The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 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.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See first and fourth pages for a variety of interesting matter.

The Weekly Crescent

Will be issued as usual at an early hour this morning. It will contain sufficient reading to employ any one's leisure hours not only to-day and to-morrow, but the whole of next week—Literary, Scientific, Statistical, Useful—The Latest News from Europe, Asia, California, and every town and village of the United States—Review of the Markets, State of the Crops, etc., etc. For sale at Morgan's, adjoining the Post-office, and at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Wednesday's mail came through yesterday. Yesterday's mail failed beyond Charleston.

All Saint's Day.—The weather yesterday was most delightful, except it was a little too warm. The Catholic grave-yards were thronged through the day. In the evening the crowd was uncomfortably dense. Many of the tombs were tastefully decorated; here and there, however, one could be seen which no kind hand had adorned. Others are dilapidated, and the mouldering remains lie exposed. There is no security in the graves of NewOrleans. Instead of being sunk in the earth, they are mere structures of brick, or marble, or granite, subject to be demolished either by time, accident or caprice. Some of the tombs are very costly and beautiful specimens of art. The monument of Xavier Martin, for thirty-one years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, is a slenite obelisk of some twenty feet in height, resting on a broad pedestal of the same enduring material. Jean Paul wrote that "the grave is the cradle of Heaven."

The New York Express alludes to the decrease of the population of New Orleans within the last ten years. This is a mistake. The census of the Second Municipality, taken in *midsummer*, is over 60,000. At any thing like the same ratio in other sections, the population will greatly surpass that of 1840. Lafayette, too, and the suburbs, ought to be taken into the account.

The new and extensive range of buildings on Carondelet street are now completed, and many already tenanted. Wright, Williams & Co. have moved to No. 73. No street in town has changed so much for the better, during the past year, than Carondelet. The business of the city, which was formerly crowded into the front streets, is now gradually spreading into the streets in the rear. Carondelet is the fourth street from the levee, and the fifth from the river.

Mr. Soule's Baton Rouge Speech.—According to promise, we give the report of the Advocate. It will be seen by both of the reports, that he still denounces the corrupt press, and talks of the ignorance of the people. We learn he threatens to take the stump. We don't believe he dares to do any such thing.

The Columbia State Rights Banner publishes the Crescent's report of his Rampart Street Speech, and compliments it very highly. This is all to be expected and very just. The truth is, Mr. Soule's disunion notions just suit that latitude, and he ought to be considered as the third Senator of South Carolina.

The Kosciusco Chronicle, after speaking of the Crescent in such terms as to call forth a reminiscence of a blush, says our editorials sometimes have a whig tendency, and then liberally makes allowance for the partialities of even an independent paper. Whig, my dear fellow, you were never more mistaken. We are for all the great democratic measures: first, for the Union; second, for the gift of a free homestead to every man willing to cultivate the soil; third, for the improvement of *rivers* and harbors; fourth, against a protective tariff, since the Pennsylvania election; fifth, for an elective judiciary; sixth, for a practical school system, which shall actually furnish education to all; seventh, against all Banks in general, and the Improvement Bank of NewOrleans and the Natchez Railroad Bank in particular; eighth, against the credit system, so far as newspapers are concerned. Now, if this is not a fair cargo of democratic notions, we shall be happy to find room for a few more.

The Georgia Southern Rights Sentiment.—We most heartily respond to the principle embodied in this resolution, recently adopted at the Savannah meeting:

Resolved, That any candidate, who refuses to hear the voices of his constituents or to proclaim his political opinions, is unworthy of the confidence of the people.

We commend it and the following to our "*Saladin*:"

Resolved, That the principle which requires the representative to resign the will of his constituents, lies at the foundation of our political institutions.

Price Currents are sometimes awkward truth-tellers. South Carolina orators and editors may insist on it that the South is ruined. But the best commentary is the following:

"Negro fellows are worth $1000 in Richmond, and cotton is selling at fourteen cents a pound in New Orleans."

We shall be glad to stay ruined on these terms.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Emperor for late St. Louis papers.

We are requested to call the attention of buyers to Vincent & Co's catalogue sale of desirable and choice Goods. The sale will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, at their ware-rooms, 43 Bienville street.

The grand "Fakir of Siva," will make his debut at the Armory Hall this evening, and if all that is said of him elsewhere be half true, a rich treat may be looked for. Those who are fond of a good laugh will not be absent. His card will be found in another column.

This day at Banks Arcade, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at auction, by J. A. Bend, auctioneer, without reserve, valuable Improved and Vacant Property in the Second Municipality and Lafayette, well worthy the attention of purchasers. After the sale of Real Estate, a valuable lot of Negroes will be sold. For particulars see advertisement.

Trotting.—Quite a crowd were in attendance yesterday, at the Metairie, to witness the trot between *Brighton, Boston* and *Spunker*; the prize being a splendid piece of Plate, given by Mr. Coeller, of the Orleans House. After five heats, Mr. Rogers' *Brighton* was declared the winner of the first prize; Mr. King's *Boston* taking the second, (a silver cup); *Spunker* being distanced in the fourth mile.

SUMMARY:

Brighton	3	1	3	1
Boston	1	2	1	2
Spunker	2	3	2	ds.

Time: 2:42½—2:42—2:38—2:35—2:36.

Racing Race.—The race to-day over the Metairie Course has brought together four of the crack nags of the country, headed by *Lady Mack*, of well known fast and brilliant NewYork—she having gone against *Dan Miller* in 2:26, in harness, and is booked by some to win, *sure*. *Gen. Smith* is also a competitor of no small pretensions, having made "some home," an easy winner, in 2:33. *Cur Driver* has speed, too, beyond what his name would signify, and will prove an ugly customer, having turned the ring in the twenties. *Jet Wilson* is now in a crowd that will hurry him along and allow no time for skips. *Peabody* will need all his tact and nerve to preserve the laurels achieved already. Who can name the winner?

An unoffending little girl, named Mary Welsh, was cruelly murdered in Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 23d ult., by a man named James Groves, the keeper of a cutlery stand. He stabbed her with a knife, the blade penetrating her stomach. She died soon after in excruciating pain. Groves has been arrested and imprisoned for trial. An inquest was held over the body, but the cause of the murder has not been discovered. Mary was an inoffensive little girl, who sold apples in the street for a livelihood.

Late From Venezuela.—By the schooner Renown, Capt. Chase, from Porto Cabello, September 27th, arrived at New York on the 22d, we learn that the election for President had not taken place up to the date of her sailing. Every thing remained quiet.

Death by Drowning.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette records the death of Mr. and Mrs. John Grieve. They were in the habit of rowing and sailing, in the afternoon, up the Muskingum, taking their evening meal along. Frequently they took books, and read, as they floated upon the waters, till twilight. Monday night they did not return, and on Tuesday their boat was found bottom side up. Their bodies had not been found, but there was no doubt that they had both perished.

Formation of the State of California.

The Delta attempts to revive the stale charge that the administration of General Taylor interfered in the formation of a State government in California. The Delta is extremely anxious to have the matter put right, "as due to history." We concur heartily in this laudable sentiment, and will assist the Delta in arriving at the truth. It is charged that Mr. T. Butler King was the agent of the Administration who bore the dispatches containing those instructions to Gen. Riley. Now, the historian who shall write the annals of our times, will find, first, the card of the California delegation; second, the report of Mr. King; third, the letters of Gen. Riley and Com. Jones, the military and naval officers in command at the time; and the letters of Mr. Dimmick and Dr. Wozencraft, members of the Convention, as were also Dr. Gwin and Mr. Gilbert. These gentlemen all give a contradiction to the charge.

But the Delta, relies on the statements made by Mr. Patrick Barry in conversation with the editors, and deems them of sufficient weight to counteract the published and official declarations of these eight gentlemen! We have had the honor of an acquaintance with Mr. Barry for a dozen years or more. He is a gentleman of veracity, and would not state intentionally what is not true; but he is chivalrous—the last man in the world who would be selected by those who know him to correct history. Mr. King, whom we have also known for a still longer period, is remarkable for his attention to details, and while he has been the great agent in the establishment of the steam marine of the country, and has developed the most extensive plans of steam navigation, has also mastered the statistical and other details connected with these world-extending operations. To those who know the two men, the idea of correcting the accuracy of T. Butler King by the loose talk of Pat Barry is simply laughable. But the wonderful fact which Mr. Barry testifies to, is merely that Mr. King cuished at San Diego, and sent his despatches to Gen. Riley at Monterey by land, while he proceeded to San Francisco. But the Delta does not say on the authority of Mr. Barry that those despatches contained any orders, or instructions to take any step in the matter. Mr. Barry saw the despatches of the President in the hands of Gen. Riley before the proclamation was issued. The silence of the Delta proves that the contents of those despatches were not such as it would represent. But the positive declaration of Gen. Riley corroborates the silence of Mr. Barry and the Delta:

Brigadier General Riley to Hon. T. Butler King.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1850.

Dear Sir—I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, propounding to me certain questions relative to the formation of the State of California; and I give our great pleasure to answer them as follows:

To the first question I answer—

That I did not at any time receive from General Taylor, or any members or members of his Cabinet, any instructions, orders, or intimations to issue a proclamation, or to take any other step to remind or induce the people of California to form a State government.

Secondly—The people of California, in forming their State constitution, did act in conformity with, or under the directions contained in, my proclamation.

Thirdly—I never did know, nor was I ever informed, that the Administration of General Taylor, by its orders, instructions, agent or agents, attempted to control the people of California in the formation of their State government.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant, B. RILEY,

Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., and ex-Gov. of California.

Hon. T. Butler King.

But the Delta attempts to make good the charge, by a quotation from a speech made in the Convention. On the debate, as to the boundaries, Mr. Semple stated that in conversation with Mr. King he had asked him what was the desire of the *people in Congress?*" The reply of Mr. King was: "For God's sake leave us no territory to legislate upon in Congress." Even this conversation does not at all affect the point. The two houses of Congress were in opposition to the Administration. Mr. Semple asks what *Congress* desires, not what are the wishes of the President and the Cabinet. Mr. King gives his opinion as a member of Congress—not as the agent of the Administration. Mr. King was sent for a specific and important service—to acquire information in regard to the newly acquired territory. He did not receive any instructions to encourage the people in the formation of a State. When the Convention had assembled, the subject of boundaries was under discussion. Mr. King expresses what he thinks is the desire of Congress, and cured thus the Delta builds up the proof that the Taylor Cabinet sent an agent to encourage the people of California to form a Government for themselves. This quite equals the story of the three black crows. The article closes with the assertion that it had conclusively disproved the truth of two propositions, said to have been assumed by the Picayune. We have no desire to interfere between these two papers, and we write now, only from a sense of what is "due to history." And we say that, whether Gen. Riley received the despatches before he issued his proclamation or not, is immaterial, as they contained no instructions touching the formation of a State Government. And secondly, that there is no proof that Mr. King attempted any interference in the formation of the Government and Constitution of California.

From the Democratic Advocate.

Mr. Soule's Speech at Baton Rouge.

Mr. Soule stated that his presence here was usual; that he had been requested to address the public, that he considered it his duty, and would comply by explaining his course in the late troubled debates in Congress, and in the country; that he had been much misunderstood—rather, misrepresented—by the public press, particularly in this State, with very few honorable exceptions; that for his justification, or at least for his apology, he should rely upon the recital of public documents, which, if they did not show him to be blameless, would at least show him to have been misled by the highest authorities—and such as had misled others than him; that the public messages of General Taylor, just going out of the Executive Government, and of Governor Walker, just coming in, had been transmitted to him, together with responsive resolutions of the Senate; and these unanimous, with but one detraction; that the messages and the resolutions all spoke in the same tone of deprecation of the projected policy of the General Government on the South, and of denunciation against the consummation of that policy; that the impression thus vividly made on him, had their like effect on Mr. Downs, who had declared his entire concurrence with the feeling, and their expression, spoken in the State documents; that he had never any testimony reliable, either private or public, that the State authorities had subsequently renounced their principles, and lowered their tone; and that the Governor and the Senate in Louisiana had changed their politics, and that he did not yet believe they had, nor could he believe it consistently with his personal respect for the high-minded, grave personage, who impersonated those spirited and manly positions; that at least, he should require better evidence of so incredible a tergiversation, than that afforded by a whole legion of printers' devils, who had got possession of the public press, throughout the State, with some sparse instances of exercism; that however he might be deceived in others, he could not mistake himself—and that if all other reliances failed him, he fell back on his reserved rights and duty to defend his constituents, even against themselves, deluded into a seeming acquiescence with the atrocious measures in the compendious Compromise, or in the separate elements in detail; that he did not mean to make a vain and vague harangue, but would succinctly seize upon the least equivocal precisions of the bill or bills.

Beginning with the fugitive bill, he dismissed it contemptuously, with the compendious remark, that it had met with apologists nowhere, North or South. Then taking up the District of Columbia clause, he stated that he had opposed it in every form; for it asserted the power of Congress, for whatever offence Congress might impute and create, to confiscate the property of the master, and to emancipate the slave, as not merely asserted, but now legislated; that for the offence of the master, who should violate a municipal regulation of the District of Columbia, his slaves should be confiscated from the master, and emancipated for himself; that thus driven out with ignominy from the District of Columbia, he had fled to the frontiers, in the hope, if not of compensation, at least of an asylum for the South, in the golden regions of California; but no!—the South was denied access—and that thus disconsolate under the relentless interdiction of the general government in the territories; he had appealed to the sympathies of the elder States, but in vain! Texas was subsidized by the general government by a forced purchase of an immense portion of her undisputed territory, for the purpose of sequestering it from the resort of the South, under circumstances of peculiar ignominy, for the South was out of all account unequally taxed to pay the subsidy, and to buy itself out of the country—like the silly fellow who sawed himself off with the projection of the beam; that defeated and abashed in his ineffectual efforts for the defence of the South generally, he had returned to Louisiana to condole with his fellow-citizens, and to have the sympathies, at least, of his fellow-sufferers. But the "unkindest cut of all"—his course and his person were denounced and calumniated by a torrent of indiscriminate abuse in the newspapers, whig and democratic, and calling themselves the press—that he appealed from such self-constituted organs—from the pseudo press to the popular forum, and congratulated himself upon the present ample opportunity afforded by this overflowing meeting, to talk to his fellow-citizens, face to face. Among other things, he spoke with much—I thought too much respect, of some of his opponents—for instance, Clay and Webster. Of his colleague he spoke respectfully, and said truly—that however they seemingly differed on the Omnibus, they concurred in their mutual opposition to the bills, when in sulkies. With but one exception—not even that—for Mr. Downs' indisposition only disappointed his concurrent vote.

Cotton Crop.

During the week just closing, the accounts of the growing Cotton crop from the country have been pretty much of the same character as those previously noticed in our articles under this head. The freets of 19th and 20th October have done some injury in Tennessee, North Mississippi, and in the low lands of Alabama.

On the 25th October there was a hail storm at Natchez, which was succeeded by freezing weather, represented to have effectually destroyed the late planted Cotton.

In connection with the Cotton interests, we present to our readers the circular of Mr. H. B. Gwathmey, which has been sent from Liverpool by a highly respectable house of that place to their correspondent of this city, with the remark: "Look at the enclosed circular of Mr. Gwathmey from NewYork. Of course, I place no kind of reliance in so ridiculous an estimate as he makes, but then the trade are ready and willing to swallow any thing that would tend to produce lower prices in our staple."

Mr. Gwathmey had just returned to NewYork, having left Liverpool on the 11th September, and yet with so little time and such limited opportunities, puts forth such an excessive and silly statement.

Our Cotton planting friends have had their troubles in being obliged to suffer years of depressed prices, (Middling Cotton being as low as four cents,) and we really think when there is almost a certainty of a very short crop, and a favorable year as to prices occurs, their interests should not be assailed as has been done by Mr. Gwathmey, who, it appears, has been industriously aiding the English spinners, in his crusade against our agricultural friends, the planters.

We are happy to remark that our latest dates from the North are more favorable to our domestic goods, and that with an advance in prices, there are more firmness and activity.

The large consumption in this country, including the California and Pacific marts, must soon so reduce the stocks of American goods, as to cause a general activity with the Northern mills.

As regards the prospects and condition of the growing crop, we feel more and more confirmed of the correctness of our opinions heretofore expressed, and that the yield will not vary much from 2,050,000 bales.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1850.

Sir—When I left England, (on the 11th instant,) the latest advices from this city were to the 28th August, and from the Cotton growing districts they were generally favorable for the coming crop. The commercial element, on the other side, carried out information of the occurrence of a severe storm which passed over a portion of the Southern States, on the 23d and 24th of August.

It was at first believed that very serious and extensive injury had been done to the Cotton crop, but from the best information I can get on the subject, I am inclined to think that the injury done to the staple will be rather under than above TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BALES.

Had the storm occurred a month later, the consequences might have been much more serious; but it may be well to add that the memorable storms of 14th September, 1824, and 9th, 10th, and 11th October, 1837, occurring, as they did, when the fields were white with open bolls, were much less disastrous than was generally believed at the time—and in the end, the crops of those years very far exceeded the estimates formed of them after the occurrence.

The weather, for several weeks, has again been propitious, and I have only to repeat what I said so often while in England, that I considered the crop of 1849 to 1850, of 2,500,000 bales, as fairly and reasonably expected, and that such a crop will be 500,000 to 600,000 bales short of what could be produced with such a season as that of 1842 to 1843, or 1846 to 1847, or 1847 to 1848.

A very early frost may bring the crop below 2,500,000, but if it should not occur sufficiently early to injure the last crop, and the weather is the remainder be generally favorable, it would be no matter of surprise if it reach, or even slightly exceed 2,500,000 bales.

I will not offer any speculations as to the effect on prices, should the higher or lower estimates of the crop be finally realized, and I have endeavored to say that it is my belief, expressed as to the probable extent of the crop, I am, I believe, at variance with the great majority of those who express an opinion on the subject—a position which I have frequently occupied during the last ten years, and with how much success those who have been in correspondence with me, or have been otherwise possessed of my views, best understand.

The demand on this side for domestic consumption is greatly curtailed, many of the factories having been compelled to suspend some of their business to suspend operations entirely, and others to resort to a reduced scale of manufacture, and as yet without the anticipated effect upon the prices of their fabrics. Whatever the extent of their wants may be for the year terminating be September, 1851, they are by no means likely to expend 300,000 bales much sooner than the same time. The quantity reported as taken for their use is as follows, viz:

For the year ending 1st September, 1848.....352,000 bales.
" " " " 1st September, 1849.....389,000 "
" " " " 1st September, 1850.....400,000 "

As to the wants of other parts of the world, I leave that to be discussed by those more competent to the task; but my own opinion, formed on my late visit to the Continent, is, that it depends, to a much more important extent than is generally admitted, *on the prices of the raw material*.

It is my project to remain in Europe five or six weeks in Richmond, Virginia, and then proceed to New Orleans, where, in the mean time, I am represented by an efficient and reliable agent.

With a tender of my services at that point,

I am, yours very respectfully,
H. B. GWATHMEY.

The Weather, Crops, etc.

Cotton Crop.—Letters of a recent date from Memphis state that the *top* Cotton has been destroyed by the severe frost. In consequence of the extremely dry weather during the entire picking season, so far, the bales are some seventy pounds short weight, so it is impossible to compress cotton as much when dry as when damp. This cause must operate through the entire cotton region, and much allowance must be made on all the bales.

Hail Storm in Adams County, Mi.—We learn there was a severe hail storm last week, followed by a severe frost, killing the Cotton plant. The late Cotton on the overflowed lands of Louisiana and Mississippi is all cut off.

Late Heavy Frosts.—The late heavy frosts in this vicinity have, we are informed by planters from the country, created serious apprehensions for the safety of the cotton crop. The cotton has been killed, thus depriving the body of a great protection, and rendering it more liable to injury. The continuance of cold weather—or the appearance of another heavy frost, could, we are assured, do immense injury, if not ruin the entire crop. A large majority of the planters have not commenced taking off their crop. (Baton Rouge Advocate.

Frost—Frost!—An old white-headed gentleman, who pays a visit to us in this section of country every Winter, has made his appearance now two successive mornings, with *killing* effect. His cold breath has withered the entire vegetation, and left the tender things of earth to rot in the sickening sunshine. We love to see our venerable friend, Mr. Frost, in ordinary seasons; but now when the maturity of so much of the growing crop of cotton, depended on his late visits, we are sorry he passed along so soon. The Cotton crop was likely to be short at best, and there can be no doubt but the frost of Sunday and Monday will put a quietus to its further growth. In this region it is killed entirely. (Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Oct. 29.

Frost.—We had some two or three slight frosts in this town a week ago, but this morning the earth was covered with a mantle of snow. We have seldom seen a heavier frost. (Canton (Ms.) Citadel, Oct. 26th.

We have now had several killing frosts, extending probably throughout the Cotton region, and can now calculate with some certainty as to the incoming crop. In this State there will be an early close of picking, and the yield, even with the favorable season for two months past, will hardly exceed that of last year. In South Carolina and Georgia it is now a fixed fact there will be a deficiency of 150,000 bales compared with that of last year. The crop of Louisiana may a very little exceed that of last year. The accounts from Texas are in our favor. Her, but the most of this State cannot make up the deficiency in North Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Carolina. We think the present crop will be about equal—probably a little exceed—that of last year, and that prices will still further advance. (Vicksburg Sentinel, Oct. 29.

Destruction of Powell's Mill, at St. Louis.—We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer that on the morning of the 23d, the extensive Planing and Flouring Mill of Mr. Joseph Powell, in that city, was entirely consumed. The mill, with its machinery and fixtures, was valued at $15,000—insured for $5000. The stock of wheat and flour destroyed was valued at $2500, on which there was an insurance of $2000. Lumber to the value of about $2500 was also consumed. The total destruction of property about the mill is put down at $21,000. Several buildings adjoining the mill were considerably injured.

Cholera.—On the steamboat Hindoo, which arrived at Louisville on the 19th, there were several cases of sickness resembling cholera among the deck hands. A woman had died on the boat. A man named Jacob Webb was taken to the hospital in the last stages of the disease.

Wreck and Loss of Life.—The bark Yorktown, (of Bath) Storer, in going from Naples to Sicily, for a cargo, got on a shoal near Trapani, in August, and was wrecked with the loss of the captain and three of his men. His wife, who was on board, was saved with the remainder of the crew.

The steamboat Financier is reported aground opposite Alton, Ill., with a heavy cargo, and two barges in tow.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Another Great Conflagration.

The steamship Alabama, Captain Foster, from Chagres the 23d ult., to C. J. Meeker & Co., arrived yesterday morning, at two o'clock, bringing two hundred and seven passengers. She left the Cherokee and Empire City waiting the arrival of passengers from Panama; also the British steamer Medway. The brig Octavia, from this port, had arrived, after a passage of fifty-three days. The brig Bella del Mar was at anchor in Chagres roads. Passed the schooner America thirty miles north of Chagres, also the steamship Georgia fifty miles north, bound in. The Alabama encountered heavy north gales during her passage from Chagres to this port.

By this arrival we have San Francisco papers of September the 17th, being two days later than previously received.

There had been another great fire in San Francisco, destroying one hundred and fifty houses, and property to the amount of $500,000.

We extract the following account from the Herald Extra:

The fire originated in a house on Jackson street, called the Philadelphia House, between Kearny and Dupont streets. When the fire companies came on the ground several houses were already in a blaze, and the fire was spreading rapidly. It extended up towards Dupont street, and at the same time in a lateral direction towards Portsmouth Square. In the whole space between Jackson street and the Plaza, there was no brick building to stay its progress, and all the efforts to arrest it were unavailing. Water was wholly wanting, and the firemen were consequently powerless.

The conflagration now made rapid strides towards the corner of Portsmouth Square and Kearny street, taking the whole block in its way. There a stand was made, but was not successful in confining it to the west side of Kearny street. The large brick building on the corner kept it for some time at bay, but it circled round and made rapid progress towards Montgomery street. The fire companies remained in Kearny street, between the two fires, as long as possible, but at length they directed all their energies to cut off its further advance towards Montgomery street. This was handsomely effected, after great exertion, mostly by the Howard Hook and Ladder Company and the Howard Engine Company. The fire was cut off, and the most valuable part of the city was saved.

Meantime, the conflagration had extended up to Pacific street, and eastward to Dupont street. A great number of buildings were torn down at this point, and all along the line of Pacific street, from Dupont, half way down the block between Kearny and Montgomery streets. The City Hall was in imminent danger, as its scorched and blackened walls attest.

It would certainly have caught but for the devoted promptness of Recorder John A. McGlynn and Alderman James Grant, who tore down the building opposite in which the records were deposited. The building was owned by these gentlemen, and could have been saved but for the lamentable inefficiency of citizens, not firemen, who would not lend assistance. We saw too much of this spirit exhibited during the fire. Messrs. Grant and McGlynn, however, did not hesitate to tear down their building to protect the City Hall.

The two points at which the fire was most effectually checked were in Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery, and at the corner of Dupont and Pacific. The operations were beautifully performed at both places.

But truth compels us to declare that this destruction of property might have been prevented if there had been but a chief engineer to direct operations. The strength of the fire department was wasted during the first portion of the conflagration, by not being properly and authoritatively directed. By blowing up a few buildings in the immediate vicinity of where it first originated, its ravages might have been confined within very narrow limits. The scarcity of water was a great want, and another was the want of public spirit in private citizens, in not assisting the fire companies. Theirs was a most strange indifference in this respect.

The fire originated in the barroom of the Philadelphia House, and is said to have been the work of an incendiary. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The following is a schedule of the individual losses, as far as ascertained:

Bella Union	$40,000	Johnson & Co.	10,000
Residences	5,000	Jenny Engine	2,000
Verandah Restaurant	6,500	R. L. Berry	5,000
Buckland & Packard	2,000	Weber & Kistler	1,000
J. Adams & Co.	6,000	Rescue Engine Rooms	500
J. Winchester	20,000	Tyler	5,000
Evening Dispatch	2,000	Max Rumbell	5,000
Phenix & Co.	6,000	McKillop & Grant	1,000
Armory Hall	6,000	Signor Rossi	4,000

We deeply regret to say that the office of the Pacific News has been completely destroyed. The calamity has fallen heavily on Messrs. Allen & Winchester. The following are the particulars furnished us by Mr. Winchester himself. We heartily sympathize with him in this sad misfortune.

Pacific News.—This establishment is a total loss. The power press and all other type and materials were removed to an adjacent brick building, supposed to have been fire-proof, which afterwards took fire from the springing of the doors and shutters, and every vestige within destroyed. The value of the property lost, including buildings, was not less than $30,000, at a moderate valuation. Not even one of the books was saved, or private papers of any description whatever. We understand the editors and proprietors of the News will get under way in a few days, if materials can be had in the country. They tender their grateful acknowledgments to the proprietors of the Alta, Herald, and Courier, and a host of kind friends, for tenders of service on the occasion.

The gentlemen of the Picayune office have also been heavy losers, but we are glad to say they will be able to resume immediately.

Further Particulars.

Signor Rossi, of the Italian theatre, has lost every thing, his fourth loss by fire in California. We hope to see him soon again in business, and we have no doubt our citizens will show their sympathy for his misfortunes.

J. Carabonth has lost his house between Kearny and Dupont on Jackson street. He estimates his loss at $15,000.

The new El Dorado building would most likely have shared the fate of the one destroyed by the fire in December last, had it been constructed of less durable materials than it is. The building adjoining it being constructed of wood and nearly completed, was prevented from taking fire by wet blankets being hung over the front.

Johnson's building, a large brick block on the corner of Washington and Kearny streets, opposite the El Dorado, withstood the devouring element, although almost entirely surrounded by the flames; Atkins, Newcomb & Co., proprietors of the Verandah Restaurant, are the greatest sufferers in this house, their stock and fixtures being much damaged by the fire and by the efforts to save them. This is the second time these gentlemen have had the misfortune to suffer from fire in this city.

Eddie, Vise & Co., proprietors of the Ontario House, at the corner of Kearny and Jackson streets, are also losers to a large amount by this fire, having but recently opened this large and costly establishment, the fixtures and stock of the concern being nearly all damaged or destroyed.

We are glad to bear testimony to the good conduct of a party of soldiers who came in from the Mission and worked under the command of Capt. Reeves. They acted themselves with a steadiness and devotion worthy of all praise.

The Fire Companies.—We think that San Francisco has good reason to be proud of her fire department. Whatever courage, skill and indefatigable exertion could effect was gallantly and unanimously exerted. Indeed, we know no terms of praise which can come up to the merit of these gentlemen. Where all worked so well it would be invidious to particularize; but we cannot refrain from noticing, in terms of warm commendation the Howard Engine Company, the Empire Engine Company, the Howard Hook and Ladder Company, the Protection Company and others.

Capt. Folsom, Mr. Broderick, Mr. Eagan, Mr. Ratbelle, Alderman Grant, Mr. McGlynn, Col. Hays, Lieut. Blair, Mr. Stallsmer, Mr. Fairchild, of the Pacific News, may be noticed as particularly conspicuous in their endeavors to arrest the conflagration; but so we were confined to one scene of the operation it would be unjust to say that they were the only ones. We shall give further particulars in to morrow's paper.

Severe Burned.—Washington street—half the block between Kearny and Dupont, and half the block between Kearny and Montgomery.

Jackson street, from Dupont nearly to Montgomery street—both sides.

Pacific street, both sides, from Dupont to Montgomery.

Dupont street, from Jackson to Montgomery.

Kearny street, from Washington to Pacific.

A large portion of the blocks bounded by Kearny, Washington, Montgomery and Pacific streets have been destroyed.

In regard to gold mining operations the Herald has the following:

The conflict of opinions as regards the successful mining operations and the speculative nature of the business may be well illustrated by the statement of a few facts. We learn from the best authority, that lately at Sicard's Bar on the Yuba river, seven men dug in twenty-three days, after having spent considerable time in turning the stream, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, and then sold out their claim for thirteen thousand. The largest day's yield was sixty-three pounds, the smallest was thirty pounds, the average about twenty pounds.

On the other side is the experience of some twenty men whom we have met within the last ten days, who have just returned from both southern and northern mines, after spending the whole summer in vain, searching for gold. Probably a better illustration of the uncertainty of the riches and the fickleness of fortune was never presented. While it seems to be true that a day's well-directed labor will generally pay a fair recompense at the mines, yet success like that of the party at Sicard's Bar must not be expected, and men must gradually allow their hopes and anticipations to assume a level more consonant with the true state of the case. Contented with fair returns, they will not be so easily discouraged, nor so ready to abuse dame fortune, because she has not enriched them at once with her gifts. The trouble is, with most men, that they come out here with too extravagant ideas as to the amount of the fortune they are to accumulate, and the ease and rapidity with which it is to be collected.

Disappointments must ensue from the contrast between the visions of their imaginations and the reality; and the acquisition of a much larger sum than is usually obtained in other countries in the same time, sinks into insignificence when compared with the extent of their anticipations.

This disappointment will cause numbers to turn their attention to agricultural and other pursuits, and the State will be ultimately benefited thereby. Still we do not think that the press should state only the bright side of the picture, and print only the accounts of the "large lumps," as this is a tendency to keep the gold fever too high, and will do more harm than good, not only to those who came out to be disappointed, but to the State. We want now, men who come out prepared, not to dig gold and go home in the fall, but to become permanent citizens, and to carry on the different trades and avocations which are necessary in every community. We must bring things down to a level, give the mines their due importance and no more, and there is no fear that the boundless resources of our State will prove a sufficient inducement to emigration. Our population is too open to the charge of being merely "floating," and the sooner we get rid of this character abroad, the more strongly and firmly will the foundation of our State be laid, and the more speedily will an imposing superstructure be erected thereon. Time will, of course, make the matters all right, but meanwhile the press can do much to accelerate or retard its progress.

A String of Items.

The Maysville Branch of the Kentucky State Bank commenced operations on Monday.

Amin Bey, the Turkish Embassador, will proceed West by the way of Lake Erie, after leaving Boston.

A young clerk in a large auction house at Baltimore, is a defaulter to $11,000, and has absconded.

Five persons were run over in the streets of New York on the 23d ult., and more or less injured.

A writer, lately, in attempting to describe the agonies of suspense, calls it "the tooth-ache of the mind."

"I wish, Sally," said Jonathan, "that you were locked in my arms, and the key was lost."

Rev. Mr. Styles has resigned the charge of Mercer street Church, New York, in consequence of ill health.

Ch. J. Greene, of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, has refused to refuse the bail, $25,000, required of A. W. Snow, the defaulting cashier.

They have under garments for sale in New York, made of pure fur, spun and woven like other materials, and they are advertised as good for rheumatism.

What young lady is it we whose sake young gentlemen most frequently go to sea? Miss D. Mean, ex-mainly, says Sindbad.

A gentleman advertises in the Portland Advertiser that his house is open, and the gambling outside for the fugitive slave.

At the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cincinnati, the Rev. John Payne was elected Bishop of Florida.

The Mississippi Baptist State Convention will assemble in the city of Jackson on Thursday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The people of Pennsylvania have given a majority of 72,340 in favor of an elective Judiciary, and the abolitionists are sadly astonished.

Col. John M. Hanson has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of St. Augustine, in place of James R. Sanchez, resigned.

The Convention to remodel the Constitution of Virginia, which is now in session in Richmond, gets along slowly with its business, so far, and they have been now three times a week in session, nothing has been done but talk.

The Grenada (Miss.) Republican says that the confirmation of Gov. Quitman, convening the Legislature, has produced a most happy effect upon public sentiment, and that, for the future and not heard among a person oppose the step.

Signor Dimida, formerly employed in the Venetian library, has been condemned to the galleys for twenty years for stealing valuable manuscripts intrusted to his care. He belongs to a high respectable Roman family.

Halifax papers, of the 17th ult., state that the potato crop there is an entire failure—worse than in any former year. Prince Edward's Island papers contain the same accounts.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Farmville, Va., on the 17th ult. It continued for several minutes, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise, similar to the roar of distant thunder.

Gen. San Martin, one of the leaders who principally contributed to the political emancipation of Chili and Peru, not who has dwelt in retirement since 1822, died last time again at Boulogne, France, on the 17th ult., in the 72d year of his age.

A large lynx was shot on the 12th inst. at Tom's River Village, N. J. The "critter" measured over three feet from the snout to the stump, exclusive of the tail, and weighed two hundred and twenty pounds.

Big Hunterses, from the coast of Africa, has been located at Philadelphia, under a claim for salvage made by the British officer who brought her home. Her chaplain had a little died of fever on the coast.

In justice to Mayor Baker, of Pittsburg, it should be stated, that when he lately caused his resignation to be placed the police committee, one member of that body was excepted from arrest "because he wore a check shirt."

Last Week, Monday, in Detroit, one of the wheat boats came in from Chicago, freighted with wheat, and was down with a tremendous crash, sinking about 700 bushels of wheat upon the track.—(Chicago Tribune.

After Jenny Lind had concluded her second concert in Philadelphia, she noticed to lose one, a servant came to hearing on the stage, made to the steps of a 700, and unmasked by a rightening the. Jenny received it readily.

A man named John Riley, while in a state of drunkenness, murdered his comrade, on Christmas eve, 1849. He pleaded for his life from the fear of his friend, and struck her with her hoe, causing immediate death. The murderer was arrested.

The reply Barnum received from Cincinnati, when he wrote to ask whether they were a cannon large enough to communicate a Jenny Lind welcome, or charge of American energy. It was, that if no large cannon could be found, one would be built.

We see it stated that altered bills on the Bank of Mobile are in circulation—the alteration being effected by pasting figures from the bills of some Mississippi bank, over those of the Bank of Mobile, and binding on the sheets whatever was left to do.

The N. Y. Express anticipates that the census of 1850 will show that New York is the third city in Christendom in population and wealth, London that, in 1860, New York will be ahead of Paris, and be the second city in Christendom.

"Knowledge is Power," wrote the great Lord Bacon. "Knowledge is power," immediately exclaimed a bloody, the other day, when, young man having inadvertently swallowed a lap-ing from the teeth of a huge mastiff, by quickly administering to the latter a pinch of snuff.

A gentleman of Paris, in the last four considerable company by his house, would exclaim, "The sun's down! the sun's down!" "Why, what is the sun's down?" "Why, what is the sun's down?" "Go and ask with my father; you heard it long enough."

Bishop Hamilton's health is in a very precarious state. He was at the end of the Illinois Conference, but unable to attend; and Dr. Allen was therefore appointed to preside. A letter from Dr. Bates, dated October 14th, says: "Bishop Hamilton was better; he is at Peoria—may never leave there."

"Ah, my good fellow," said one man to another, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, "you're one of the sick, we know." "Sick, sir?" replied the sick, "Where did you learn of me?" "In the Police report." "The man we read of" drew his fist, but the other was at a safe distance.

The Monmouth (N. J.) Democrat says that a catamount was shot within two miles of the village of Tom's River, on Saturday