothold in London, and obtained a minister whom he could leave in his stead. In this letter occurs the following sentence: "Romans who are desirous to be Christians are, as a consequence, Republicans."

GEORGIA.—The Huntsville Register says: "The crops have greatly improved within the last three weeks. Cotton has been stimulated to a too rapid growth by the constant rains. Corn looks fair, and promises an average yield."

GREAT DISPATCH.—The letters by the steamer Atlantic were delivered in Paris in twelve days after leaving NewYork—an expedition never before attained even by the aid of acknowledged powerful steamers and no small amount of enterprise.

L'ESULE ITALANO—(*The Italian Exile*)—is the title of a new Italian paper which has just been started in New York. Its editor is signor Torrecelli, late a Capuchin Monk of Genova, who became a convert to the Republican party, and was obliged to leave Italy.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—We are indebted to Mr. John Spalding, of this place, for the following interesting particulars of a singular phenomenon that took place at Two Heart River, about seventy miles above this place, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. About eleven o'clock in the day of about the 18th ultimo, Mr. Spalding's attention was attracted by a slight agitation of the water near the shore, and very soon he saw, with surprise, the land suddenly rising out of the water, a few rods from the shore, and within a stone's throw of himself. The beach opposite was also raised up, at the same time, to the height of twelve feet.

The new island is round, and about one hundred and fifty feet in circumference, and is raised above the water six feet, and the rise on the beach, which is wide at this place, is of about the same size, and looks like a hillock of sand. The new island was at first covered with sand and pebbles, like the bottom of the Lake, but the waves have dashed over it, and washed it down to a black clay. The water was about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had passed over the same spot not five minutes before its formation.

A few rods from the beach, back on the rise of ground, a great depression of the earth took place, as remarkable as the upheaving in the water. A circular spot of ground, some fifty rods in circumference, covered with trees, was suddenly sunk down to the depth of twenty feet below the surface.

No agitation of the earth, or shock, or noise, took place, and the cause must have been much less powerful than the internal convulsions of the earth that usually accompany such phenomena; and still it is worthy the notice and consideration of geologists and scientific inquirers after truth.—*Lake Superior Journal, July 2.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

Latest News from California--Another Terrible Conflagration in San Francisco--More than three hundred houses burnt--From Three to Five Millions of Property Destroyed!

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene, commanding, arrived at her wharf at about 9 o'clock last night. She left Chagres on the 12th inst. and Havana on the 21st. By her arrival we are placed in possession of California dates to the 15th of June, fifteen days later than heretofore received.

We are indebted to the kind attentions of Mr. Samuel Havens, a passenger on the Falcon, for San Francisco and Panama papers of the latest dates.

The following is the list of passengers brought to this port:

R. Humphreys, A. C. Labatt, J. P. L. Mary, J. H. Ewen, J. W. Sidwell, J. L. Sewell, Jos. Patten, Jos. Yates, W. M. Brakenridge, Col. Montague, A. B. Eason, Keating, E. C. Wiggins, F. Lasseur, G. A. Costa, A. K. Blanchard, W. S. Goff, J. D. Patrick, Robt. Martin, W. H. Lee, Sam'l Watson, Harris, Davis, Fry, J. C. Wilbur, E. Mallory, Col. Smoot, R. M. Boyd, J. B. Mathews, Jno. Stewart, Col. Montgomery, R. G. Beale, J. M. Hubbard, M. Davis, J. E. McMurray, J. C. Cooper, G. Saunders, N. M. Babbett, C. F. Mathews, Ja's Evans, Jno. Smith, A. G. Arnold, G. B. King, McWilliams, E. Burighten, W. J. Moffin, J. H. Singleton, L. B. Stone, E. Fontain, J. W. Parrott, M. Mohn, L. Dacoumel, J. A. Mawson, G. Mason, E. N. Gardner, L. L. Mullen, M. Raney, A. Morey.

The San Francisco papers are filled with accounts of another awful conflagration which visited that apparently devoted city on the 14th of June, being the third within the last six months. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at between *three and five millions of dollars!* The district, made bare by the fire of the 4th of May, since then covered by newly erected buildings, is again laid waste! So general and great is the suffering that the city is considered in a bankrupted condition. Two-thirds of the wealthiest portion of it is said to have been consumed. What people, besides the indomitable Californians, could bear up and still push forward against such repeated and terrible disasters! We are glad to perceive that banking house of Burgoyne & Co. has again escaped unscathed.

Measures were being taken to prevent the erection of any more framed buildings within the city limits.

A large number of persons are mentioned as having acted in the most commendable manner in their attempts to arrest the flames; amongst whom we notice Col. Jack Hayes, to whom the highest praise is awarded.

The following estimate, of the individual losses, may be considered as nearly accurate as it is possible to determine:

Mellus, Howard & Co., extensive commission merchants, and large owners of real estate, $200,000.
Finley, Johnson & Co., commission merchants, $50,000.
J. L. Dennison, agent for Lafelotte; $10,000.
Osborn & Brannan, dealers in China goods, $20,000; Mr. Samuel Brannan, of this firm, also lost $50,000 of his individual property, principally in buildings.
Cooke, Baker & Co., commission merchants, $20,000.
Macondray & Co., commission merchants, $20,000.
S. H. Williams & Co., commission merchants and large importers of China goods, $30,000.
Rambach & Co., importers, are losers to the amount of $100,000.
Per Company, $5,000.
Taffe & Co., dry goods dealers, $20,000.
Sanches, Brothers & Co., real estate owners, $80,000.
Simmons, Little & Co., commission merchants, $30,000; G. D. Beach, $20,000; Van Dyke & Belden, $20,000; D. Gibbs, $15,000; Baker & Drake, $5000; Cook, Widmer & Co., $10,000; Bell, Brewster, Fitzgerald & Bush, $15,000; McDonald & Co., $10,000; J. N. Coughlin, $15,000; Mc. Berrien, $20,000; E. Vandewort, $1000; J. Sharp, $10,000; Lambert & Co., $10,000; D. McKee, $20,000; A. Cavallion, $30,000; V. Fauvrette, $2000; Payson & Hart, $40,000; Charles Oates, $2000; Stevens, Drake & Co., $1000; Merchants' Hotel, $2000; Treadwell & Co., $12,000; J. Devar & Co., $2,000; L. Monderay, $2,000; Sansomite House, $3,000; Yeomans, Collard & Co., $2,000; Herman, Jacobi & Co., $5,000; W. H. Lessee, $4,000; Pansley, $2,000; United States Hotel, $3,000; S. A. & J. G. Richards, $3,000; New York House, $1,500; Dr. Rabe & Co., $45,000; Harris & Pastoe, $10,000; Mack & Co., $15,000; Poche & Dupenne, $5,000; Lecomte & Barlowe, $15,000; W. C. Keys, $2,000; Clay Street House, $4,000; Grotto, $2,000; Hawkes, Parker & Co., $8,000; Buckley & Morse, $4,000; New York Hat, $3,000; J. Riley, $4,000; F. M. Co., $10,000; Whitehall, $7,000; Pollard and Randall, $9,000; Hawley & Sterling, $5,000; R. Meacham, $15,000; J. Bunn & Co., $32,000; Kelly & Hawkins, $3,000; Kelly & Hawkins, $3,000; Capt. Loco, $30,000; Simons, Field, Bates & Co., $3,000; Oliver & Delvechio, painters, Sacramento street, $1,000; Swift & Bunker, $3,000; Swift & Bunker, $3,000; Weiss & Pierce, merchants, $5,000; H. Wolmuder Vondermelen & Co., $2,000; Hornsbeam & Scantlin, shipping merchants, $2,000; Hinds, Hayes & Co., $1,000; W. H. Jones, auctioneer, $1,500; Collins, Cushman & Co., $2,000; Mme. Figar, $3,000; Wielman & Greene, $15,000; Freeman & Co., $2,000; Hoxie & Reed, $2,000; Hoxie & Vasault & Co., merchants, $5,000; James King of William, banker, $2,000; D. G. Brown, $10,000; Everett & Co., agents Empire City Line Steamers, (loss not ascertained) Thomas K. Battelle, $1,500; Charles Eisard, $1,500; J. L. Riddle & Co., auctioneers, about $2,500; Livingston & Wells, Wissak & Simmons, Moss & Herick, Bulling & Thomas, Dangan, Moore & Pendergrast, Stevens, Drake & Co., Stephen Sayran, Lambert & Co., R. H. Taylor & Co., W. H. Davis, and a number of others, whose losses, added to the above, make a number of individuals whose losses, amounting to less than a thousand dollars, are not enumerated.

Printing materials valued at $8,000, belonging to Mr. Connery of New York, if not insured, and intended for the new whig paper, were destroyed.

The Journal of Commerce office is in ruins, and the proprietors, Messrs. Herbert & Robinson, were severe sufferers thereby. They were also burned out by the fire last month.

New discoveries of gold have been made near San José. The mines are situated in a range of low hills lying in the valley of San José, between the Contra Costa and coast ranges of mountains four or five miles above Pueblo. The gold is found in the form of ore. Several specimens have been assayed, the highest essay yielding 87½ cents to the pound—the lowest about 25 cents. A company from San Francisco have purchased the mining right, and are commencing extensive operations with machinery, etc.

A line of superb coaches, manufactured at Springfield, Mass., have been placed on the road from San Francisco to the Capital, San José.

Thomas Wakelin attempted to commit suicide in San Francisco on the 14th. He stated that he had a wife and three children in a starving condition, and that he *could not obtain employment!*

The markets, of course, will feel the effects of the late conflagration. Many articles had already advanced. The Daily Herald of the 15th says it will take some time to ascertain this; in the mean while there is an indisposition to sell such articles as barley, claret, bricks, etc., unless at an advance.

Summary of News.

[From the San Francisco Herald of June 17.]

The news from the mines is of such a nature as to prove that there will be a greater quantity of gold dug out this Summer than ever. We scarcely by know which valley, the San Joaquin or the Sacramento, has sent out the richest specimens; but the gold comes in sufficient quantities to prove that there was but little extravagance in the assertion that the ore is inexhaustible. It has been found, too, as far north as Oregon, and as far south as the mountains near Los Angeles. There appears to be a ridge of gold-bearing quartz running the whole length of the country almost north and south. The ore has been found richer in the mountains of Los Angeles than even in the mines of Mariposa. We have seen large masses from both localities. As found in the former place, it will require the employment of science and machinery—the one to direct operations, the other for grinding the rock—and with these two agents engaged, it will afford—from the immense quantity that exists—sufficient employment and compensation to three-fourths, at least, of all the surplus labor of the United States.

It will be seen by our commercial report, the accuracy of which may be relied upon, that business has been drooping for some time past in all our principal cities. In Stockton, the merchants ascribe this depression, in some measure, to the operation of the law requiring foreigners to purchase licenses. The law was, as might be expected, extremely unpopular among that class of miners; latterly they have become more reconciled to its operation, and have, in most instances, we believe, returned to their work. The law will become a nullity as soon as the act of Congress admitting California into the Union shall become officially known to our State authorities.

The recent murder of the Glanton party by the Yumas, at the mouth of the Gila, has caused an order to issue for a detachment of U. S. troops to proceed to that point for the protection of emigrants, and for the punishment of the murderers. Capt. Lyon has also proceeded to the head waters of the Sacramento to investigate the particulars of Capt. Warner's murder in November last.

Our readers in the United States will be interested in the position recently assumed by the people of San Francisco in relation to the acts of their rulers. It will be seen that the citizens are determined to have a pure and healthy administration of their affairs. Indeed, notwithstanding the sad catastrophe which has just occurred, we can only congratulate ourselves that a better order of things is dawning upon our city. Hitherto, in the eager pursuit of business, the framing and the administration of the laws were neglected by those most interested. It has at length become apparent that the very life of business depends on the soundness of the law and its administration. Hereafter the watchfulness of the people will secure the honesty of their servants.

The arrival of the Tennessee is hourly expected. The intelligence from the United States is looked for with great anxiety.

GOLD ON FEATHER RIVER.—The steamer El Dorado, which came down last night, brings the intelligence that the greatest excitement prevails on Feather River, in consequence of the discovery of a vast bed of gold-bearing quartz, said to exceed in quantity and richness even the specimens from the mountains of Los Angelos.

From the Sacramento Transcript, June 11.

FROM THE SOUTHERN MINES.—A friend, Mr. Henry Prior, has just returned to this city from the southern mines, where he has been digging the past winter. He dug two months in the Mariposa diggings, without meeting with much success. Those who have passed the winter there, he thinks, have generally fallen in debt for a part of their expenses. A company of eleven men were the most fortunate he saw. They struck a rich place, and in one day took out nineteen ounces of gold, in small lumps, besides finding a large piece of gold blended with quartz, weighing seven pounds. After this they had very little encouragement.

Mr. P. left the Mariposa diggings about six weeks ago, and went to Rattle Snake Creek, one of the tributaries of the Tuolumne. He found the miners at this stream doing a fair business—averaging from ten to twelve dollars per day. About five hundred were at work, half of whom he thinks were Mexicans. The tax collectors had given the foreigners notice, that they would soon be required to purchase licenses for digging, and this had induced them to send a deputation to San Jose, to wait on the Governor, and request government to reduce the tax about to be levied upon them. Mr. P. thinks the tax will generally be collected from the foreigners in that section, although many declared that they would not submit to it.

Mr. P. prospected quite extensively in the Mariposa and Tuoolomne diggings, but the richest he found were on Rattle Snake Creek. From what he has seen, and from all he has been able to learn, he judges that miners have generally only made enough to pay their expenses in the principal diggings he has visited. He occasionally heard of monster lumps being found, but no regular yield could be calculated upon. A large portion of the diggers throughout that portion of the mines, are foreigners. Provisions are very cheap, and all kinds of trade dull.

Mr. P. is an old miner. He spent the last season in the Feather and Yuba river mines, and after having, as he thinks, thoroughly tried the southern diggings, he again returns to the field of his former labors. He says he went south after lumps, and not having succeeded in his object, he will now go where he knows there is plenty of the dust.

On his way to this city, the Calavaras, Mokelumne and Cosumnes, were the principal streams crossed by Mr. Pryor. They are still high, and falling very slowly, if at all.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.—The Sacramento Transcript of the 12th inst. says: A gentleman who came down from Weaverville, on Monday last, states that about forty emigrants arrived at that place on Saturday, who have come from Missouri this Spring by the Carson route. This party left Independence about the first of April, and came with pack mules. After they had been on their journey about ten days, they passed some six hundred teams, which had started on the journey before them. In crossing the mountains, the company often found the snow from fifteen to thirty feet deep, but it was so closely packed that the mules' feet only made a slight impression on it.

The company arrived are all in good health, and it appears that they chose the best season to perform their journey. The animals are reported in good condition, and generally have been in good grazing. This accounts for the short time spent on the way. The average distance traveled per diem, is over thirty miles. It is probable that last year's experience by emigrants on the overland route will be the means of preventing much suffering this season, as those who follow the example of the former will set out, knowing the difficulties they will have to encounter, and be prepared to meet them.—*Pacific News.*

FOREIGN MINERS' TAX.—The Supreme Court yesterday refused to grant a "peremptory mandamus" commanding the Judge of the Fifth Judicial District to issue a writ of *quo warranto* against L. A. Besançon to show by what authority he exercised the office of "Collector of Licenses to Foreign Miners" for the county of Tuolumne, but in its stead granted an "Alternative Mandamus" to issue a writ of *quo warranto*, or to show cause within thirty days wherefore he shall not, and that notice of said mandamus be given to L. A. Besançon.—*Pacific News.*

A correspondent of the Alta California, writing from Stockton, under date of June 12, says:

"I have just received an account of a serious affray which occurred last week, near the Tuolumne, between the whites and Indians. It appears that a settler named Savage, who has control over a tribe of Indians near Rattle Snake Creek, south of the Tuolumne, not far from Jacksonville, went with his Indians to where the miners were at work on the creek, and, being drunk, got into a quarrel with a man, well known in the mines, named Rose. Savage rode round in a threatening manner, flourishing a long knife or sword, and, angry words having passed, he closed upon Rose—whereupon his Indians rushing in and joining in the fight. The two leaders fell mortally wounded, two Indians were killed, and others on both sides were wounded. The Indians, it is said, were driven from the ground. The Indians drove the whites from other points, or, at least, the whites left some exposed situations, where they numbered but a few, and at last accounts were preparing for renewed hostilities. These are the only particulars I have received. The news came by Huntington's Express, last evening."

On the 7th inst. new diggings, which are said to be extremely rich and extensive, were discovered in a plain on the north branch of Woods's Creek, about two miles and a half north of the town of Sonora. The gold lies very deep, but every hole that had had been sunk had yielded well."

Allen Thompson, from Arkansas, was murdered on the night of the 7th ult. in his tent, on Jackson Creek, near the Mokelumne River.

The Alta California of the 15th inst. says: A gentleman of this city, who left here in the Carolina, on the 23d ult., and returned on Friday evening last, from Oregon, tells us that the gold excitement among a certain number of persons in the vicinity of Portland and Astoria was, on the 1st inst. very great, growing out, as he says, of a report, which seems to be somewhat authenticated, of the discovery of rich placers in the valley near Portland.

The discovery was made by some of the Stokan tribe of Indians, who brought large quantities of the metal to Astoria, where they purchased clothing and trinkets. They were interrogated as to the locality of the placers by a man named Lewis, who, from the fact of having once officiated as as priest among the tribe, still exercised much influence, and succeeded in obtaining the desired information. Lewis started with the Indians, and soon after sent word to Astoria to Gen. Adien, confirming the story of the Indians, and desiring various persons to follow him without delay.

Deaths in California.

June 12, on board bark Stratford, in the harbor of San Francisco, Wm. Bartlett, of New-York city.
July 9, in Sacramento City, of typhus fever, JOHN A. SHELBY, formerly of Dallas county, Texas.
July 8, Capt. RUFUS MARDEN, of schooner Maryland.

From the Isthmus.

The Panama Echo states that tickets for the Oregon from San Francisco, sold on the 6th inst., for $600 for cabin, and $400 for steerage.

The 4th was celebrated with due honors.

As Mr. Vale, of Florida, was proceeding on his way on the Cruces road, he was robbed of all he possessed and left for dead. He was found the next morning, and taken back to Cruces, in a dying state. Mr. Vale has since been removed to Panama, and, it is stated, will recover.

The steamer West Point has arrived at Panama.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A letter received at Nantucket from San Francisco, says: There are thousands here from Nantucket and elsewhere, who would give all they possess to be placed back where they came from. Still, fresh crowds are landing every day. There has been hitherto a great lack of females here, but at this time there are shiploads of them arriving from Sidney. I have seen them sold to any one who would pay their passage and take them off the landing. There are about 450 sail of vessels lying in port, jostling each other and making work for the spar-makers and lawyers.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—Chancellor Walworth, it seems, is not empowered by the Supreme Court to make any decision in the Wheeling bridge case. He is merely appointed "as a commissioner of the Court, to take such further proofs in the cause as the counsel for the respective parties may see fit to produce before him, at such time or times, and at such place or places, as he may appoint, on the application of the counsel of either party, due notice being given of the time and place of the taking of said proofs."

The testimony thus taken before Chancellor Walworth is to be reported by him to the Court at its next session, when the question as to the obstruction or non-obstruction will be finally decided by the Court.

THE COMPROMISE.—"Ion" of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington under date of the 16th, says: In case the bill fails, Mr. Clay, according to the rumor above mentioned, is to bring forward the Executive plan. It is simply to offer a bill establishing the territorial governments, and embracing a settlement of the Texas question, and after this is disposed of, to bring forward a separate bill for the admission of California. So, if the friends of California will not take Mr. Clay's bill, they will have a long road to travel before they can bring her into the Union. If the measures have not sufficient strength united, they will be still weaker when separated.

There were 277 deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending the 13th, of which number 211 were children, and 66 adults; died of cholera 2; cholera morbus 2; cholera infantum 66; dysentery 18; consumption 19; scarlet fever 12.

Interesting from Mexico.

Two or three days since we gave a few items of intelligence, taken from Vera Cruz papers. The Mobile papers have since published translations from Mexican papers of much interest. We make use of a portion of them:

In the City of Mexico, says the Trait d'Union, from the 25th June, at which date we ceased our daily report, to the 2d of July, the total number of cases has been 2008; deaths 1234. It will hence be perceived that we have had 286 cases of cholera each day, and of that number 176 have died. We had hoped that the plague was disappearing, but within two days past it has recommenced its work of death, and is more horrible than ever. We advise ill persons to be particularly cautious. From the first appearance of the cholera until the 2d of July, there have been 15,000 cases and 6400 deaths. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we can assure our friends of the truth of our report.

At Puebla it has never assumed its most terrible form.

Private letters say it has disappeared from Guanajuato, also from Queretaro. It is now raging upon the Mexican Gulf. Jalapa, Orizaba and Vera Cruz have just entered the fierce ordeal of suffering and death. The city authorities of Vera Cruz are acting in a most commendable manner. They have opened Hospitals, and urged the sick to seek them; but the antipathy felt by the poor of all nations toward Hospitals, prevents the possibility of great benefits being derived from them. The miserable creatures will suffer till life in almost extinct, and then their relatives will take them in a dying state to the hospital.

It has been urged upon the authorities that the "Bells of Death" shall not toll, as is the custom in Catholic countries. The effect upon the sick, of this dismal sound, is often fatal.

The Trait d'Union contains a list of the French inhabitants who have died in the capital, also a long list of the other foreigners who have fallen victims to the "terrible Azote," styled by many "Asiatic cholera." On the 7th Mr. Thorn, son of the NewYork millionaire, and husband of the celebrated Signora Barili Thorn, Italian opera singer, lost his only child, Henriette Thorn, after an illness of a few hours.

The political horizon of Mexico seems enwrapt in clouds. Hope of its future grandeur is fast deserting the hearts of the people. The dismissal of Senor Gutierres from his post of Minister of Finance meets with hearty disapprobation. He had been replaced for the present by Senor Lacunza, Minister of Foreign Relations. Gutierres made some astounding developments regarding the state of the treasury. He is said to have been dismissed because he was too honest to become the tool of ambitious men.

ROBBING OF THE DILIGENCE AND TRAIN.—We are informed that the Diligences between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico have been robbed near Rio Frio, and the passengers stripped of all their money. The robbers changed their usual mode of attack, for they fired from the forest upon the Diligence, and then rushed upon them. The conductor was killed.

The train of wagons or Arrieros were attacked in a similar manner. One merchant was robbed of $10,000 worth of merchandise, which will ruin him completely.

Henry Herz, the Californian artiste, has become terrified at the fearful Azote, which spares neither talent nor beauty, and has determined to proceed from San Blas to Panama, and then visit Guayaquil and Lima. Herz will, however, return to Mexico ere he seeks his native land. He will return laden with honors and with golden sands.

An accomplice in the murder of Canado has been arrested. Aoiles is still in prison, but there seems very little disposition to bring him to punishment. Justice is a very blind Goddess in Mexico.

A YANKEE IDEA.—The Pioneer has just reached Vera Cruz, en route for California. However singular it may appear, she sails on the water and travels on the land. From Vera Cruz she sails to Guazacoalcos, and ascends the river as high as possible, then she is put upon *wheels*, which are stowed away in the hold at present. She thus proceeds to the Pacific, where she enters her native element and sails for San Francisco. There are no other people on earth but the indomitable Yankee nation, who would ever have thought of reaching the placid Pacific by these means. Viva les Yankis!

From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Portland, Capt. Boehner, we have Galveston dates to the 20th inst. We take the following from the Civilian:

"Public meetings in relation to the state of affairs in Santa Fe have been held in a number of the western counties. The determination not to yield our rights in that quarter without a struggle, or a consideration, are universal; but opinions are divided in regard to a sale to the United States. Many persons express themselves as in favor of the measure, and many as bitterly opposed to it in any shape. The politicians are generally opposed, but the great majority of the people are yet unescited, and quietly awaiting the result of the action of Congress and the meeting of the Legislature."

Mr. Albert Stein, of Mobile, has arrived in Galveston, and is engaged in surveying the route for the Galveston and Brazos canal.

An ugly affair took place at Fredericksburg a short time since. A drunken soldier went to the store of Messrs. Hunter & Lockwood and demanded liquor, which was refused him. He then attacked one of the proprietors with a knife, and was shot down. The other soldiers stationed there, then attacked and burnt the store and its contents, but the owners escaped without bodily injury.

The crops of Middle and Western Texas, according to the last accounts, promise a much better yield than they did a month ago. Corn and cane are as good as can be desired, and in many places cotton promises a fair average crop. It is later than usual, and therefore has an increased risk to encounter from the worm. Nothing but warm dry weather is necessary to insure a fine crop.

At Washington, Mr. John Walker, a son of Dr. Walker, of that county, has been killed by lightning. The Houston Telegraph says:

The Indians of Texas, have been so unsuccessful in their forays East of the Rio Grande, that they seem to be disposed to make up for their losses by ravaging the Mexican settlements. Large bodies of Cammanches and other Indians of Texas, have recently been committing depredations at Guerrero, Mier, and other places on the West side of the Rio Grande. The poor inhabitants being unprotected by the Government, and unable to protect themselves, are driven almost to despair.

An affray took place near the mouth of Cany, between J. W. Hill, and Dr. J. L. Seward, in which the latter was severely, if not fatally wounded from a rifle shot by the hands of the former.

The Galveston News of the 20th contains a long letter from Gov. Bell of Texas, to the Representatives and Senators of that State in Congress, upon the Santa Fé question. He insists on the rights of Texas to the territory. He says that the General Government, "instead of exercising parental care and vigilance over the interest of the youngest member of the confederacy, has stepped forward with the confident, supercilious air of power, erecting herself into an umpire, claiming privileges and benefits appertaining to Texas from the dear-