The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 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.

On our first page will be found the Official Proceedings of the Second Municipality Council; on the fourth, an interesting article from the London News—"The Supremacy of the Seas—Collins and Cunard."

Third Congressional District.—Gov. Walker has issued his writ, fixing the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. J. H. Harmanson, on the 13th of the present month.

Supreme Court.—The Hon. George Eustis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, arrived yesterday on the Ohio, from the North, where he has been spending the summer. The Supreme Bench is now complete. The court is at present engaged in trying causes, and decisions will be rendered on Monday next.

General Review.—To day is set apart by the militia laws of Louisiana for a general inspection and review of the citizen soldiery, and the Legion and unattached companies will turn out this afternoon under Major Gen. John L. Lewis.

The Fakir of Siva was wondered at last night by an extensive audience. We will remind our readers that he stays at Armory Hall only till Saturday night.

The Stingaree Club.—The "Organ" of the Stingaree Club, acknowledges with pleasure the reception of a very handsome compliment from the officers of the Club yesterday. The goblet presented by Capt. Dan Hickok is very beautiful, and the "sparkling dew" it contained was *supposed* to be what it should be. May the shadows of the gentlemanly Stingarees never be less.

Histrionic Balls.—We insert with pleasure the following communication, handed us at a late hour last evening.

"The managers of the Histrionic Balls on the part of the Association—having had the floor prepared and engaged an efficient orchestra—with a view to placing all other arrangements, such as extending invitations to ladies, etc., determining the order and mode of the balls, etc., in the hands and under the sole control and direction of *fifteen managers*, to be selected by the ball subscribers, have this day resigned the management; when it was unanimously resolved—That the subscribers to the Histrionic Balls be, and they are hereby, requested to assemble at the Association Hall, on Saturday evening next, the 9th instant, for the purpose of electing managers, and concluding all other necessary arrangements."

The performances will positively commence on Monday, the 18th instant; painting, repairing, etc., delaying operations until that time.

Mobile Register.—We notice that Messrs. C. A. and C. M. Bradford have withdrawn from the Mobile Register. That journal will hereafter be conducted by Messrs. T. Sanford & Co.

Cuba.—We find very little in our Cuban exchanges of interest. The sugar crop of this year promises to be much larger than that of last year. The cane has grown larger and thicker, and it is said that some of the planters will not have time to take off all their crop.

The severe winds which have prevailed in some parts of the Island have done much injury to the banana plants.

Voluntary Inspection of Tobacco.

We invite the attention of those engaged in the tobacco trade to the advertisement of Messrs. Rayburn & Staples, who have taken the Suzette street and fire-proof warehouses, with the view of storing and sampling tobacco for these factors and dealers who have determined to sell the article without inspection, under the late law. We have been assured by several of the largest receivers of tobacco in this city, that they had determined to sell every hogshead they receive without inspection. Their plan is to have fair samples drawn from the same number of breaks required by the inspection law, by honest and competent persons, with the number of the hogshead, gross weight and tare, and the date of sampling, marked upon a card attached to them, and signed by the sampler. By these samples they will sell the tobacco, without any classification. It is believed that the buyers will be able to make their own classifications from the samples without any difficulty, and that the factors will be able to avoid, under this plan, the continual and almost universal complaints of the planters of loss in weights.

Major John K. Rayburn and S. G. Staples, Esq., gentlemen long and well known in this community, have taken warehouses for the purpose of accommodating those who have determined on this course. They are both excellent judges of tobacco, and possess in a high degree all the requisite qualifications for the business they have undertaken. Their charges, as will be seen by reference to their advertisement, will be, for sampling and storing for two months $2 per hogshead; and on all tobacco that remains in store over sixty days, 25 cents per month. They have already commenced operations, and we understand that some tobacco sampled by them has been sold at very high prices.

In referring to this matter some weeks since, we gave it as our decided opinion that no private inspection could be established, and we published the law to prove that when tobacco is required to be inspected, it must be done by the lawfully appointed inspectors; but that the factors and owners of it have a perfect right to sell it without inspection by a sample, without the marks required by law does not admit of a moment's doubt. Flour and other articles are sold by samples without inspection, and why may not tobacco be sold in the same way, when the law authorizes it in explicit terms? We have advices from many portions of the tobacco growing region of the West that this plan meets with great favor among the planters. If it is to supersede the regular inspection, we know no two gentlemen better qualified to carry it faithfully into effect than Messrs. Rayburn & Staples.

Bank Note Fraud.

We learn that there are now in circulation a large number of notes of all our city banks which have been, by a most ingenious contrivance, so arranged as to make six out of five of the same denomination. They are chiefly tens, but a number of fives and twenties have also been detected. There is about one-eighth taken from each note, until enough is gained by allowing a small vacancy where the note seems to have been carelessly torn in two, and pasted together clumsily with a piece of old newspaper or something of the kind, to make an additional note. It will be seen, on examination, that one-eighth of a note may be torn from each end without injury to any material part of it. This is done, and the two ends of No. 1, for example, laid aside. Then about one-fourth of No. 2, or any other, is torn off the left end, and the left end, or ornamental part of No. 1 coarsely and carelessly pasted in its place, leaving the bill about an eighth shorter than it should be. The third note is then *torn*, not cut, in the middle, and the fourth one about three-eighths off the right end and clumsily pasted to it, thus gaining another eighth. The fifth note is then torn so as to take off one-fourth of it, and the right end, or ornamental part of No. 1 is pasted to it. By this process one good note and five bad ones are manufactured out of five genuine notes. The Banks can only protect themselves against this fraud by paying about eight-tenths of what these notes purport to be. The scoundrels who perpetrated the fraud, get all the benefit by passing them off, and the innocent and unsuspecting have to suffer the loss. We have, therefore, deemed it our duty to put the public on their guard. In this process the numbers and letters on the bills will, of course, differ. One of them is torn out, and a piece of fine paper is pasted on so neatly that it is difficult to detect it. Persons who handle bank notes should be careful to see that they are not "a little short."

The Pony Race.—The Pony Sweepstake came off yesterday over the Metairie Course, and it attracted a large number of spectators. The entries were, *Coburg*, *Sky-Rocket*, *Trifle* and *Billy*; and the betting was pretty sharp—*Trifle* being considered about the best nag in the crowd.

The following summary, however, will show that the knowing ones were at fault:

Coburg	1	1	1
Sky-Rocket	4	2	2
Trifle	2	3	3
Billy	Ds.		

Time, 50s—1:39½—1:51.

Rumor of the Loss of a Ship.—It was rumored a few days since in Apalachicola, that a ship had foundered off the east end of St. George's. No clue could be had to ascertain her name, or her destination. She is supposed to have been an American ship. There were no tidings of her Captain or crew, and every thing in regard to her loss was clouded in mystery.

Mr. Soule's Movements.

The Courier, in its defence of Mr. Soulé, is disposed, we think, to change the order of battle, and to answer for him that he is *not* in favor of a dissolution of the Union. It is a pity for him that he did not so answer for himself, and of this we have no doubt he is now well satisfied. We learned yesterday, from a reliable source, that he had entirely changed his tactics. He is making a movement, it is said, to outflank the enemy, but he is too late. It will not answer. He has a paper in circulation for the signatures of his friends, stating, in substance, that they fully approve his course in the United States Senate in reference to the Compromise measures adopted by Congress. To this paper, he will, no doubt, get several hundred subscribers, and greatly out-number the seventy gentlemen of his party, who interrogated him as to his present views on the subject. This is a new issue, and one upon which he cannot be permitted to escape. The seventy gentlemen who addressed him, we presume, had no disposition to find fault at present, with his course in opposition to the measures adopted by Congress, provided he was disposed to submit, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, to "the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed." It had been intimated in various quarters, that he was unwilling to do so, but was in favor of a dissolution of the Union. They called upon him, not to ascertain what he had done in Congress. This they already knew; but they desired to know, whether, in consequence of the adoption of the Compromise measures by Congress, in opposition to his views, he was in favor of a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, or for secession on the part of the State he represented. "There lies the rub." The people of this State desire to know Mr. Soulé's *present views* in regard to these important matters. They have not inquired what he thought of these measures of Compromise before they were passed and became laws. On this point, as already stated, they had no doubt. But they desired to know what his present views were in reference to the Union, since these measures have become the laws of the land. On this point Peter was *mum*; and if he should get a thousand respectable gentlemen to certify that they approved his course in the Senate while these measures were under discussion, it would not relieve him in the least degree.

California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1, 1850.

Dear Crescent—This is indeed a land of progress, where time is annihilated and days made to perform the duty of years! San Francisco, the hamlet of two years ago, is now the great city of the Pacific! Its noble bay is shaded with a forest of masts, and the sandy beach on which the waves silently chased each other but twelve months since, is now covered with long piers, substantial warehouses and splendid saloons! How different the picture from that represented to us at home! Letters cannot keep pace with the march of improvement, nor lithographs define the length and breadth of the broad avenues of trade which make up this vast city of the desert. The mails convey to you in forty days the tidings, yet in that brief space still further stretches the long line of buildings, while hill after hill is crowned with the work of man. To day San Francisco is a city of 50,000 inhabitants; what it will be per next steamer I leave to "Letter No. 2" to say. The first object of wonder is the immense number of ships in port, surpassing even the great emporium of the States, and partly preparing the stranger for the stirring scene on shore. The piers are built out to a great distance, and are lined on each side with large frame buildings upon piles, store-ships and drinking houses. Immense piles of lumber and merchandise are being constantly formed by the unloading of vessels, and disappear with the same celerity upon the drays, carts and wagons, which, like the people, keep up a perpetual motion in this hive of commerce. The streets are wide and well graded—what is more—a fact which places the Crescent City to the blush—they are being rapidly planked! The sidewalks are far too narrow for the concourse of pedestrians, and the smooth walk in the middle of the street is as crowded with men as the usual footpath. Where are the tents—the plank shanties—the frail tenements manufactured in the States for El Dorado? You may look for them in vain, they are "over the hills and far away!" passed to the occupancy of the "outer barbarians"—placed as distant outposts to the great army in the service of Mammon. Buildings which would grace Camp street are before you; rows of stores, exhibiting the products of the world, dazzle you with the display of costly wares; banking-houses echo with the clink of coin, and saloons, surpassing in magnificence even European luxury, are met at every step. Can this be California? exclaims the wealthy capitalist, as he gazes around and finds that his dollars seem like coals in New Castle. Can this be the place for a fortune? sighs the merchant, as he dispairingly looks upon the sea of goods. Is this the Wilderness? says the metamorphosed cit, who, after embarking from New York, considered a long beard and slouched hat as all the mode, and too often forgot on the steamer that he was a gentleman at home. Well may the exclamations arise, for the state of affairs here cannot be depicted by pencil, nor portrayed by pen and ink. Of this, though, one is soon satisfied, that with a bill at the hotel progressing at the rate of $7 per day, this *should* be the land of gold, to enable one to meet expenses.

Every thing that money can purchase can be found in San Francisco, from Boston ice to Chinese sweetmeats. The looms of every clime have sent forth their manufactures—the fields of every country added their products to the markets of El Dorado. The voices of a dozen auctioneers daily dispose of immense cargoes of merchandize. Silks and cheese, frame-houses and brood-cloth, pickles and lumber, boots and bricks, furniture and clothing, all are hurried through the process of "going, going, gone!" sending forth an echo which speeds across the Atlantic and heralds the ruin of the poor shippers. These same goods, in the hands of retailers, acquire a value of three hundred to four hundred per cent. above cost, to enable them to pay the extraordinary rent demanded. Five hundred dollars per month will obtain but an ordinary sales room, while $2000 is paid by many of the heavy houses. How this can be sustained, Time will show; and I leave the developements to that hoary-headed gentleman.

The most striking portion of this far-famed city is the side of the Plaza, or what is now termed Portsmouth Square. This is a row of saloons, furnished in magnificent style, and appropriated to gaming. Bands of music breathe the most inviting strains, and even women are found presiding at the tables and dispensing the golden showers of Fortune. They are all crowded from dawn until midnight, but at that witching hour, according to Municipal laws, the games are closed, and the banquet halls deserted. The Sabbath, too, is strictly regarded, and the sound of the church-going bell alone breaks upon the stillness of this day of rest.

The rapid emigration to California of the softer sex is exercising a salutary influence. Society already invites the well disposed to the pleasures of the social circle, and the saloons are no longer the only places of resort to while away an evening, or divert one from melancholy musings upon "Home, Sweet Home." With this change, others come apace.

Atwell, of New York, has a beautiful music saloon, containing pianos, music and instruments of every kind, and our old acquaintance, Miss Thompson, (late of Chartres street,) displays in her establishment all the tempting fancies of the Queen of Fashion, sent by express from her Court in Paris. Ladies can purchase here the most costly wardrobe for the ball-room or the most delicate odors for the boudoir, and, in the selection, can have the pleasure of shopping amid a charming variety of stores.

The planked streets afford an agreeable promenade, and the delightful rides over hill and dale cannot be surpassed. After a mountain gallop with a California belle, how tame appears the recollection of the smooth surface of the Shell Road!

Hotels are well patronized here; the St. Francis is the ton; its table will compare with the St. Charles, although its rooms have *rather* slighter walls. Mrs. Wills superintends the ladies' department, and soirees and pleasant re-unions are the order of the night. Mesdames Hammond and Smith, also of our city, have opened a large house on Montgomery street, which will soon repay them for the spirit of enterprise shown. Talking of Orleanians, let me refer to a few friends. Wm. Walker, late of the Crescent, is enjoying a good practice in the law, and has already gathered around him as warm friends as he left in the Sunny South. Randolph, too, stands in the foremost rank at the bar, and his picturesque little cottage on the outskirts of the city, looks as familiar as our own pleasant homesteads in the land "so far awa'." Kendig is at the head of an extensive auction house, in the full tide of success. Tobin is obtaining, by business tact and untiring application, a mete return. Mr. Horst, whose musical attainments are so well known with us, is here awaiting the arrival of a shipment of his superior iron-frame pianos. "Boston," the lively correspondent of the Delta, has forsaken the pen and the Muses to deal in pork and butter, and seems as much at home in the dusty avenues of trade, as when climbing the heights of Parnassus.

Business men may now ask impatiently for matters about dollars and cents, and I will briefly discourse on this interesting topic. Dry goods are sold at wholesale at prices which will not remunerate. Hardware, boots and shoes, and fancy goods do. Groceries are looking up, but except the staple articles, better rates can be obtained in New Orleans. Stationery, books, etc., pay well. Provisions are advancing; mess pork is worth $27, flour sells readily at $28 per barrel; butter from 17 to 30 cents; lard 17 cents. These, however, are wholesale rates, for, as I have before said, rents make a fearful increase of profits when the retailer has the article in store. Boarding costs in private houses $25 per week, and that important article, washing, requires an outlay of $5 per dozen. Mechanics receive from $8 to $12 per day, and the vast improvements progressing give constant employment to thousands. Furniture is sold low; every style can be purchased from the plainest chair to divans of silk and satin. That great pioneer of civilization, the Yankee clock, is set in motion at $4, while the elaborately gilt time-pieces graces the mantel at a less price than Hyde & Goodrich could afford. There seems to be no avocation or trade, article of use or trinket for display, known in the States, but finds its counterpart here; and in city improvements, San Francisco stands without a rival for the astonishing rapidity with which hills are leveled, streets graded and had thoroughfares paved.

A very neat little theatre is open nightly to good audiences. A son of Capt. Marryatt, a young officer of the British Navy, on leave of absence, appears as an amateur on the boards, under the *nom de guerre* of "Warren." He plays very well, and is quite a favorite. Two circuses are also open, and well patronised. Churches and school-houses follow the march of *los Yankees*, as a matter of course; and here we have several neat little temples where hymns of praise ascend with the Sabbath air up to the God of our Fathers.

The Press is well represented; and this department will bear no profitable accession to its numbers. "Here is the Evening Picayune," is shouted forth by the news-boys with all the vehemence which characterizes the enunciation of that peculiar class in the Crescent City.

With this hurried sketch of the Gate to the Gold Regions, I leave you to glean from the files I send, the news from the interior. One week in California has not enabled me to descant in the usual knowing manner of letter-writers upon events borne only to the ear by the tongue of rumor, and I bide my time before I venture upon further remarks.

Yours, J. C. D.

Foreign News by the Canada.

The following additional items of foreign intelligence we extract from the news by the Canada:

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an order of the President, by which he applies, upon his own authority, 25,000 francs to the payment of the costs of the decorations of the Legion of Honor.

M. de Persigny has departed for Berlin, it is said, upon a political mission connected with the settlement of the German difficulties.

It is said that the whole of the President's tour through the country will form a subject of warm discussion upon the meeting of the Assembly.

The Republican and Orleans parties, respectively, have been consolidated, while those who threaten the Republic—the Legitimist or Bonapartist factions—are daily becoming weaker. It is believed that the stringent measures proposed by the Committee of Safety, in reference to the Army, will have a desirable effect in still further weakening the pretensions of those parties to power.

The efforts made to limit the duration of the President's term to the original period are being strenuously increased; and as this is a point on which Legitimists and Republicans can agree, it is thought by many that success will attend their efforts.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The number of killed and wounded is variously stated; but it appears certain that the people of Freidrichstadt suffered severely from the effects of the shells thrown into the town by the Holsteiners.

Many persons, under great deprivation, have been obliged to abandon the place.

A public subscription has been started to meet the exigency, and the King of Denmark has subscribed one thousand dollars.

PRUSSIA.

On the last sitting of the College of Princes, at Berlin, M. de Radowitz formally announced that the Prussian government would not suffer the Federal Assembly at Frankfort to interfere by force in Hesse-Cassel, and that any attempt to do so would be resisted by Prussia.

Consequent upon the division of the subject of Hesse-Cassel, a ministerial crisis has taken place in Hanover and Stuttgart, and the Premier has retired.

A Congress of Deputies of all the different committees established to raise funds in support of the war of Schleswig-Holstein, has been reported.

Beyond the usual ceremonies of an address to the nation, and the passing of some strong resolutions, nothing was done.

As the deputies did not commence the subscription at once, but contented themselves by urging others to do as they should, but not as they did, the receipts were small.

GERMANY.

The two divisions of the Austrian army, upon their march for Hesse-Cassel, have received counter orders, and have stopped in their progress. This, it is said, has been the result of a joint remonstrance upon the part of England and Russia.

Prussia still protests against the course adopted at the Frankfort conference. In other matters there appears to be nothing to report.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste states that the cholera has again broken out in that city. In future, all important affairs connected with the army are to be transacted by a military council, composed of five generals, who will meet under a President appointed by the Emperor. Czontach, formerly Secretary of Kossuth, has been arrested, as well as Dr. Stunich, late domestic physician to Paisky, on the ground that he was in secret communication with Paisky during the time of the revolution in Croatia.

Tokens of a returning sympathy for Hungary daily manifest themselves.

A Large Steamer Burst in the Atlantic.—The London Times of the 14th ult. has the following:

Much anxiety has been evinced in the city for the last few days respecting the loss of a first-class steamship, which is reported to have been totally destroyed by fire in the Atlantic. The following details were furnished by Mr. Barras, captain of the William, from Quebec, who communicated the loss to the authorities at Lloyd's. The William left Great Metis, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the 4th ult., and on the evening of the 12th a large steamer, with three masts, was observed in latitude 46 deg. 14 min. north, longitude 56 deg. 27 min. west, steering to the north-west. The mention of this circumstance is more necessary in order that she might not be confounded with the one that was subsequently seen on fire, as she was proceeding in quite a different direction. Towards dusk on the following day a strong lurid glare was noticed about fifteen miles to the southward, and Mr. Barras, concluding that it was some unfortunate ship in flames, very promptly bore down towards her, with a view of picking up the crew. He directed a good look out to be kept, it being thought that those on board had left in the boats, and were knocking about on the ocean. During the period the William was searching for the blazing ship, the wind blowing from north east, the flames raged with terrific violence, and to use an expression of one of the crew, "it looked more like a mountain of fire than a ship in flames." In the course of two or three hours the William got within a quarter of a mile of the burning wreck; it was enveloped in flames from stem to stern, and from its light build and a quantity of iron work, it was apparent that it was a steamer, and that of a large class. She was burnt within a foot of the water's edge. Mr. Barras states that he saw the platform between the paddle-boxes, the iron stanchions, and the davits for the stern-boats—a rig only adopted by steamers. They had a full view of the deck of the vessel, and nothing could be seen of the crew or the passengers, if there were any on board. At daybreak hands were sent up to look round in all points for the boats, but none were to be seen. A trail was seen in the north-east, steering west, but nothing else. Mr. Barras can give no opinion as to where the unfortunate vessel was from, or to where she was bound, but he is confident she was a steamer.

The place of her destruction was about four days' run from Halifax, but not being in the usual course for that port will account for the American mail not bringing tidings of the conflagration. It is the impression of those belonging to the William that the crew and passengers had escaped. When they got down to the wreck, it apparently had been burning six or eight hours, and, as the weather had been very fine, the moon being up, they concluded that all had got away in the boats, and had been picked up by some vessel sailing in that direction.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.

LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship Ohio, Lieutenant J. F. Schenck, U. S. N., commander, arrived yesterday morning from New York, 26th ult., via Charleston, Savannah and Havana. Left Havana on the 3d inst. There were no American steamers at Havana when the Ohio left. The Georgia sailed from Chagres on the 26th ult. with 600 passengers. She sailed from Havana for New York on the 23 inst. The steamer Pacific sailed for Chagres the same day. The steamers Empire City and Cherokee were at Chagres when the Georgia sailed. The Cherokee would remain for the arrival of the Sarah Sands at Panama, which was hourly expected, with a large number of passengers. There were upward of 2000 people on the Isthmus homeward bound. The Ohio brings the mails, 500 passengers, and half a million of gold dust in the hands of the passengers. She left New York with 300 passengers, 250 of whom were for New Orleans, and the remainder for Havana and Chagres. She took on board at Havana 250 from Chagres.

The steamship California, from San Francisco October 1, had arrived at Panama; also the steamship New Orleans, Capt. Wood, from San Francisco October 5, arrived at Panama with 250 passengers.

Our files of papers are up to the 1st of October. We select from the San Francisco Herald the following general remarks:

"The intelligence from the mines is of a mixed description. Wherever the streams have been dammed, a plentiful yield of gold has been the result; but several of the dams have recently given way, in consequence of the rising of the waters, and the labor of months has thus been rendered fruitless. Gold-bearing quartz continues to be discovered, and this in the end will form the great resource of miners, when surface gold fails.

"The news of the engrossment of the California bill in the Senate, produced, on its receipt in this city, the liveliest emotions of joy, and the hopes of the people are raised high in the expectation of hearing, by the next steamer, of the admission of this State into the Union. Should we receive this joyful intelligence, there is no doubt that business would forthwith revive, and an immediate improvement would take place in the condition of the country. At present, a want of confidence causes every thing to remain in confusion, and the embarrassments of our business men are attributable in no small degree to the perplexing suspense caused by the delay of Congress to admit the State into the Union. Our greatest trouble would vanish at our admission, and it is generally hoped that Congress will not adjourn without doing us justice. It would be a terrible disappointment if the next news should prove unfavorable.

"The coming elections, to be held on the 7th of October, excite much greater interest than was anticipated. The candidates for the various offices are almost innumerable. Indeed the all-absorbing question of the admission of California is lost sight of for the time being, and every body is anxious as to the result of the election.

"The improvements in this city are progressing with much spirit, and it is hoped that by the commencement of the rainy season the streets will be substantially planked. Several of the thoroughfares are already laid with plank, and sewers have been constructed, running from the hills to the bay, so as to carry off the water. The district burnt down two week since, is already more than half covered with buildings in process of erection, and before the departure of another steamer it will be nearly all rebuilt."

We scarce ever (says the Alta California) take up a paper from the mining districts but what the eye is pained and the heart made sick with account of robberies and brutal murders, committed, it would seem, with almost entire impunity. We hear of no one being punished for these awful crimes. The perpetrators either escape detection, or, if apprehended, find some means of justifying their conduct, or escaping conviction and punishment by some other appliances—in many cases, we fear, of a more objectionable character.

The papers all give the most painful accounts of the sufferings of the over-land immigrants. The following is from the Alta California of the 1st October:

The Suffering Immigration.—For the last two days we have chronicled in our columns evidences of the great suffering existing among the overland immigration, sufficient to excite even the most lukewarm. We have known already what distress has occurred upon the plains for several years, even under the ordinary hardships of land travel. But we are now apprised that uncommon destitution prevails, and that a terrible disorder has broken out which, even existing in the midst of civilization, where all the comforts of life are abundant, has spread broadcast death and desolation. The heart swells at the knowledge of what has already occurred—it sickens in the contemplation of what may occur. We can behold from this land of plenty, famine sweeping off our brethren and sisters, wearied and enfeebled as they are, for the sketch is not one of fancy, but dreadful, stern, undeniable reality. We have already known of much suffering, and with a praiseworthy liberality, our citizens have come forward and bestowed funds to the extent of their means towards the alleviation of their distressed countrymen. They have cast their bread upon the waters, and after many days it shall be returned unto them. But this has not been sufficient; the funds have been expended, the supplies exhausted, and yet the suffering continues. It is beyond peradventure that hundreds, aye, thousands, are upon the road, which they took as that leading to fortune, and that they are strewing it with their bodies. Private philanthropy and benevolence, though they have done much, have failed to accomplish all that is required, and it is necessary that the authorities should do something.

A gentleman who has already "done the State some service," came down to this city on Wednesday, and represented the exigencies of the case to Col. Collier, the Collector of the Port, and we are rejoiced to learn that the officer assumed the responsibility and stated his willingness to turn over to Gen. Smith the sum of $100,000, to be disbursed by him for the relief of the suffering immigration, assuming the responsibility of accounting to the Government for the same. We regard this determination in the Collector as praiseworthy in the extreme and perfectly justifiable, and we have not the slightest fear that the United States Government will ever condemn him for such an appropriation of the funds. The public will sustain him if the Government do not, for it is a work of the holiest charity. The Custom-house funds are the only available ones in the country, and when thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent in searching after Sir John Franklin—where there is the barest possibility of the slightest success—we think that no aid which we are morally certain could be rendered should be withheld by any officer of the Government.

In another article, the Alta California says:

"We are indebted to Hawley & Co.'s Express for the Sacramento Transcript of yesterday, containing two letters from Capt. Walda, one written at Great Meadow, Humboldt river, the other dated Truckee River, September 15.

He stated that the Relief Committee have not a single pound of flour east of the mountains, that he entered the Desert on the 7th instant, and two men who had given up to die from starvation; some day two men died of starvation on Carson Desert; that those with wagons have no food but their poor exhausted animals; that footmen subsist on the putrified flesh of the dead animals along the road, and disease and death are consequently accepting them down. The cholera made its appearance on the 8th, and eight persons out of a small train died of it in three hours. The Indians take every advantage to steal their animals, and this many are left more than six hundred miles beyond the settlements. Fighting between them and the immigrants occurs almost daily. Twenty thousand persons are yet beyond the Desert, of which number fifteen thousand "are now destitute of all kinds of provisions, yet the period of their greatest suffering has not arrived." "It will be impossible for ten thousand of this number to reach the mountains before the commencement of winter.

From the Truckee to the head of the Humboldt the cholera is killing them off; the sick surround the Truckee station unable to proceed. Capt. W. was about starting to try to persuade such as are from four to six hundred miles back to return to Salt Lake. He calls for ten thousand pounds of flour for the station at Truckee, and the same amount for the Summit. He says that those back several hundred miles will die by starvation unless relieved.

We regret our inability to give as much of this communication as we could wish. He asks for contributions, and offers to the City Council his claim to ten thousand dollars worth of property if they will forward that amount in flour and articles for the sick to that place. His report is fearful. A black man from Boston rode express 400 miles with the information. Cannot something be done here to save the lives of these our countrymen and friends. Many of them are women and children, widows and orphans, their husbands and fathers having died with the cholera.

There were three hundred buildings destroyed by the fire of the 17th September. The loss is estimated at $100,000. With the indomitable energy characteristic of the citizens of San Francisco, the burnt district is being rapidly built up.

We shall not undertake to give in detail the news from the Mines. The accounts given in the papers, which are generally too flattering, perhaps, are by no means of a discouraging character.

The property known as Howison's Wharf, is put up at lottery. It is valued at $200,000. The tickets are sold at $100 each.

Politics are creating quite a stir, in view of the State election to be held there this month. The democratic, whig and independent parties have each nominated their respective candidates.

The last arrival from San Francisco brought the melancholy intelligence of the death, by drowning, of young Mr. Duralde, the grand-son of Henry Clay. His body was found and decently interred. Some articles belonging to him have been sent to his grandfather, as mementoes of his favorite grandchild. Among these articles is a journal, which he had kept ever since his arrival in the country. The pencil with which he wrote in his diary, was inclosed in the book on the page where he had written his last words, a few hours, perhaps, before he was drowned. His purpose was to write a work on California. A gold finger-ring and the keys of his trunk are a part of the articles found on his person.

Oregon.

The steamship Panama, Capt. David G. Bailey, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 29th of September, sixty-four hours from Astoria, which place she left on the morning of the 27th. She brought a large mail for the States.

Immigrants.—The news from the immigrants on Snake River is of rather a melancholy nature. Some packers, who arrived at Oregon City about the 12th of September, report about one thousand wagons destined for Oregon Territory—that they had passed this number of wagons between Fort Hall and the Dalles; the rear part of the California emigration having changed their course to Oregon. They report also a great deal of suffering and distress among them. They have been so long on the road that they have generally exhausted their supplies of provisions; many of them have scarcely been able to keep body and soul together. The Government, from the Dalles post, has been quite active in furnishing supplies. The early portion of the immigration fared much better, although they were not met on their way, yet they could obtain plenty upon their arrival at the post.

The Umpqua River.—We have received (says the Oregon Spectator of Sept. 19) cheering intelligence from the country lying along our southern border, and particularly from the valley of the Umpqua. We have no doubt but that the way is now opened for the speedy settlement of that portion of our territory. The question so long agitated, as to the practicability of entering the Umpqua from the ocean, has been satisfactorily answered. On the fourth day of August, the schooner Samuel Roberts passed the bar, and succeeded in a very beautiful and secure harbor. The Umpqua is represented as two miles wide at its mouth, and as gradually narrowing for a distance of thirty miles, where, at the head of navigation, it is some four hundred yards wide. The Samuel Roberts sailed up to the head of navigation in six hours. This portion of the river rests quietly in a deep canon, being enclosed on both sides by high and precipitous ledges of rocks. From the mouth of the river to the head of navigation the country is valuable principally for its fisheries, for its facilities for the lumbering business, and for the sand stone which abounds in that region, and is said to be excellent for building purposes. At the head of navigation, the valley commences to spread out, and widens gradually until it is extended to those beautiful plains so much admired as an agricultural and grazing country. We doubt not that the Samuel Roberts will soon be followed by other vessels and other immigrants, and our southern border will soon abound with a prosperous and happy population.

Astoria has been selected by the Hudson's Bay Company, as the connecting link between the ocean and river navigation. This place is now the terminus of the line of mail steamers, one of which arrives there monthly, introducing from a hundred to two hundred passengers each trip.

The Sandwich Islands.

The Polynesian of the 24th of August contains some very interesting news, of which we give the following:

Charles Bunker, Esq., Consul of the United States for Lahaina, and specially empowered by the President to exchange the ratification of the Treaty, with the United States, of the 20th of December, 1849, had an audience of the King, before proceeding to his destination.

Mr. Allen, the U. S. Consul, with Mr. Bunker and his son, arrived at the palace at 12, noon, and were presented by the Minister of Foreign Relations. Mr. Bunker, being introduced to the King by Mr. Allen, made a very handsome address, assuring the King of the desire of the President to cultivate perpetually the amicable relations now existing between the two countries. The King replied in handsome terms, expressing much pleasure in giving his own ratification to a Treaty which, he hoped, will work for the good of both nations, and strengthen those relations of friendship and commerce which have long subsisted between the Americans and Hawaiians.

The Premier, the King's Ministers and the High Chiefs, members of the King's Privy Council, were present, to all of whom Mr. Bunker was introduced in the Privy Council Chamber.

A great deal of business has been done during the session of the Legislature, which adjourned on the 20th of August. Among other acts, a criminal code was drafted and passed.

On the 23d of September, the Lodge of Odd Fellows of Honolulu was received by the King, at noon, to present to His Majesty a splendid German gold-mounted pipe, said to have cost in London upwards of seventy guineas, in token of their respect.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess Victoria Kamahamalu, the Premier, the King's Ministers, H. B. M.'s Consul General, the U. S. Consul for Maui, the High Chiefs, members of the King's Privy Council, and their ladies, the lady of the Minister of Public Instruction, the King's Land Agent, and several foreign ladies and gentlemen, were present.

ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to a friend for California papers to the 5th October, being five days later than those from which we have taken the foregoing intelligence. They were carried to Panama on the steamship New Orleans which left San Francisco five days after the California—the two vessels arriving at the former place about the same time. We make the following extracts from the Courier of the 4th:

Col. Collier and the Immigrants.—We see in the Sacramento papers, and the Herald of this city, a statement that Col. Collier had agreed to give out of the Government funds $100,000 for the relief of the overland immigrants. We have received several private letters making inquiries of us whether this statement is true. We answer to all of them, that the Collector has made no such offer. To pay out money for any thing, without an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, or for such objects as are expressly provided for by statute, would be a felony under the sub-treasury law. He has no authority whatever, and dare not do it. Col. Collier would willingly give twice that amount if he could. He deeply sympathizes with the immigrants, and has given for their relief all that he could from his private purse.

The Mining Regions.—A good deal of gold is pouring into the city, notwithstanding the many failures in the mining operations. There will, no doubt, be a steady stream of the ore flowing in upon us all winter. The old idea that not much can be done in the wet season in getting gold, has exploded. The dry diggings have undoubtedly furnished a much larger proportion of the metal than the wet. A vast number of the miners have made preparations for the coming winter, by erecting comfortable log huts, and storing them with provisions; and we confidently anticipate that those who have acted thus prudently, will reap a rich harvest.

The amount of gold shipped by the California last Monday, was $1,800,000, and probably the passengers carried $200,000 more. Besides this, the sailing vessels must have taken $500,000. So that we may safely set the amount down, including $100,000 to be shipped to-morrow by Adams & Co., at $2,600,000 carried away by foreigners, as $2,300,000 in six days!

Going Home.—The Oregon went full of passengers last Monday, and the New Orleans has a large list. Besides these two steamers, some 600 have gone away the past week in sailing ships, making the number going home much larger than that arriving by sea. But when we take into consideration that not less than 50,000 have arrived and are to arrive within a fortnight over the plains, and that the steamers have been coming in crowded since the early spring, there is a large margin left for those who are pointing their faces Atlanticwise. Our present population cannot fall much short of 200,000.

The Peace Proposition.—The Lavaca (Texas) Commercial says:

"As far as we have heard, the election for the acceptance of Pearce's boundary bill indicates that at least two to one of the people of the State are in favor of accepting the proposition. We give below the returns as far as heard from:

Victoria county, for	135	against	10.
Walker county, "	122	"	24.
Goliad county, "	25	"	11.
Galveston city, "	135	"	62.

Washington county is said to have given a handsome majority in favor of the proposition. Washington and Travis counties were thought to be the most opposed to the bill of any counties in the State. San Antonio was almost unanimous for the acceptance. Jackson and Calhoun, we think, will be three to one for the bill. In Milam county but one vote against the bill. In Hays county the vote was small, but a majority for the bill.

Forsaking the Law for the Ministry.—John A. McClung, Esq., one of the most eloquent and popular lawyers of the State, has, on his application, been licensed by the Presbytery of Mayesville to preach the gospel. Hamilton P. Johnson, Esq., recently of this county, was licensed to preach by the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, at its late session, and placed on the Cynthiana circuit. (Shelby (Ky.) News.

Fugitive Slaves.—A colored man and his wife, named William and Ellen Crafts, escaped from slavery in Georgia, about two years since, by the wife, a woman of very light complexion, disguising herself in male attire, and traveling to the North as a Southern youth, attended by her husband as a slave attendant. Since then they have been living in Boston, where Craft does business as a cabinet maker. Under the fugitive slave act passed by the last Congress, a warrant was issued for their arrest. The wife has left the city, but her husband remains, saying that she has fled far enough, and awaits the issue. At the date of our last papers from Boston, no arrest had been made. The Boston Traveler says: "It is understood that, on inquiry of the Marshal, Judge Sprague has intimated that the process for the arrest of a fugitive slave is in the nature of *civil process*—that, in serving it an officer will not be justified in breaking open the outer door of *any dwelling house*—that every dwelling house is the castle of its occupants. This application of a familiar principle of the common law promises to give security to a certain extent to the unfortunate class of fugitives, claimed as slaves. It must be borne in mind, however, that this protection is confined to the *dwelling house*, or a house where a person sleeps, and not his place of business. It is also confined to the *outer door*. If this is left open, or if the Marshal is admitted within it, he may break open an *inner door*.

Wm. Duffy, charged with setting fire to and burning the meeting house in North Danvers, has been tried at Salem, Mass., found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for life.