The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

On our First Page will be found "A String of Items;" *on our Fourth Page, Poetry, etc.*

The Tehuantepec Route.—Report of the Committee.—We lay before our readers this morning, to the exclusion of other matter, the able, elaborate, and most satisfactory report of the Tehuantepec Committee to the people of New Orleans. It contains all the information on this important subject that can be desired by the most inquisitive, and will be read with great satisfaction. We trust we shall soon see a large public meeting of our fellow citizens to take measures for carrying into effect speedily the recommendations and suggestions of the Committee.

The Pacific.—The new and splendid United States mail steamship Pacific, Captain, Nathaniel Jarvis, arrived here about ten o'clock yesterday morning from New York via Havana. She is decidedly one of the most splendid specimens of naval architecture we have ever seen, her performances affording good grounds for the assertion. She is without doubt, the fastest steamship afloat, and the fact was the more surprising to us, when we found that she is propelled by one vertical beam engine of only 300 horse power. The greatest perfection both in the model of the vessel and in the construction of the engine, must have been attained, to procure so great speed with so little power. Of course the power of the Pacific's engine is much more direct, than that of either the Georgia's or Ohio's, but there is still a vast difference, in power and proportionate speed. The Pacific's engine is capable of making twenty-five revolutions per minute, but she was not put to her speed during the passage from New York. She made the run from Havana to the Balize in fifty-three hours, against a heavy norther, nearly all the way. Her machinery was constructed at the "Archimedes Foundry" of Mr. H. R. Dunham, New York, and it is certainly a beautiful specimen of its kind. She has a fifty-six inch cylinder with ten feet stroke; twenty-eight feet diameter of wheel. Her dimensions are, 235 feet length, 39 feet six inches beam, and 18 feet depth of hold; rating 1200 tons Custom-house measurement. She has two boilers, 27 feet long and nine feet wide.

The internal arrangements are on the most modern and improved plan, combining comfort with elegance, and with gentlemanly commander and officers, must prove popular wherever she goes. We believe she is to be sent to the Pacific in two or three months.

We subjoin a list of her officers:

Nathaniel Jarvis, commander; O. V. Hollenbeck, purser; Dr. William Valentine, surgeon; P. Jarvis, first officer; W. R. Kendall, second officer; S. G. Turso, third officer; James King, chief engineer; E. Mott, first assistant; R. Burhaber, second assistant; O. W. Bentley, steward.

We are glad to announce the arrival yesterday of that Prince of Dry Goods men—King of Gravier street. We understand he is hard at work preparing for the opening of a splendid stock. So ladies look out in a few days for a proclamation from the *Palace* in the columns of the Crescent. King is a rare fellow, buys cheap, and, we are told by those who pretend to know, sells as cheap as any body.

We acknowledge the courtesies of the officers of the steamers Oregon and Fanny Smith.

Entire Stock of a Dry Goods Store.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods and fancy articles, which will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. Beckett & Taylor, No. 66 Gravier street, by J. B. Blache, auctioneer.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of our friend, W. W. Thompson, No. 4 Chartres street. As we passed his store last evening we were tempted to look in to take a glance at his new stock. We discovered that a great number of ladies had seen his advertisement in the Crescent, and were there in force so great that they could not be promptly attended to. So much for advertising in the Crescent, which we believe is read by more people than any. Thompson's store is too small for his business, and we advise him to get a larger one immediately. He can better afford to lose the rent of the one he is now in, than remain in it. Holmes, Brady, Simpson, and Mallard are also reaping the benefits of advertising in the Crescent. Their stores are also crowded with customers.

White and Morgan are opening splendid stocks of stationery and new books. No one can fail to be suited who will call on either of them. We invite attention to their advertisements in another column. Those who call on them will not only get what they want at the cheapest rates, but will subscribe for the Crescent in gratitude for the notice, if they do not already take it.

Call and See.—Persons in want of good clothing, would do well to visit the establishment of Mr. Hammitt, No 19 St. Charles street. By late arrivals from the North, his stock of goods has been made very complete. See advertisement.

By an oversight, the following communication, from Dr. Wozencraft, was not published on Saturday morning, as we intended it should have been:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1850.

Messrs Editors—In your paper of yesterday, I noticed in the reported speech of Mr. Soulé a foul aspersion on California, and on the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of that State. Mr. Soulé said:

"Thus our relations stood, when a handful of adventurers, urged on by the Government at Washington, erected California into a State, with the Wilmot Proviso in the Constitution. A handful of adventurers seized on a Territory, four-fifths of which they had never set foot upon—four-fifths of which they had never seen."

Now the only notice I was disposed to take of this rhodomontade, was to laugh at it, for the whole speech as reported seemed more like the ranting of a "Red Republican," than the discourse of a U. S. Senator, but my constituents and former colleagues in California may think differently.

They might also think that as I was in New Orleans at the time this remarkable self sacrifice was promulgated to the world, (coming as it did from the lips of a U. S. Senator) I should, on their behalf, as well as my own, take some notice of it.

In this light, reluctant as I am to place myself before the public, in this, or any other conspicuous position, I feel it an imperative duty to defend myself and friends from slander, and in the discharge of this duty, I shall never shrink, let the danger come from "lightning eyes," or any other source. In relation to the first charge, "A handful of adventurers urged on by the Government," etc., I must say that the assertion is false, and that it was made either from malicious motives, or from profound ignorance of the history of California; and it is passing strange to me, how any man occupying the position of Mr. Soulé could have the effrontery to make the assertion. He may have labored under the impression that a great misstatement, well "gilded," could be crammed down the throats of the American people as easily as though it was the most wholesome truth; but he will see long because convinced that a more thorough knowledge of American character will be beneficial to him. By those who are at all acquainted with the subject, the foul assertion and its author will be treated with the contempt they deserve.

The charge in regard to the Wilmot Proviso is equally contemptible. The men who framed the Constitution of California were honest and patriotic American citizens, and the only motives which actuated them were the future welfare of the young State for which they were providing laws.

A hundred thousand true American citizens are by this accidental Senator, and would-be great man, denounced as a *handful of adventurers*, who seized on a Territory so boundless that *four-fifths* of it has never been seen by them. Leaving honesty of purpose out of the question, I have a better opinion of Mr. Soulé's general knowledge, than to believe he did not know himself to be making a gross misstatement, when he uttered the language quoted. He had but to look over the printed proceedings of the California State Convention, to learn that a large number of the members of that body had been for many years citizens of California—many of them before it was acquired by the United States, and all of whom fought and bled for their adopted home. Many of them were born on the soil, and all had a much better knowledge of the country and her wants, than this boasting traducer, and permit me to say in conclusion, that they all acted with a singleness of purpose and fidelity which met with the warm approbation of their constituents.

Yours, OLIVER M. WOZENCRAFT.

Pennsylvania Election.—The political complexion of the State Senate is still in doubt. The House will be composed of 63 democrats and 36 whigs.

The present whig member of Congress from the 7th (Chester co.) district, (Jesse C. Dickey,) is defeated for re-election, by Dr. J. A. Morrison, dem., who has 70 majority.

Gilmore, dem., and not Taylor, whig, is elected in the 24th district. Wright, dem., it is reported, has beaten Fuller, whig, in the 11th district, 34 votes.

The delegation will probably stand 15 democrats to 9 whigs, a gain of 7 for the democrats.

Ohio Election.—Reports from Ohio are now that in the 34 Congressional district, Nelson Barrere, whig, is chosen, instead of E. M. Ellsbury, dem. Also, that P. Van Trump, whig, has beaten E. B. Old, dem., in the 9th district. These districts are now represented by democratic members.

There seems still to be some doubt about the election of Chas. Sweetzer, dem., in the 10th district.

The Ohio River.—At Louisville, on the evening of the 11th, the river was about at a stand, with 3 feet 11 inches water in the canal. The weather is clear.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Fifteen Days Later From California.

The steamship Pacific, Lieutenant Jarvis, Commander, from NewYork 11th instant, and Havana 18th, with 182 passengers from Chagres, 21 from Havana, and 98 from NewYork, arrived here this morning, bringing a full mail from California and all the Pacific ports, besides a large quantity of the precious *metal* by the passengers.

There is little news of importance by this arrival. The San Francisco Herald says:

"The intelligence from the mines is encouraging. The bullion is being dug out in large quantities and the regular mining operations are rewarded with a success scarcely anticipated. The Mariposa mines are being worked scientifically, and with the happiest results. The surface mining has also turned out generally profitable, although, in some of the ravines and water-courses, where abundance of gold was looked for, nothing has been found. Such places are however few, and there is every reason to believe, that for the next three months, a great deal of gold will be dug out.

"The squatter excitement has altogether subsided, and it is probable there will be no further disturbance on that question. Theatricals are coming into vogue in this city. We have at present four places of amusement—Robinson & Evrard's Dramatic Museum, Rowe's Circus, the Italian Theatre, (opened on Thursday night by Signor Rossi,) and Dr. Colyer's Model Artists."

Monetary Excitement.—We regret that our columns to-day must contain the announcement of the assignment of Henry M. Nagle, one of the oldest of our bankers. This, in connection with the other stoppages and assignments which have recently been made, caused quite a panic yesterday, and there was a general run upon all those having money on deposit. The first run commenced on Thursday, and was confined almost entirely to the banking-house of James King, of William. The drafts on that banker were very heavy on that day. On Friday, very little was drawn from him, the tide having set against Messrs. Burgoyne & Co. and Henry M. Nagle, and continued all that day. On Saturday morning, at six o'clock, Mr. Nagle's doors remained closed, while the other houses opened. *He had suspended.*

The consequence was an immediate rush to Burgoyne & Co., James King, of William, and Wells & Co. Depositors drew very freely from the two former, who paid out as fast as possible, converting all hands into paying tellers. There was not so large a call on Wells & Co., though a large amount was paid out by them. It being the third day's probation with Mr. King, the crowd with him was not so great as might have been expected. At Burgoyne & Co.'s there was a large crowd the whole day, resembling more the gathering at the Post Office on the arrival of a mail steamer than any thing else we can compare it to. Mr. Plume acted like a man and a banker who understood his business. He posted up a notice that he would keep open to accommodate the public until six o'clock, (an hour later than usual,) and also that his bank would be open on Sunday. We admire the spunk which dictated these offers. Mr Plume repeatedly requested those in the crowd not having checks to give way to those who had. We noticed a number of women about Burgoyne & Co.'s doors. The excitement was confined to no sex.

We heard a number of people congratulating Mr. King on the perfect nonchalance with which he met all his demands. It was amusing to stand by and hear the excuses made for withdrawing deposits. Some were going to Panama, and some to Humboldt; one man had purchased a drove of sheep, and another a drove of horses. While standing at Mr. King's counter, "taking notes," we heard one of his depositors making a long excuse for withdrawing. "Really, sir," said Mr. King, "I have not time to listen to you. You have your money—and it belongs to you. Excuses are entirely out of place. I don't ask you to let your money remain. Certainly, sir, if you have not confidence in me, don't deal with me. At such a time, favors are not asked for." We understand that when Mr. Plume announced his intention to keep open on Sunday, to accommodate depositors, that he received the cheers of the crowd. Notwithstanding the excitement, the amount deposited with Burgoyne & Co. yesterday was quite large.

The "crisis" then has come. Only one banker has closed. The others have met the emergency promptly. And they will continue to do so. We will venture the remark, that Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., James King, of William and Wells & Co. will reap an abundant harvest from this trial. Two or three days will suffice to allay the excitement, which will have its good effects, as it has had its inconveniences. It will tell who's "than." Mr. King paid over about $130,000. Burgoyne & Co. paid a much larger amount, but we did not learn the precise total.

Such a state of things is not to be coveted at any time, but we think this will place our bankers in a most enviable position. A "run" on a banker here, tries him much more severely than one upon a bank of issue at *home*. The latter has recourse the former none. It would be impossible to get together all the notes of any New York or Boston bank, and present them at the counter in one, two, or even three days. So long as notes are in circulation, the bank has the use of the funds received for them. But our bankers issue no notes, and depositors come upon them without warning, and they must be *prepared*. Therefore we say, our bankers, in sustaining themselves, deserve all credit. Notwithstanding the temptation to loan money, at the large rates of interest here prevailing, we could name bankers who have all along been prepared to pay all depositors, at any moment. They had coin amply sufficient to meet any draft which could be drawn. This is right and proper; for, no matter how good the security may be, the banker, if he lends out his depositors' money, may find himself, at such a time as the present, in embarrassed circumstances. Neither houses nor lands will meet the call. Nothing short of the hard cash.

We are not altogether certain that the effect upon our own business community will be beneficial, but we are much distressed at the result the recent frequent stoppages will necessarily cause abroad. We think, still, however, as we expressed yesterday, that the present tight state of money matters cannot continue, and the present embarrassment will soon be over. That such may be the case we most earnestly hope, for it is a most distressing thing to see that the toil and enterprise of years should avail nought.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Burgoyne & Co. in another column. [Daily Alta California of Sept. 8.

The funeral pageant in honor of the late President took place in Sacramento city on the 5th. J. C. Zabriskie, Esq., delivered the eulogy on the occasion.

The following is an extract from a letter to the San Francisco Courier, dated "Los Angeles, August 19:"

"Last evening a young man arrived here, from New Mexico, via the Colorado, at which place he reports the Yumahs again hostile—owing to the two companies of Mormons having built ferry boats, and thus interfered with their monopoly of crossing travelers. A party of New Mexicans, on reaching the mouth of the Gila, were taken fifteen miles down the river, and were crossed by the Indians—who stripped them of a number of mules—as usual, by way of toll.

"The Sonorians, returning from the mines, are continuing their depredations upon the caviards of the Rancheros, on the road to the river, stealing the best horses and mules, as was done twelve months since.

"An incident occurred in this place a week since, tending to show the fool-hardiness of man, as well as illustrating, to a great extent, the state of society in our exalted city of the Angels. A volunteer of Gen. Morehead's Co., by the name of Wm. Karr, one of Glantin's Colorado Co., whilst partially under the influence of ardent spirits, challenged Dr. Hope, State Senator, to fight; the following being the programme. As Dr. H. rides up to the guard room of the company, he is saluted by Karr with musket in hand, and is asked to settle the difficulty between them, once for all, on the spot. Whereupon, Dr. Hope dismounts and orders Karr to shoot. Karr in reply tells Dr. H. to enter guard room and get his musket, which he does, and walks out ten paces in front of the house. Upon Dr. H.'s wheel, fronting Karr, they both fire, the latter discharging his piece a little in advance of Dr. H. Dr. H.'s fire took effect, planting the whole load of buckshot into the upper part of Karr's thigh, producing a fracture of the bone. Dr. H. immediately gave the necessary medical assistance to his wounded opponent, who was well satisfied with the valor displayed by Dr. H. in the *affair of honor*. Karr is lying dangerously wounded, his recovery being extremely doubtful. Dr. H. stands justified by the law and by public opinion."

[From the San Francisco Courier, Sept. 14.]

Edward E. Haveland, from New York, and a gentleman named Losee, were drowned yesterday, in the Bay, fifteen miles from this city. We could not learn the particulars.

Competition on the Sacramento.—It will be seen by our business report, that the rates of steamboat fare on the Sacramento have been materially reduced. Last winter it cost a man $25 to $35 to get to Sacramento; but now, $10 each way will cover the whole cost of the trip. There are some eight or ten boats, of all classes, on the river, and "still they come." Steamboat runners are likely to have a lively time of it, this winter—and the traveling public to get the worth of their money.

The people of Sacramento have passed a stringent ordinance against the violation of the Sabbath. All theatrical performances, bull-fights and equestrian exhibitions, are forbidden, under a penalty of from $200 to $1000. Gambling saloons, drinking shops and business houses, are to be closed, under a penalty of from $100 to $500.

Shooting.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, a Mr. Haig shot Captain Weeks through the shoulder. Haig was immediately arrested by Deputy Sheriff Powers, and is now in custody. An examination will take place to-day. As usual, a woman was the cause. Capt. Weeks is considered to be in a precarious condition.

From the Pacific News, Sept. 13.

List of Mortality.—The whole number of deaths in the city of San Francisco, and among the shipping in the harbor, from the 1st of July to the 11th of September, is 205. Of these 48 died from diarrhœa; 28 dysentery; 19 typhoid fever; 16 consumption; 2 apoplexy; 1 dropsy; 1 asthma; 2 inflammation of the brain; 6 inflammation of the lungs; 5 inflammation of the bowels; 1 general debility; 1 disease of the heart; 2 drowned; 1 murdered; 4 wounds and other causes.

From the Stockton Journal, Sept. 11.

Murder.—We are under the painful necessity of recording another outrage in our district. One week since, Major Baldwin and Mr. Atkinson were murdered in their tent upon the Merced, about four miles this side of Ford's ferry. The deed was done with large pieces of rock, with which the brains of the sleeping victims were dashed out. Mr. Atkinson had for some time been in ill health. One of them, after being assaulted, crept out of the tent and expired. Mr. Baldwin had also been stabbed, and his arms were severely cut in his vain attempts to defend himself from the assault of the assassins. A teamster, who had stopped there, took the precaution to sleep away from the tent and his team, and the appearance of his load, in the morning, bore evidence that it had been searched by the murderers.

[From the Placer Times, September 14.]

Steamer Lost.—On Monday last, while the steamer Yuba was making her regular trip from Marysville to this place, and when about opposite Hock Farm, she struck a snag, and, breaking in two, sunk in about ten feet of water. The boat is represented as being a total loss. Her passengers came down on the Governor Dana.

The Levee Contractors.—These parties have made some progress. About 80 men are at present engaged, mostly on the American Fork sections. A large number of teams were purchased on Saturday, and the work seems likely to be advanced with commendable alacrity. They find no difficulty in obtaining labor at the prices offered, and therefore are not interested in the results of the meetings aimed at establishing a different rate of remuneration. We sincerely hope that no impediment on the part of the world will interfere to prevent the fulfillment of the engagement into which they have entered.

Immigration.—The condition of those now arriving is painfully portrayed in the report from a gentleman who has lately come in from the relief station in Carson valley, where he had remained to assist Capt. Mr. Johnson left. It certainly calls for the prompt action of the benevolent and humane; we trust not in vain.

The Times tells us that Mr. Henry J. Duralde fell from on board the steamer Yuba, on her downward passage from Marysville, when within a few miles of Sacramento city, recently and was drowned. The deceased was a young gentleman of good promise and of most amiable deportment. His father, the late Martin Duralde of NewOrleans, married a favorite daughter of Henry Clay; she died when their only son was a few years old, and he was subsequently reared in the family of his grandfather.

Funeral.—The remains of Mr. Henry J. Duralde were consigned to the grave yesterday. The arrangements for the burial were made under the direction of Mr. Geo. McNeir (the present postmaster in the absence of Mr. Little.) It was a sad reflection to the few friends present, that the declining years of our honored statesman were required to be saddened by an affliction which has severed another member from his family circle.

[From the Sonora Herald, 1st inst.]

A rich silver mine has been discovered near Carson's, by Dr. Brown. The vein is a foot in width, and is supposed to extend over a distance of 10 miles. We have a specimen in our possession, which contains 80 per cent of silver.

Robbery.—A few days ago Judge Marvin and Sheriff Wells, of Tuolumne, stopped on the banks of the Stanislaus by a Mexican, who informed them that an American had broken into a coral and driven off a mule, his property. The Mexican attempted to stop him, when the American attacked him with a knife and stabbed him in the arm. The two gentlemen started in pursuit of the scoundrel, but their horses giving out, they were compelled to give it up.

Horrible Murder.—Mr. George Work, our active sheriff, has just informed us of another horrible murder, which was committed near Waters' ranch, on the Merced, on Tuesday last. On the evening of that day the bodies of Major Baldwin and his companion were found in a horribly mutilated state, their skulls having been completely smashed with rocks. It appears that the companion of the Major must have attempted to fight his way out with a sabre, his body being found some distance from the Major's, and the drawn sabre, covered with blood, lying by his side. No clue has yet been secured for the discovery of the murderers.

Mariposa Diggings.—News from the Mariposa represents the parties engaged in mining in the quartz rock, as meeting with great success. A large quantity of the rock has been taken out, broken up, and separated, and the yield surpasses anything ever dreamed of. It is proved by actual working that the quartz pays better, on an average, than the richest washings in the whole mining region. [Stockton Journal.

Review of the Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14, 1850.

Markets.—Since the sailing of the steamer on the 1st inst., business had been gradually improving, and great activity now prevails in nearly every channel of trade.

Breadstuffs.—Flour has advanced within a few days past, from $7 to $8 50 per 100 lbs, and holders ask a still further advance. $8 50 was offered yesterday for 100 casks and refused. There are no full stocks in market. Barley is stiff at our quotations, with an inclination to advance. Sales of corn and oats as quoted.

Building Materials.—Bricks remain about the same, the supply hardly equal to the demand. Lumber is in good supply and arrival of lumber, it remains at about our quotations. It only wants a short respite from arrivals to make this article rapidly advance.

Coffee.—There is a strong disposition among the holders of this article to advance prices. A number of lots that we have seen of late are not in the market at present prices.

Sugar are more plenty, with prices a little lower. The demand is large.

Coal.—The good supply in the harbor with sales as quoted.

Groceries.—Sugar has been off late at our quotations—yesterday a little downward still. There has been a little more inquiry for coffee, and holders ask higher rates as quoted.

Liquors.—Fine brandies remain about the same. American is very scarce, and in demand at our quotations. There is a plentiful supply of ale and porter, with light sales as quoted.

Provisions.—Holders, generally, are asking an advance on present prices. We know of no sales, however, over our quotations.

Teas.—All kinds have advanced. Green, of all kinds, very scarce and wanted. [Courier.

Oregon.

We have the Spectator of the 23d ult. Gov. Gaines had arrived at Oregon City, where he was warmly welcomed. An accident occurred during his reception. The Spectator says:

"In firing a salute, the cannon discharged prematurely, and knocked a man to the distance of near eighteen feet, carrying away his left hand, and cutting and bruising his face in a most shocking manner, and otherwise bruising, burning, and injuring him. It was necessary to amputate his left arm, near the shoulder. It is thought, however, that he may survive. His name is Pearce, and he was recently from the Sandwich Islands. Another man was somewhat injured."

Panama.

There had been an unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Panama. Its avowed purpose was to declare the Isthmus independent of the Republic of New Grenada, but appears to have had little sympathy from the respectable foreign residents at Panama. About seventy of the business portion of that city had addressed a card to the Governor, in which they deny any participation in the matter. The editor of the Echo had made some statements with regard to the affair, and was suspected of being concerned in it. The Star says:

"As evening approached rumors spread that the outbreak was certainly to take place that night, the 20th ult. The Governor, accompanied by several members of the Provincial Government, repaired to the office of the Echo for the purpose of taking the legal declaration of its editor as to his knowledge of or participation in the plans of the conspirators. This declaration, the editor assures us, he refused to make, either upon the plea that it might criminate himself, or that the Government had no right to any information he possessed. No arrests, however, were made, or attempted.

"At that hour a panic took place in the theatre, and the first persons who escaped from it declared that there was a revolution going on inside! Instantly, and as if by magic, the doors of every house in the city occupied by the natives were closed and bolted, and every person in the street stood prepared to act according to circumstances. But this alarm also proved unfounded, and no revolution was declared that night. On Monday, two of the supposed ringleaders, one of whom is an exhero of Calpalippe, commenced active preparations for leaving the city, and before evening both were safely embarked on shipboard bound to California.

"The Governor next day issued a proclamation commanding all persons capable of bearing arms to assemble in the Plaza, to be enrolled in the National Guard. A large number assembled, and arms were distributed. It was supposed that Gen. Flores was to have been the leader of the revolution."

China.

Senhor DaCunha, the new Portuguese Governor of Macao, who arrived on the 28th of May, died of cholera on the 6th of July, after a forty days' tenure of office.

A public meeting was held at Hong-Kong on the 24th of June, within the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, to consider the best means of procuring specimens of the different articles of the produce and manufacture of China for the great exhibition of 1851. A similar meeting was held at Canton. The foreign community of Shanghai had a narrow escape from being almost entirely exterminated—not by their neighbors, the Chinese—but by an accident. On the morning of the 8th of July, a great portion of the roof of the handsome church recently erected, fell with a terrible crash.

The pirates had made an attack upon a lorcha guarding a wreck, and Mr. Richard Hopwood, who was in charge of the lorcha, it was supposed, was either forced or fell overboard, and was drowned, as he had not been afterwards seen.

The American ship Cheever, from Sydney; bark Bay, from California; ship Ropes, from Sandwich Islands, had arrived at Canton.

A duty of two mace has been laid on tea by the Chinese authorities at Canton. The duty is to raise funds to liquidate the old Hong debts. The matter was referred by Dr. Bowring, the British Consul, to the Chamber of Commerce, and a letter has been addressed by the Chamber to his Excellency the Governor, stating that, in their opinion, the measure on the part of the Chinese authorities was a direct infraction of the treaty, and pointing out the injurious consequences to British trade if it were allowed to continue.

Report of the Tehuantepec Committee.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

The Permanent Committee, appointed by you at your public meeting on the 5th inst., beg leave to submit to you their report to you on account of their action in your behalf. This report has been delayed, because the measures devised by them had not been ripe for mature deliberation. The most important of these measures are now accomplished and the time for action has arrived.

On the organization of the Committee, Mr. Conney was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Bernard Fallon made an officer of his services as Secretary, which was accepted. Our first efforts were to procure the report of the Engineer, on the privileges granted by Mexico to Mr. Garay. These privileges consisted:

1st. Of the *exclusive* right of establishing a communication by steam across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by canals, railroads, or improvement of natural water-courses. This right is granted for sixty years.

2d. Of a *grant in fee simple of ten leagues of land* on each side of the line of communication (making about *five millions of acres*.

3d. Of exemption from any contribution or taxes on traveliers or merchandise in transitu, for a term of *fifty years*, and exemption from tonnage dues, freights, lightherage, *tonnage, or any other dues of duty*.

4th. Of the right to lease or to acquire real property, and exercise unlimited trade or calling, *even mining*, within *fifty leagues* on either side of the line of transit.

5th. Of exemption from all duty on agricultural implements, and implements for the arts, for twenty years; and on all articles of subsistence, clothing, furniture and other things useful for the construction and establishment of houses, for *six years* from the establishment of the colony.

6th. Of making all works necessary for shelter and use, *fortresses* and warehouses, in two ports, one at each end of the line, to be *selected by the grantee*.

The act under which such a grant was fully appreciated by your committee, and their most earnest efforts were directed to the securing of its advantages to New Orleans. Although the execution of such a work, if made by the citizens of other States, must necessarily contribute immensely to our commerce, it was obvious that weighty motives existed for endeavoring to secure the control of the route in the city. The efforts of the citizens of New York to monopolize the daily increasing trade with the Pacific coast, by the passage from Panama, had been eminently successful, and would be but mortifying to our merchants. The whole line of western travel, instead of descending the Mississippi, was borne on railroads to the Atlantic seaboard, and the superior enterprise of our northern rivals had enabled them entirely to overcome the natural advantages that our natural position, as a commercial emporium, ought to have secured for us. The concentration in New Orleans of the capital to be expended in the road, and of its residents when made, were by no means unworthy our consideration, and our local position was peculiarly favorable for the establishment and management of the work to be done.

Two such pieces of consideration were of primary importance. It was necessary to ascertain the stability of the grant, and to secure its transfer to a company to be established in Louisiana. The reputed grantee, Mr. Hargous, had made himself known at Washington by his zealous endeavors to obtain recognition, by the United States, of a claim, which he had to push on the consummation of the road, but had been unsuccessful. The route to Panama not already secured the monopoly for New York, and its fate was then yet in doubt, amongst her capitalists to build up a rival enterprise. The opportunity was thought favorable for tendering to Mr. Hargous the co-operation of our citizens, but some guarantee was required that the benefits of our exertions would enure to the benefit of our New Orleans; that if our time, efforts, and money were expended success first in aid of the enterprise, we should reap its fruits. With this view, it was determined to tender to Mr. Hargous a *partnership*; and this determination was based on the motive that the very great value of his grant was such as would enable us to give him a large share of profit, so as to render it doubtful if a fund could be raised sufficient for the double purpose of making the purchase and building the road; and besides, the Committee was not at first fully satisfied as to the validity of the title of Mr. Hargous, nor was also desirous of retaining the aid and co-operation of himself and his associates in the enterprise of the grant.

A sum of about ten thousand dollars having been raised by subscription to defray the preliminary expenses of all kinds, the Committee appointed the late Pedro W. Fuller, Esq., one of their number, an special delegate to visit New York, confer with Mr. Hargous, ascertain as far as possible the validity of his grant, and endeavor to enter into an arrangement satisfactorily to the views above expressed. Instructions were given to Mr. Fuller, and a limit of three millions of dollars were suggested by the Committee as the extreme price they were disposed to allow for the grant. It was hoped Mr. Hargous in the Committee would be finnest, in the chage of stock, to be issued in payment.

The mission of Mr. Fuller proved unsuccessful. The pretensions of the grantee, although expressing a willingness to join the interest of New Orleans, requiring not only the price of three millions, but insisting that one-third of the road should be paid in them in stock; that all the outlay for surveys, maps, and the Isthmus, outfit, and expenses of other kinds, amounting to half a million more, should also be paid to them, and consenting to take the remainder of the price only, in stock of the contemplated Company.

The Committee were unable to accede to these terms, believing it impossible to carry out the enterprise on this basis. Convinced of the immense value of the land alone, independent of the profits of the road, the Committee felt that it was not difficult of success in obtaining the heavy subscription required for building the road, if an additional outlay of one million of dollars were required to be paid in cash, and a dollar could be appropriated on the Isthmus. The return of Mr. Fuller created a feeling of disappointment which nearly paralyzed the enthusiasm of all who participated.

By a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, however, Mr. Fuller, the Secretary of the Committee, became acquainted with Mr. Hargous, in New York, a short time after Mr. Fuller's return. In conversation on the subject, Mr. Fuller, who was thoroughly acquainted, from his position, with the views of the Committee, succeeded in convincing Mr. Hargous of the great advantage that could be rendered to the grantees by the citizens of New Orleans—of the importance of their services, and that a large share would result from a blending of their common interests, would more than compensate for any supposed sacrifice the grantees might make in the disposal of their rights. Negotiations were resumed and resulted in an agreement with Mr. Hargous, of which the following is an outline:

1st. Mr. Hargous was to secure for the citizens of New Orleans, a preference in carrying on the enterprise, and give them two years within which to organize a company for that purpose.

2d. To present the possibility of any different disposal of the grant in the interim, Mr. Hargous was to make a contract with the Mexican Government, who were authorized to convey it to the contemplated Company if formed, within the limit of the two years. At the end of that time the Trustees were to revert it back to Mr. Hargous if there should be a failure of organization.

3d. Mr. Hargous was to choose the Trustees (persons who were citizens of New Orleans, and who should be approved by the Committee.

4th. Mr. Hargous was to receive for his privileges, lands, etc., one-third of the stock of the contemplated Company, but reserved to himself the right to take the stock at par, if the company was assured that it would cost about six millions dollars to carry out the work. The capital of the proposed Company was to be fixed at $6,000,000—one-third for Mr. Hargous and two-thirds for subscribers.

5th. It was also provided that if the work could be done for less than $6,000,000, Mr. Hargous was to have shares to the amount of only one half of the cost, and if it should cost more, to the extent of the whole number of shares and no more. If the estimated cost of $6,000,000 were exceeded, then any money for coffer, beyond that to be paid in shares, was to be gous' shares were to bear one-third of the burthen of the loss, or to on all occasions, and in any event, to keep unimpaired the original proportion agreed on, viz.: one-third for Mr. Hargous and two-thirds for subscribers.

6th. Mr. Hargous was to be reimbursed for his advances of half a million, but instead of such he was to receive only one-fourth of it, when the Company should be organized, and the remainder in one, two and three years from that date.

We have given the mere outlines of the above agreement to avoid extending this report to too great length; the minor details can be examined by those desirous of further information at the office of the Committee, where the agreement in full and all the other proceedings of the Committee have been recorded in a book of minutes that is open to the inspection of every citizen. We shall not dwell upon the delays and difficulties encountered in bringing to a conclusion, a matter so entirely by mere coincidence a matter of such uncertain between distant parties, but shall merely state that Mr. Hargous selected trustees who were approved by the Committee. The persons Messrs. Peter Conner, Jr., Leonard Matthews, J. P. Benjamin, S. J. Peters, J. M. Lea-Carter and Bernard Fallon. In good of time to these gentlemen has been executed, and is now open for inspection at the office of the Committee, and the control of the enterprise has been placed in hands of men now vested in the city of New Orleans, for a term which will expire on the second day of May, A. D., 1852.

During the progress of our negotiations we have happily concluded with Mr. Hargous, your Committee have not been unmindful of the other important subjects requiring their care and investigation. It was requisite not only to secure the continuance of the rights of the grantees, but to become satisfied of the validity of the concessions made to them, and to obtain further security of the practicability of an enterprise, whose beneficial influence on our prosperity was unanimously based. The inquiry as to the validity of the grant to Mr. Hargous has resulted to our entire satisfaction. It rests on the following, last grants:

1st. On five successive decrees of the Mexican Government in favor of Mr. Jose Garay, issued on the 1st March, 1842, 5th February, 1842, 4th October, 1843, 28th December, 1843, and 4th November, 1846. These decrees are all contained in most formal and explicit terms. They were issued from the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They are signed by three successive Presidents of the Mexican Republic, viz.: President Santa Anna, President Nicholas Bravo, and General Jose Mariano de Salas.

2d. On a *solemn proclamation* had on the Isthmus, under order from the Mexican Executive, by virtue of which proceedings judgment was rendered, and Mr. Garay put in actual possession of the lands granted under the concessions. These judicial proceedings were those alive a regular and careful survey of the Isthmus had been made by Mr. Garay with a competent corps of Engineers, according to the regulations of Mexico.

3d. On the formal solemn recognition made by the Mexican Government to the Minister of the United States when the negotiations were pending which resulted in the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, on the 5th September, 1847. The Mexican Commissioners for negotiating the treaty replied to our Minister, on the right of way, under the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the following words: "We have already informed you verbally that some years ago this concession was granted by the government to a private individual, who was the inventor of the same government, and conveyed it to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico cannot dispute."

4th. On the renewal in the most solemn manner by the Mexican Government of the same recognition on the very eve of the conclusion of the treaty with Mr. Lendner. By one of the articles of that treaty, it was provided that the present holders of the right of way across the Isthmus should signify their assent to its terms before its ratification by the respective governments, and in the official correspondence of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, with Mr. Hargous, it will be found the amplest recognition of the latter gentleman's rights as the holder of the grant. It was to aim that our government addressed itself as the present holder of the grant, for its assent to the treaty and to its submission to the Senate for ratification. Copies of this correspondence are also in the office of the Committee.

Although this correspondence resulted in a refusal by Mr. Hargous, acting in all honorable sincerity, to the treaty for reasons clearly expressed in the correspondence, the fact is not the less clear and conclusive, that in an important negotiation which resulted in the formation of a treaty between the Mexican Government and the Minister of the United States, that government declared that there existed a valid concession made by it of the right of passage across the Isthmus. As to other concessions has ever been heard of or imported then that to Mr. Garay, your Committee consider it only just to state in the most emphatic manner, that the title to the grant as obtained by them is beyond dispute; and that the only contingency on which we can be deprived of it is our failure to organize a company.

No nation, however fickleness or tenaciousness, could question the acts of its own government thus repeatedly recognized by the executive organs for a long series of years. There is not the slightest reason for supposing that the Mexican Government could entertain such an idea—and it is not to be doubted that if our justifiable reliance on the honor and good faith of that government should unfortunately prove misplaced, the rights acquired by us when acting with such reliance, rights in which the entire nation is interested, would be upheld and maintained by the strong arm of our own government. No American can doubt what would be the course adopted by his country in such a contingency, and the Committee feels justified in pledging before you as a well established fact, that the rights which they have secured for your use and benefit, are placed on a valid and secure basis.

The Committee are the more confident in so reporting because they are in possession of unlimited information that the same view of your rights is entertained by the Department of State at Washington, and by our entire Congressional delegation in both branches. In repeated interviews had at Washington, between the grantee, the delegation and Secretary of State, the views now advanced by your Committee in relation to the security with which the work might be prosecuted, and the certainty of protection by our Government to the persons and property of its citizens engaged in the prosecution of this enterprise, were asserted by all; particularly by the great statesman, now presiding at the helm of our foreign relations; and was considered by all as not even an open or debatable point.

Independently of their action in relation to the grant, the Committee felt it necessary to gather from every available source all the information that could be obtained in relation to the practicability of the enterprise, the probable difficulties to be encountered in its execution, the shelter to be obtained on either coast for vessels trading to the terminus of the road. The only information accessible to the public at the period when your meeting was called, was the pamphlet and accompanying maps by Gaetano Moro, the engineer under whose direction the survey of the Isthmus was made for Mr. Garay, the original grantee. The survey, although very satisfactory on many points, especially as regards the natural features of the country, its amazing fertility, its freedom from epidemic, the mild and dance character of its inhabitants and the moderate elevation of the summit level to be crossed by the road, could not be relied on as regarded the two points. That gentleman had spent but a few days in the country, and had not sound the bar of the Coatzacoalcos River, nor was he able to give a thorough examination to the Pacific shore. Repeated sounding had, however, been made