DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT, OFFICE NO. 66 ST. CHARLES STREET, will be regularly issued on subscription in this city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $5 a year, in advance, payable or deducted at the rate of a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium for advertising.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Containing largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and readers will be familiar two to four advantageously advertised in its columns. No pains to the city circulation be satisfactorily among families.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1853.

POLITICAL NONSENSE.

A caucus of the democratic members of the present Legislature indulged in the usual amusement, so frequently resorted to by legislators, of passing resolutions. It did not depart from the usual rule of making the resolutions as meaningless as possible. Verbiage, of course, is not wanting; and underneath the mass of words the sense, if there be any, is almost concealed from view. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the caucus doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

To this cunning Mr. John Slidell responded:

BATON ROUGE, April 27.

DEAR SIR—I have received, through Mr. Wilson, the resolution adopted by the democratic caucus, held on Wednesday evening, for the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate. I beg leave to state, in reply, that the resolution embodies principles which I always have entertained and expressed, and which command my unqualified assent. Very respectfully, your ob't servant, [Signed] JOHN SLIDELL.

W. W. Ford, Esq., Cincinnati.

Well, the answer is as clear as the resolution, which is "as clear as mud," means anything or nothing, and is what a contemporary emphatically and justly styles the whole affair, "brilliant balderdash."

The resolution means anything or nothing. It is the mere grandeur of verbosity. It would puzzle the most intelligent to draw a clear idea from it, whilst the stupid would be utterly confounded in the perusal of such grand talk and involved sentences.

"A deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the compact!"—who can decide what is or may be such a "deliberate palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers"? What is meant by "other powers?" The Constitution, noble an instrument as it is, does not and cannot provide for the details of legislation. It is merely a general chart, by which to sail the ship of State. It is not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. It has already been amended, and in the progress of time may be amended again. The balderdash declamation of "the strict constructionist" is to us the merest nonsense. It means anything or nothing. Who is to construe? Who is to be set up as an authority in this matter of construction? The most learned jurists, the ablest lawyers, the wisest and most experienced statesmen, have differed in construing the Constitution. Some have declared this or that point constitutional, while others have gone reversely and declared the very same point or points unconstitutional. Now, if the resolution of the democratic caucus means anything, it means that the right of rebellion, upon a mere point of judgment, is asserted for the individual as well as for the State. For, why should an individual, more than a State, submit to tyranny or palpable outrage? We cannot answer the question; because we cannot determine in whom the right or power of construction lies, whether in the individual or in the State.

Recently we had (indeed, we still have,) a curious illustration of the doubts to which such a resolution properly gives rise, and to the questions it, also, raises. In Mississippi there was a large and respectable minority, to whom the series of measures known as the Compromise was so seriously objectionable, that they pronounced it unconstitutional and in violation of the rights of the States; and, therefore, they proposed extreme and secessionist measures. Here was (or is) one State "divided against itself." Could it be argued that the State authorities, at one time decidedly ultra and secessionist in tone, had a right to repudiate the action of the General Government and all connection with that Government? On the other hand, could a popular ferment of opinion, so common in free, democratic republican countries, where the privilege or liberty of discussion is unlimited, be taken immediately as the deliberate, well-reasoned conviction of the people?

The resolution merely asserts the right of revolution. It asserts nothing more and nothing less. The necessity of asserting any such right is a curious thing to us. The resolution is totally unnecessary, as it is entirely grandiloquent, and really senseless. It has, however, mischief in it. It is an insinuation to the people that our republican government already threatens to become a tyranny, and such an insinuated doubt or suspicion will fester in and rot many a heart, which otherwise might have been true and honest, into black treason and foculent sedition. Such a resolution is a folly and a blunder, heart-treason lisping courtly nonsense; Jack Cade-ism urging on the unthinking to open tumult and sedition. What emergency calls for such a resolution? Is there not peace within our borders? Do we not dwell in amity, North and South? Can the demagogue find no theme which does not involve incipient treason?

Prating revolutionists may talk in set phrase of "deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercises" of powers "not granted by the compact." The Constitution is a noble instrument, a glorious chart, a rich repertory. But above the Constitution, higher, and stronger, and more religious than it, there are solemn ties by which God and Nature have bound us together, as one people, forever. One language, common inland seas; traversing rivers; interlacing railroads and canals; republicanism which must stand united against the tyrannies of the world; the necessities of commerce; the relations of divided families; the recollections of the past; the hopes of the future. Terrible and disastrous would be the results of a separation or disunion, beyond what pen can trace. The man who argues such a probability is a traitor at heart.

Mr. John Slidell was too cunning to endorse such a resolution in full. He dodged adroitly. He simply says, "that the resolution embodies principles which I have always entertained and expressed, and which command my unqualified assent." What "principles," Mr. Slidell? Can't you talk out like a man, and say whether or not you positively approve and approved the resolution as a whole? After a while, cunning politician, you will be ready to explain that there were only some principles which commended your "unqualified assent" that you piously abhor disguised treason and contemptuously sneer at grandiloquent balderdash. The "Terry Go-Easy" of the old nursery song was the prototype of Hon. John Slidell.

By mail yesterday we received papers from all points North of Montgomery as late as due.

Gregory's Express furnished us yesterday full files of the very latest California papers. Such substantial favors from our friends we highly appreciate.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

The Late Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 6.

About sixty persons are supposed to have lost their lives by the railroad accident to-day near Norwich. Some were crushed and others drowned. Forty bodies had been recovered up to three o'clock this afternoon.

Western Military Asylum.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Harrodsburg Springs have been selected as the location for the Western Military Asylum.

The Railroad Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The latest accounts from the scene of the late railroad disaster last night, stated that forty-nine bodies had been recovered from the wreck and water.

Six more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the cars near Norwich, making fifty-five dead so far as ascertained.

The Legislature of Connecticut, now in session, has appointed a committee to investigate the causes of the disaster, and a bill has been introduced to impose a fine of five to ten thousand dollars on all railroads in the State for each person killed through the negligence of agents or employees on such roads.

Governor of New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The President has appointed the Hon. David Merriwether, of Kentucky, Governor of New Mexico, in place of W. C. Lane, recalled.

T. F. Meagher.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.

Meagher's lectures here are creating quite a sensation. He has a crowded house every night of their delivery.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

The river here is yet falling, with 7½ feet water in the canal. The steamboat J. P. Tweed has arrived, and the Chancellor and Eclipse have departed for New Orleans.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.

The river here is now stationary, with seven feet six inches water in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.

The steamboat Europa has arrived, and the Norma has departed for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.

The river here is still falling, with six feet six inches water in the canal. The steamboats R. J. Ward, A. L. Shotwell, Georgetown and Magnolia have arrived, and the R. H. Winslow has departed for New Orleans.

The passage of the A. L. Shotwell, from New Orleans, was made in four days and twenty-one and a half hours.

We return thanks to Mr. Longworth, for his polite attention and promptness in delivering our correspondence from San Juan de Nicaragua. Mr. Longworth came by the steamship Daniel Webster.

Our thanks are due to the Purser of the steamship Daniel Webster, for late California papers and a copy of the memoranda of her trip.

We are also indebted to Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses, for the latest dates from the gold regions.

Nicaragua Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, May 5, 1853.

Editors Crescent—You will perceive that I have dropped the "Greytown," and date from San Juan Del Norte simply, as Mr. Everett says that the latter is far more musical, and as he is of acknowledged good taste, I will follow his suggestion, particularly as it saves an awkward heading.

"It never rains but it pours," especially in this climate. We, generally, have either a very lively and exciting, or a very tranquil time of it, here; either a budget or a dearth of news, none of your insipid mediums—a storm or a calm, a stiff roaring breeze, (though of late dead ahead) or not a breath. The Prometheus arrived yesterday from New York, with 350 passengers and papers of the 20th ult.; they contain nothing new in regard to the affairs of this place, except that Mr. Seward called on the President for "the papers." Congress has adjourned, and we shall probably be laid on the table, and there left for some time in a delightful state of lethargy. In the meanwhile, Americans here are growing more and more nervous; they are afraid of the "home thrust." England consents to the independence of San Juan, and surely she must know that there is a "strong preponderance of American influence here now, whatever it may have been a year ago—the period referred to by Mr. Everett, and which really seems to be the very latest information our Government has on the subject.

Can the United States think of giving this place, inhabited as it is by Americans, to Nicaragua, a government whose claim to it is, to say the least, very questionable? She did not, and could not occupy the territory when Americans established themselves here. She has for some time entertained bitter feelings towards the United States and Americans, and she refused the treaty in which, under certain conditions, San Juan was offered to her, and finally, if now given to her, there would be an end to American influence on this Isthmus, because they could not live under her odious system of government, or it would be taken from her by revolutions, unless prevented by American vessels of war. France is on the *quivive* and it is shrewdly suspected that she means to have a finger in the Central American pie; Prussia is also interesting herself on the subject.

In the name of common sense, how does it happen that letter writers, public men, the department, officials, *et id genus omne*, in the United States, are so poorly informed in the matter of this place—its past history and present condition? Why, Baron Marchausen, himself, did not give forth more wonderful exaggerations than have been put into circulation on the subject—

"Some love to see their names in print,
A book's a book, alike there's nothing in't."

I notice in one of your late weeklies an extract of a letter from "Ion," the very clever and usually well informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, 24 ult., in which he speaks of this place thus:

The recent acts of the independent community of San Juan de Nicaragua have brought them into trouble, both with the United States and France, while they have also a dispute with the Mosquito King, and are subject to a claim on the part of Nicaragua. If the United States and England should constitute San Juan a free port, and guaranty its independence, these difficulties may be increased. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Everett's proposition to give the port to the State of Nicaragua would be the most judicious. These events would serve to complicate the difficulties of Mr. Slidell's mission.

Any one reading this would, of course, suppose that there were difficulties with France and the Mosquito King, unless he were better informed. What are the difficulties with France? This question would puzzle the French Minister at Washington as much as it would the Mosquito King; they have both yet to learn of any troubles with the independent community of San Juan. Ion says "these events would serve to complicate the difficulties of Mr. Slidell's mission." What does he mean? The guaranty of San Juan's independence, or the giving the port to Nicaragua.

Capt Wright, of New York, it is said, has made arrangements with the Governments of New Grenada, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Guatemala, to carry their mails on the Pacific. He is to establish a line of steamers; the *termini* are to be Panama, in New Grenada, and Istapa, a sea-port of Guatemala, touching at Point Arenas, Costa Rica; San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and a sea-port of San Salvador. If this is carried into effect, it will greatly facilitate the general commerce between the Central American and United States.

You will learn of the loss of the steamship S. S. Lewis, belonging to this line. This follows hard upon the destruction of the Independence; but fortunately there was no loss of life in the latter instance. The steamer Jenny Lind, running between San Francisco and San Jose exploded her boilers causing considerable loss of life.

We have some seven hundred passengers in town. The route is very healthy, and the river from Juan is good navigable order. A little enterprise and liberality on the part of the Transit Company would make this route far preferable to any in operation; as it is, the travel is decidedly on the increase; health is a great consideration to people going to California.

In port—U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane; British steamer of war Alben; Italian brig, and American brig Townsend Jones; the latter leaves in a few days, with a cargo of hides, for New York. I learn that the Cyane has received orders to go to sea; all well on board of her, and everything quiet on shore. Alnel soit it. Yours, H.

Boston Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BOSTON, May 2, 1853.

Editors Crescent—I propose to drop you a line from here when there is anything of interest to communicate.

May Day is being celebrated here by both young and old. There have been numerous processions of children this morning through our streets, all bound to the country to spend the day. In one procession I counted over twenty-eight hundred children. It is estimated that over twelve thousand children have gone out in the early trains of cars this morning. All the omnibus proprietors in the city generously volunteered to carry the children out of the city free of expence; and at six o'clock an unbroken line of eighty-nine omnibuses moved up Washington street, handsomely decorated with flags and banners.

A large fire broke out yesterday morning in the woods near Newton Lower Falls. The wind was blowing a gale. The fire extended through the woods of Needham and reached Dedham. The furniture of dwelling-houses was saved by being removed to open fields. It is estimated that thirteen hundred acres of valuable wood land have been destroyed.

A large number of Custom-house officers this morning had notice of quit the premises on the 9th inst.

Our Legislature has passed a law making landlords liable to punishment if liquor is sold in their houses with their consent. The fine is one hundred dollars for the first offence, and imprisonment for the second.

Madame Sontag sung at the concert of the Handel and Haydn Society last evening. Madame Sontag has been performing in opera all this week to crowded houses.

Our new opera house is going ahead finely. Business good and money plenty. C.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship

DANIEL WEBSTER.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER S. S. LEWIS.

EXPLOSION OF THE JENNY LIND, Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster yesterday afternoon, we are placed in possession of dates from California to the 17th of April.

The Webster, Graffam commanding, left San Juan on the morning of the 4th inst., with passengers from California of the 16th ult. The ship Prometheus sailed the same day with 400 passengers for NewYork. Left in port U. S. sloop Cyane, H. M. S. ship Albon, brig Townsend Jones, which latter was to sail for NewYork with full cargo, on the 5th inst. passed steamship United States, Falcon and Pampero. The following is a list of the passengers by the Pampero:

E Carter and lady, E W Pomroy, J J Rawls and lady, Col Geo Wilks, Mr. Haywood, H P Willis, H de Guire, wife, sister and two children, H P McCall, W W Calnless, Capt Mosely, M H McCuston, D Basher, H Winter, Lieut Morris, Bishop Amo, Mrs H Harrington and daughter, Mrs Davis, Mr Perry, Mr Merrick, G C Coye, B Burkman, D Johnson, H B Jeffries, Capt Field, E C Hagan, J C Hughs, J K Miller, Col Sewell, two children and servant, W T Osborn, D Dryden, Mrs Raynal and two children, H Miller, J L Cross, W Meeler, D Sands, Capt Hallack, David Walker, W B Cleveland, Mrs O Stepney, J Longworth, S Worthington, D P Marsh, J M Wood, J B Wallace, W W Beel, W S Giss, H Abbott, W H Harris, J D Carr, S Williams, J Eskinge, J Potts, T M Bennett, W C Harrison, J S Leonard, C W Henderson, C W Brace, T Brass, T Randy, H Dikeman, J H Kurnet, E Kinkaid, J Nealand, J W Wallace, C Mosier, R C Robertson, A W Ward, J Jackson, W P Richardson, J C Richardson, H T Richardson, M Harben, Mrs Roe, A M Hardin, J R Sipe, J T Gibbons, Thos Hay, Wm Blackwell, E Eaton, A G Brasin, R Plunkett, wife and two children, W Pass, R Hope, O Thompson, J D Connel, J W Murray, W R Thompson, J W Davids, Jos Porter, John Porter, W G Green, O Bryson, G W Trimmer, D Dougherty, J Crow, M C Farrell, A Montgomery, D. F. M. Smith, A Douglass, A Hill, J Stabling, A C Ramsey, W T West, Orld Thompson, Stephen Dorr, and sixty in steerage.

The following is a general summary of the Webster's news:

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER JENNY LIND—*Fifteen Killed—Thirty-six Wounded.*—Our city was yesterday thrown into consternation by the intelligence received from San Mateo by express of a dreadful disaster which occurred in our bay opposite the Pulgas ranch. Yesterday morning the steamer Jenny Lind took about one hundred and twenty-five passengers on board at Alviso, and started on her trip to this city. About half-past 12 o'clock, when nearly opposite the Pulgas ranch, the company on board were just about being seated to dinner in the after cabin, the steamer proceeding at moderate speed, when the back portion of the connecting pipe was blown asunder, and the steam swept into the crowded cabin, dealing death and destruction around.

Those in the forward part of the boat, with the exception of a fireman, who was standing in front of the furnace door, escaped; the latter, a powerful, fine looking man, was struck in the head by the flying open of the furnace door, so that the skull was laid open and the brain exposed; persons came to his assistance, but he motioned them away, saying, "No, I'm a dead man, go help others," and soon after breathed his last.

Immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster, the anchor was let go, and Mr. Peter Smith, a passenger on board, swam ashore in the marsh and gave information of the calamity. Shortly afterwards a schooner and one or two small craft came out from Pulgas Ranch; but before use could be made of them, the steamer Union, Capt. James Mastern, came out from Alameda Creek, and observing a steamer anchored with the flag set union down in signal of distress, made for her and took off the passengers. Immediately upon receiving intelligence of the disaster, his Honor, Mayor Brenham, set about making preparations for the relief of the sufferers. He was on the point of chartering the steamer Georgina, or any other that might be procured, but was not put to the necessity, as Capt. Young, the owner of the Jenny Lind, immediately proceeded to make arrangements, chartering the steamer Kate Kearny. However, Capt. Johnson, of the latter boat, insisted upon proceeding with her to the wreck on his own responsibility, and with most commendable kindness and activity, made every preparation for getting immediately under way, with such articles as could be procured that might be of service to the wounded.

At about half-past nine P. M. the Kate Kearny started. A great many persons had assembled on board with the intention of proceeding to the wreck, to render what assistance might be in their power, or to relieve or confirm their apprehensions for the safety of friends; but at the request of Coroner Gray, who represented the annoyance that would result from lack of room, the greater portion returned on shore.

It was not without many a shudder that we made our way through those groups of dead and dying that lay stiff and cold or in silent agony along the entire length of the deck, so that at each step the gaze would meet either the glazed eye of death or the disfigured countenance of some tortured wretch, whose glance would be upturned to ours with a painful and piteous expression. The atmosphere below was hot to suffocation with steam and the heated furnaces; and the peculiar odor of scalded flesh told such a tale of suffering as made one faint and sick at heart. Yet there (and where has it not been so where suffering is?) the first sight that peculiarly moved us was the presence of several females, bending over the sick and administering to their wants, familiarizing their gentle natures with the ghastliness of death for the sake of yielding their blessed solace and relief.

It was a difficult task to do aught but attempt to alleviate the pangs of those around, yet, knowing the anxiety of many on shore, we made every effort to ascertain the names of the dead and wounded. It appeared, however, that no list of passengers had been taken at Alviso, and we had no means of obtaining the desired information, except from questioning those who were acquainted with the parties. Till now, we have only ascertained the following names, forming, we fear, but a small proportion of those who suffered:

Mr. Noah Ripley, dying; Mrs. Noah Ripley, dying; the three children of the above, two girls and a little boy, dead; Mrs. Emerson, badly scalded; Mrs. David Page, dying; her daughter, dead; Mrs. Kimball, dead; Franklyn Bosworth, badly scalded; Mr. Bain, badly scalded; the little boy of the above, dead; Bryan Murphy, badly scalded; his nephew, scalded; G. Simmonds, of San Jose, scalded; negro cook, scalded; F. F. Collier, scalded; R. A. Wyman, scalded; Mrs. Winlac, dead; F. Gregg, badly scalded; Thomas J. Kell, badly scalded; Thos. Godden, badly scalded; Jacob D. Hoppe, badly scalded; L. F. Drake, dead; Edward Bain, badly scalded; the wife of A. Loraine, 48 Clay street, badly scalded; A. Goldsmith, slightly scalded; the steward and two firemen, dead; two waiters, scalded; several Mexican ladies and children, badly scalded. One man was badly scalded that was wrecked on the Independence.

The above are all the particulars we could learn in relation to the sufferers. We have heard the number of dead, exclusive of those drowned, rated as high as twenty. Several died after the Union was hailed by the Kearny.

The owners of the Jenny Lind had but a few days before expended the sum of $400 upon the boiler; the boat was new, and considered safe in every respect. The captain, mate and one of the crew remained on the wreck.

(From the San Francisco Transcript of the 14th.)

The Steamship S. S. Lewis Ashore.

PASSENGERS SAVED—*Total Loss of the Ship.* We are again called upon to chronicle the loss of one of the ocean steamers plying upon this coast. The steamship S. S. Lewis, Capt. Sparrow, belonging to the Nicaragua Line, went ashore about half-past three o'clock Saturday morning, in the vicinity of Bolinas Bay, about 15 miles north of the Heads. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the ship was kept standing off and on until the mist should rise, and show the position of the coast. Sweeny & Baugh's Fog Bell was ringing out its notes of warning, but the ship had stood so far to the northward, that the bell was not heard on board. The Purser, who came overland to Saucelito, and thence by boat to the city, has not furnished us with an official report of the disaster, and we are in consequence compelled to give the story as it reached us, without vouching for its accuracy in minor details.

The ship was under easy headway, all hands literally in the fog as to where they were, when she struck upon a reef that ran out some distance from the shore, about six miles north of Bolinas Bay. Every effort was made to back her and get her off, but without avail. The sea was high and striking her violently, threw her broadside on to the reef, where she now lies, keeled over.

A scene of the greatest confusion and terror ensued, but order was partially restored, and the boats were lowered. In these the ladies and children were first placed, and although the surf was high between the ship and the shore, a distance of about 400 yards, they were safely landed, and the boats returned for the rest of the passengers. By eight o'clock in the morning these were all landed in safety, and by dint of great exertions, the greatest part of the baggage also. The Purser then started overland for this city to obtain assistance. There were in all 385 persons on board, about twenty of whom reached the city last evening on board of a schooner that was lying in the Bay at the time of the wreck. At last accounts, the sea had stove in her bottom, and was making a clean sweep over her, with 16 feet water in her hold. She was fast going to pieces. When the Purser left, the water had reached the cabin, and the safe, containing the papers, etc., had not been saved.

The passengers walked overland to the rancheria at Bolinas Bay, where tents have been erected, and every effort made to render their position as comfortable as possible until assistance reached them.

We learn that Capt. Garrison, the agent of the Company, will dispatch the Goliah at daylight this morning to the scene of the disaster, and bring off the passengers who may still remain upon the beach. The wreck can be seen with a glass from the outer Telegraph Station.

BREAKING UP OF THE S. S. LEWIS.—Captain Alden, of the U. S. steamer Active, repaired at an early hour yesterday morning to the spot where the wreck of the S. S. Lewis had occurred, to render all the assistance in his power to the unfortunate passengers who had been cast ashore and compelled to spend the night at so inhospitable a place. Scarcely a vestige of the ill-fated ship could be seen, except pieces of her timbers floating here and there on the waters. She had been dashed to pieces by the violence of the waves before daylight yesterday morning. The Goliah, sent by Capt. Garrison, was also on the spot at an early hour. The passengers were found all well, but anxious enough to leave their uncomfortable quarters. It is not true that all the baggage was saved. We have heard of several who lost all they had on board. Little or none of the furniture and valuables about the ship were saved, owing to the fury of the waves, which soon held undisputed sway over the wreck. The Active arrived at her berth about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing up about two-thirds of the passengers from the beach. The Goliah would bring the rest.

We make up from the papers in our possession, the following general summary of news:

STOCKTON.—From the Journal of Friday, the 15th, we take the following:

It is rumored that a party is now on the way from Mariposa to this city, with the last remains of the murderer Bowlin. We cannot trace the report to any authentic source. It is presumed the proffered reward will be divided between those parties who went after Bowlin and those who actually caught him.

The same letter says: "Mr. Leroy Vining has taken a contract to arrest Joaquin. He is to have $1000 if he succeeds."

By an abstract of the report of the City Comptroller, we observe that the city of Stockton, on the 1st of May, will have a clean cash book, with a balance on hand of $6000.

CAPTURE AND DEATH OF W. L. BOWLIN.—Adams & Co. have furnished us with an extra of the San Joaquin Republican, dated April 6, from which we gather the following intelligence respecting the capture and suicide of Bowlin, the murderer of Mr. Brown:

On the afternoon of the 6th at about 4 o'clock, Mr. Irving A. McBride came to Mariposa from the Mormon Bar, three miles from that place, and gave the information to Mr. A. J. Gregory, Under-sheriff, and Mr. S. Lyons, Constable, that he had seen Bowlin in the vicinity of Mormon Bar. These two officers, with Mr. Joseph R. Brown, started immediately in pursuit. About a mile and a half from town they left their horses, the country being so rough that they thought they could act better on foot. A half mile from where they left their horses they first got sight of him, and kept gaining on him until they were in speaking distance, when he was ordered to stop and surrender. He turned and drew his pistol, and said if they advanced any farther, he would shoot the first man that did so. At that moment, he dropped his pistol on the ground, and drank off the contents of a two ounce vial, containing prussic acid, which he drew from his pocket.

The officers thought that he was coming to meet them as they advanced, but at that moment he picked up his pistol and started off, and said again that if they advanced upon him he would shoot them. The officers again hailed him to stop, and he not heeding them, fired upon him but did not hit him. He went about one hundred and fifty yards, and when the officers came up with him he was dying, and ten minutes afterwards expired. He has been brought to town, and a coroner's inquest is about being held.

From the Calaveras Chronicle of Saturday, April 9th, we take the following:

The weather during the week has been most delightful. On Tuesday the thermometer indicated an unusual degree of heat for this season, but the other days were mild and agreeable, with a gentle cooling breeze.

MURDER.—A man named Bright, who was engaged in mining on Willow Creek, near Yankee Camp, was shot by a party of Indians on Thursday of last week. He was panning out his day's labor at the time, and although the Indians were present, anticipated no danger. Every effort was made by Justice Taliaferro, of San Andres, for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this foul deed. He sent for two of our chiefs, and told them he would hold them personally responsible, if they did not produce the ones that committed the crime; but it was of no avail, as they insisted it was none of their men. Mr. Bright was formerly from Ohio.

STABBED.—A party of Mexicans, at work near the river, got into a difficulty with regard to a claim, when a general row ensued, knives were drawn, and one of the party was severely wounded. He was brought to the Hill and will recover.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The supply of water, from the late rains, is almost exhausted in this locality, but while it lasted every advantage was taken of it. Where it is still available miners are doing well, and in various parts we have heard, during the week, of new diggings having been struck. Such circumstances are so common that they are scarcely thought worthy of notice, but we think them important, when so many are found leaving this country in search of a better, and more especially when we hear people speak of the mines of California being exhausted. Let energetic measures be adopted to secure a constant supply of water, and discoveries of gold will be found in California equal to any ever made.

The citizens of this town are of the progressive order. Quite a neat little church, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, has been recently erected, where the Rev. Mr. Pettit officiates nearly every Sabbath. His house is not, however, I learn, as largely attended as that of the Rev. Mr. Bingham of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who preaches in the Masonic Hall.

THINGS IN MARIPOSA.—A correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican, writing from Mariposa, under date of April 4th, says:

Business is dull here and no excitement of any amount is visible, unless it is among the aspirants for office. Considerable anxiety and feeling is already manifested as to who will or shall be the candidates for the various offices at the next election.

MIDDLETOWN.—Miners here are doing well. Middletown, it will be recollected, is on Hangtown Creek. The diggings have been worked over before, yet miners are realizing, on an average, from $10 to $12 per day

SMITH'S RANCH.—This locality is thriving and yields an average of $8 to $10 per day.

NEWTOWN.—We have advices from this locality that it assures us that mining there is in a flourishing condition; that the "town" is destined to knock Hangtown into a "cocked hat."

FROM PLACERVILLE.—We have before us the E Dorado News of the 9th inst., from which we compile the following mining intelligence:

Extensive arrangements are making this season at the South Fork of the American river for an early commencement at mining.

The miners at Miscuri Bar are making preparations to turn the river a fourth time. Last year it proved very rich.

M. Allen Dodd, who backs his dirt more than a mile to water, found in his diggings, about a mile from Placerville, a piece of pure gold weighing 14 lbs. 2oz. 11dwts. and four grains. He averages $12 per day.

WHITE ROCK.—The miners in this vicinity are doing more than usually well. Last Thursday three of our friends took out of their claims $71 55.

FROM AUBURN.—The Placer Herald says that miners in the neighborhood of Gold Hill and Humbug Flat diggings are doing well.

At Spanish Flat, four men took out $912 in one day. Quartz mining near Auburn is prospering. At the hill diggings near Auburn one of the tunnel companies took out, on Wednesday, fourteen ounces and twelve dollars—four men wording.

Near Yankee Jim's the miners have been doing remarkably well.

Oregon Hill is affording more than remunerating wages to those working claims there.

A ball is to come off at Yankee Jim's on the evening of the 20th inst.

The editor of the Placer Herald has been shown some nutmegs gathered in Bird's Valley, in Placer county.

A SECOND JOAQUIN.—Dr. James Blake, who returned yesterday from a visit to the foot hills west, in Yolo county, informs us that, for the last three months, a Mexican scoundrel named Antonio Kino, has been scourging the neighborhood between the Putah and Cacho Creek, by stealing horses. So grievous have his thefts become, that the farmers have clubbed together to the number of some twenty, with the determination of hunting him down. [Union.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT SHASTA—*The Murderer Hung by the People.*—The Union contains an account of a shooting affair at Shasta, and the execution of the murderer by the people:

On Wednesday morning last, James Noland, gambler, and a Mr. Murdoch, trader, were engaged in a game of monte at the Trinity House, the former dealing and the latter betting at the game. During the progress of the game, Noland pulled two cards, which Murdoch detecting, grabbed the money of the bank in one hand, while with the other he reached across the table and collared Noland. High words ensued between them, in the utterance of which they scuffled, and worked themselves off from the table. Murdoch, in the meantime, drew his revolver, cocked it, and letting the muzzle hang down, threatened to shoot Noland unless he delivered over the money won.

Having gained a position near the counter of the bar in the scuffle, Noland reached over it, or under it, and procured a pistol, which he cocked silently and rapidly, and presenting it at the breast of Murdoch, exclaimed: "You have drawn a pistol on me and threatened to shoot; now shoot and be d—d!" saying which he fired, the bullet passing into the neck of Murdoch, immediately above the collar bone, and killing him instantly.

Sheriff Cozart arrested Noland and placed him under guard.

News of the affray and its consequences having traveled with lightning speed among the miners, during the day many of them crowded into Shasta, from Whiskey Creek and the surrounding region, and demanded Noland to be given up. The Sheriff resisted their demands as long as it was safe to do so, when he relinquished Noland into their hands. A jury was formed, a trial held, and the prisoner found guilty. At seven o'clock in the evening he was hung by the neck until he was dead.

A young man named Herman C. Bellen, of Waterburg, N. Y., was killed at Little York on the 5th, by the caving in of a bank under which he was at work.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS AT YREKA.—*Yreka*, April 2, 1853.—I hasten to inform you of our safe arrival at this place a few days ago. We, Goldsmith and myself, had to encounter many hardships and difficulties before reaching our destination, at one time being compelled to fight. The Indians were about attacking our train, which was rather large, comprising over seventy mules. After half an hour's struggle, we succeeded in getting the better of them, but not without wounds. Two of our Spaniards were slightly wounded, and another one was, as we then supposed, mortally wounded; we, however, brought him to Yreka, where he is likely to recover. We lost not one of our mules.

Provisions are selling at reasonable prices. Flour commands but 35 cents.

The Trinity trail from Shasta to Yreka is now passable for pack mules.

Miners on Althouse and Humbug Creeks are doing particularly well. J. A. BRUNNER.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—May 9.

ARCADE....W A Champlin, M Whitcomb, Miss; J C Brentens, J McCargo, N Clifford, J M Kirkpatrick, A P Nonsworthy, R Porter, S F Cosey, A McCrae, J S Avera, Ark; W M Jones, R Clonks, La; S C Smith, W L Mellon, T Keeffe, W Ashton, NO; Geo D W Field, W P Torrens, J T Prewett, T Ragsdale, W S Gove, Texas; W G Gray, Miss; R L Worthy, B McCreary, J C McCarta, Ga; G W Robbins, Miss.

CITY....W Hearney, F A Gordon, J Parry, J Andrews, M Tate, La; S Kinney, T and C Merriman, Ill; F Cummings and lady, H Hough, S C Lodden, Texas; M S Monsman, Mobile; D F Ferguson, Doctor Porter, Ark; G H Meyers, G H Garett, Richmond; J Elgin, J A Brickell, Columbus.

ST. CHARLES....T C McMaskin, F G Crawford, C P Sheppard, W T Bonner, Miss; Miss E Turney, D C, J Brown, W S Cohn, La, M Dowell, Miss; E Barnes, Miss; Miss A E Neely, Pa.

VERANDA....W C Miller, Mj Warren, my lady, Mobile; L H Drake, W Adams, Miss; R C Martin, J McCluskey, La.

ST. LOUIS....S C Hopkins, Mr Hotel, La; A Branch, C Andrews, E Brewster, Ala.

Died:

On Monday, May 9, W. B. KENNEY, aged 48 years, a native of county Clare, Ireland, and for many years a resident of this city.

At Thibodaux, La., on Friday, May 6, at 12 o'clock M. ABEL LOUIS DONNAUD, aged 61 years.

A Card.

At the late Convention, called together by a section of the Democratic party for the purpose of nominating party candidates for Judicial offices, I received a flattering vote. It is unnecessary for me to inform my friends that I was not one of the chosen. To those who, without authority, used my name in that Convention to candidate to be run as the nominee of the party for the Judgeship of the First District Court, I return my hearty thanks for their good wishes. To congratulate them and myself on my good fortune in escaping from the nomination would be unnecessary, as I feel sufficient gratification in the fact.

Having received the largest number of votes on the first ballot in that Convention, and my name having been withdrawn, in accordance with the precedent established in the late Senatorial election at Baton Rouge, many have supposed that I am thereby precluded from remaining a candidate. This is to assure such persons that I am of a different way of thinking, and that I shall continue to be a candidate unto the end.

may10 Very respectfully, WILLIAM M HALL.

WM. HENRY WATERS, Candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court. Election, —— Monday in November next. my10 1d

The Latest Styles

....OF....

DRESS GOODS, MANTILLAS, ETC.,

Were received per steamship Cherokee, and opened on Saturday evening, 7th inst., at the new store of

SIMPSON,
116 Canal street.
my9 4pti Town's Row.

Fish and Fishing.

EVERY ARTICLE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PREMIUM RODS; NEW PATENT CHECK REELS; BRAIDED, SILK, HEMP, HAIR AND GRASS LINES, in every variety; SUPERIOR IMMERICK HOOKS, Ringed, Flatted, Tapered, also Snooded on extra heavy Salmon Gut; WIRE AND GIMP FLOATS; LEADS; SWIVELS; CLEARING LEADS; DISGORGERS; ARTIFICIAL FLIES, SHRIMP, MINNOWS, WORMS AND INSECTS.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE PATENT GRAVITATION FISH HOOK—one of the most TAKING inventions of the age.

GUION'S,
SPORTING DEPOT AND VARIETY STORE,
corner St. Charles and Canal streets.
my2 6tip

PACING RACE.
METAIRIE COURSE.

The Pacing Race advertised to come off last Sunday will come off on WEDNESDAY, May 11, without fail, between the celebrated Pacing Horses, JOHN BURNETT and TOM SMILEY—Mile Heats to Harness.

Place to come off at 4 o'clock.

my10 JAMES L. ROFF, Proprietor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THIRD DISTRICT.—The Annual Examination of the Public Schools of the Third District will take place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 13 and 14, at the United States Hotel, corner of Moreau and Elysian fields streets.

The Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

All the Parents of the Pupils, and all the friends of Public Education, are invited to attend.....By order of the Board.

my10 1t L. PLACIDE CANONGE, Superintendent.

SUNDRIES—

COWPEAS—Very superior Carolina, imported expressly for seed; PECANS—25 bags;
CLARET—100 boxes;
ROUGH RICE—2 tierces Carolina Seed; For sale by
my10 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common street.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. | CORNELIUS DONOVAN vs. JEREMIAH LANE.....No. 18,095.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Ga