NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11.

A League of Liberty.

The letter of Mr. DOHENY forcibly presents the reasons which should impel our People to evince a hearty and generous sympathy for the struggling Nations of Europe, so far as that may be done without violating our obligations to existing Governments. Unquestionably, it is the duty and should be esteemed the privilege of our countrymen to encourage and support the champions of Human Liberty in other hemispheres by such moral and pecuniary aid as is not forbidden by the Law of Nations, and it is now high time the truth were made manifest that the great European convulsion is not regarded with interest by despots only but by freemen as well.

We think Mr. Doheny errs in attributing coldness or apathy to our People. The reproach forgets the fact just before stated that the phases of the existing struggle have been so peculiar, its fluctuations have been so rapid and so vast, its portents so misty and dubious, that action on this side of the Atlantic has been paralyzed by perplexity and amazement. Even while we were rejoicing at the instant resurrection of a People the next arrival hat constrained us to mourn over their as sudden subsidence into torpidity and thraldom, or the strong probability that they were about to throw down their new-found liberties as a child rejects the toy of an idle hour. Even France seemed hardly an exception to the general fickleness and inconsistency. The late Election throughout that Republic is the first clear indication that the People are true to themselves.—Henceforth, we trust, there is no room for despondency, no reason to doubt that the People of civilized Europe are preparing to move forward and upward to the perfect day of Political and Social Freedom.

We trust Mr. Doheny's practical suggestions will be considered and acted upon. They are timely and judicious. An organization of the friends in this city of Universal Liberty and Progress ought to be effected at once, as an incitement and a model for others. But it is essential that such a movement shall be directed by men who justly enjoy a large measure of public confidence, otherwise it will answer no good purpose. Under the guidance of men known to be above personal and sinister ends, such a movement might make itself influential upon the great events now impending. We have never taken a part in originating any movement of this nature, but have always, when invited, coöperated to the extent of our ability. We stand ready to pursue the same course in reference to the movement now proposed and so ably commended by Mr. Doheny.

Vermont.

Some thirty years have passed since the People of Vermont, upon the defacement of old party lines caused by the dying out of former subjects of political strife, had their attention called to the new questions of Public Policy which have since mainly divided the country. Devoid of prejudice, of mercenary ambition, of personal attachment, of blinding devotion to party, that People discussed the new questions with a degree of intelligence and capacity not exceeded in any other State, and their nearly unanimous decision was in favor of the Protection of Home Industry, the prosecution of Internal Improvement, the management of the Public Finances and Revenues in such a manner as to sustain and cherish, not disturb and depress, the Commercial Currency of the Country. In short, Vermont deliberately took her stand on the side of the principles and measures then beginning to be grouped under the fit designation of THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. That position she maintained, through years of succeeding contention, more or less vehement, with the steadiness of well-grounded conviction. Unshaken by disaster, by adverse majorities in the National Councils, unawed by the frowns of Power and unseduced by the appliances of Patronage, her People have fought the fight of Principle and kept the faith commended to their understandings by hours of calm, unbiased deliberation. The fundamental axiom that *It is better to multiply productive avocations and pursuits, and thus bring employment and markets home to a community, than to drive them over half the world in search of one or the other*, has been the basis of the policy and is the keystone of the political action and attitude of the State of Vermont.

The path of duty has not for her been strown with flowers. For twenty years her voice was scarcely heard, still less heeded, save fitfully at long intervals, in the National Councils. While her People form one of the most truly and thoroughly Democratic communities on the face of the earth, they were for twenty years stigmatized by the ruling party in the Nation as anti-Republican and panders to Aristocracy. Through the whole period, as indeed previously, no citizen of Vermont was called to a seat among the constitutional advisers of the President. On the contrary, an unsparing warfare on her convictions and her interests has been waged by those who directed the policy of the country.

This is not the entertainment to which she was invited. We remember well the promises and professions on the strength of which a small party was created in that State, mainly by the talent and influence of Gov. Van Ness, to oppose the reelection of John Quincy Adams. The Protective Policy was then adhered to and its most eminent and uncompromising champion, Rollin C. Mallary, was nominated and supported as the Jackson candidate for Congress, though he was known to be an ardent supporter of Adams and Clay. The Federalists were specially urged to vote for General Jackson, with the assurance that he cherished no prejudices against them and would disregard all antiquated differences in the exercise of the Presidential power. All classes and divisions were entreated and cajoled, but Vermont stood firm.

At length, the wheel has revolved. A brighter day is before us. A President chosen by the vote of Vermont, cast in accordance with her long-cherished convictions, occupies the White House. A Cabinet composed of men who have fought through the twenty years' subversion in the same ranks with her, in behalf of the same great principles, surrounds him. For the first time in her history, a citizen of Vermont has been called to a seat in the President's Council—a position in which his integrity and capacity will reflect credit even on her. Another of the sons she has delighted to honor is appointed to a most responsible Foreign Mission. In short, for the first time in twenty years, (save the quick flash of the Harrison rule, so soon succeeded by the thick darkness of Tylerism,) Vermont finds herself and her principles in the ascendant at Washington, with good reason to hope that the Policy of the Government will soon undergo such modification as her convictions and her interests demand, or at the very worst that no farther demonstrations against either can be successful while the present Administration is in power.

—It is at this particular juncture, just when the trials so nobly endured for twenty years are passing away,—just as her star is piercing the clouds which so long obscured it,—just when despair has been succeeded by the full blaze of well-grounded hope,—that Vermont is solicited (to use a forcible Hibernicism) to "to turn her back on herself," and enlist in the ranks of the new coalition, whose sole point of agreement is hatred to the Whig Administration now in power. Will she do it? *Should she?*

We do not mean to underrate the strength of the coalition. It is formidable, and an extraordinary effort will be required to defeat it. Sweeping into its drag-net men of the most extreme contrariety of opinions—the ultra Abolitionists and the ultra opponents of Abolition,—the supporters of Birney and the zealous adherents of Polk—it is quite possible, should all the screws hold as calculated and stipulated, that they may even carry Vermont away from herself. That they will spare no effort to do so, is very obvious.

We do not wish to deny to the new conglomeration any merit to which it may fairly lay claim. The doctrines put forth in its late Siamese Convention with regard to Slavery, the right to prohibit it in the Territories and the wrong of Congressional intermeddling with it in the Slave States, are sound and pertinent; but are they any other than the doctrines which the Whigs of the Free States long since propounded and have consistently maintained? Has the coalition done anything more than renounce the Loco-Foco errors on the one side and the Abolition on the other, and plant themselves substantially on Whig ground? That, certainly, is very well; but is it any reason for giving them control of the State?

The Siamese resolutions with regard to Land Monopoly and the free grant of Public Lands to actual settlers thereon, are very good. So are many other things affirmed in those resolutions. We welcome them all as signs of popular progress and hope to live to see them moved forward from the domain of resolution into that of positive enactment. But we cannot deem it essential to this end that the anti-Whig coalition should triumph in Vermont.

How comes it that the Loco-Focos of Vermont, Wisconsin and Connecticut have all at once renounced the doctrines of their late leader Cass and taken ground in favor of the positive statutory prohibition of Slavery in the Territories? How come they to take ground so heartily in favor of Land Reform and other Progressive measures? If this deference to the might of ideas were general, far be it from us to discredit it; but when we see it confined to those States wherein that party can have no rational hope of success save through the aid of the Abolitionists, how can we help understanding it? It is manifestly the old trick—

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;"

but whenever he feels hearty and strong, he has no notion of it. Just across the Connecticut, in New-Hampshire, the sham Democracy are strong enough to succeed without extraneous aid, and there we see so no fraternizing, hear, no Land Reform professions. There the dominant party clearly detest a Van Buren Free Soiler far more than a Taylor Whig. Can any one fail to perceive the grounds of this discrepancy?

It is remarkable that the Vermont coalition preserve a studied silence with regard to the Tariff, and declare the old controversies respecting a National Bank, &c. completely at rest, so as to form no excuse for further division or demarcation.—What a marvel that this was never discovered by the Loco Foco party in any other State! Wherever a vote can be made by playing upon popular prejudices against a U. S. Bank, we have the old story annually repeated; but Vermont is to be carried only by the aid of those who were Whigs throughout the currency struggle, and there the Bank bugbear is unceremoniously pitched overboard! It is no longer 'available!' The coalition load their craft very lightly, and are careful to take aboard as few reminiscences as possible.

The main reliance of this new combination is the averment that the National Administration favors the Extension of Slavery into the newly-acquired Territories. This charge is sustained by no fact, and is contradicted by many. That the President and his Southern advisers would greatly prefer that the question should settle itself, and so obviate all pretexts for sectional distraction and alienation, we do not doubt; but that a single act of the New Administration has been impelled by a desire to extend the domain of Slavery, we have seen no reason to believe, and do not believe. The President is plainly anxious so to discharge his duty as to merit the approbation of the whole American People, and thus far has done well. His one reprehensible act is the toleration extended to the fraud which made E. A. Hannegan a Plenipotentiary to Berlin after Mr. Polk's legal right to nominate had expired and when there was no quorum of the Senate to confirm; and even that has been redeemed by the firmness with which he has resisted combination and importunity in making his own Diplomatic appointments, insisting on fitness as the first and controlling consideration. Gen. Taylor is no favorite with us; but we never doubted his honesty, and he has evinced higher qualities in office than we believed him possessed of. And it does seem unfair that his Administration should be embarrassed at the outset by factious outcries against it at the North as too Southern while it is successfully assailed at the South as too Northern, as the Virginia Elections demonstrates. If Vermont should now strike hands with Virginia in opposition, it would be to her sons a mortification, to the Country a misfortune. But we trust she will not so stultify herself.

The Next in order for Hanging.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Can you not say a word on behalf of the unfortunate Alexander Jones, that may have weight with our Governor to induce him to commute his sentence of death to imprisonment in the State Prison?

A negro, a porter, who till the time of his offense had sustained a good character, is met on his way home from his daily toils by two men, unknown to him, who by wicked arts induce him to drink. Having got him thereby in such a state as to mold him to their purposes, they incite him to set fire to a building which is soon after discovered to be in flames, and he is seen to issue therefrom. The fire is extinguished with but little damage to the premises and none to its inmates. He is arrested and arraigned for trial. No one comes forward to testify that he was seen applying the torch, but, with an ingenuousness in keeping with the good reputation he had before sustained he confesses his guilt; is convicted by a Jury, (two-thirds of whom commend him to mercy,) and in accordance with law is sentenced to die. This sentence will be carried into effect on the 22d inst. unless the Executive clemency can be obtained. For myself, though an advocate for the principle that life may be rightfully taken, I had, were I the Executive, rather sever my right hand than it should withhold the signature that is necessary to commute this sentence. Cannot the Christian, the humane men of our city, (and those too who, on being shown the presentation made to the Governor and asked for their signatures, have been led by their wicked prejudices to the exclamation, "*damn the nigger,*") be induced to make a strong effort in the little time that remains to save one who by no law of God is worthy to suffer death? HUMANITY.

Reply.

If we believed in Hanging, we should certainly make great exertions to get this negro's sentence commuted for the credit of our cause. As it is, though we hope his sentence may be commuted, we can't help seeing that the choking to death of this poor, deluded simpleton will go a great way toward making the Gallows as detested as it should be. To take an ignorant outcast's life in cold blood, with due parade of Magisterial and Clerical attendance, because he *attempted*, in his drunken insanity, to burn a house, while those who soberly made him drunk and impelled him to the crime go unscathed, is one of the most striking examples of what goes for Justice that we have recently noted. So, if the advocates of Hanging choose to let this man be hung, so be it. [*Ed. Trib.*

Charges d'Affaires Appointed.

JAMES B. CLAY of Kentucky (son of Henry Clay) to the Kingdom of Portugal.

THOMAS W. CHINN of Louisiana (formerly M. C.) to the Kingdom of Naples.

J. TRUMBULL VAN ALEN of New-York (Aid to Gen. Taylor in Mexico) to the Republic of Ecuador, South America.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In the Joint Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature of New Hampshire on Thursday, the 7th inst. the votes for Governor were counted with the following result:

L. Chamberlain, Whig	15,761
S. Dinsmore, Loco	30,109
N. S. Berry, Free Soil	2,437
Scattering	117
Showing a majority for Dinsmore of	4,183

In the afternoon the new Governor delivered his inaugural message. The document is brief, confined to State affairs, and is very well written. He recommends a reorganization of the Militia system of the State—commends to the consideration of the Legislature, the claims of the Asylum for the Insane, Public Schools, &c. and recommends the passage of a law for the registration of the births, marriages and deaths in the State. The message concludes as follows:

Allow me, in conclusion, to express a hope that, in the exercise of the powers which we hold in trust for the welfare of the whole people, and not for party, or personal, or selfish objects, we may be animated by that conciliatory spirit which can recognize the possibility of tolerating a difference of opinion, without a sacrifice of principle or personal independence, and that we may be guided by that true and comprehensive patriotism which shall lead us all "to unite in common efforts for the common good."

The Councillors elect are Joseph Clough, Dana Woodman, John L. Hadley, ALVAH SMITH and Isaac Ross. All Loco-Focos except Mr. Smith.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

National Honors in Memory of Major-General Gaines.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 10.

The Secretary of War has issued orders for the performance of the usual military honors to the memory of Major-General Edmund P. Gaines, deceased.

A new Crevasse below the City of New-Orleans—Arrest of a Female Forger—Fatal Affrays—Texas News, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 10.

The Southern Mail has arrived and brings New-Orleans dates to the 3d June.

A new Crevasse has formed 10 miles below the city as large as that at Sauve's plantation.

Madame Gallot, formerly Miss Elise Clement, sometime since charged by a Mr. Michoud with having forged his name to a note for $10,000, was arrested and held to bail for $2,500.

An affray occurred at a coffee house in the Third Municipality, and a man named Wardell was killed by another named Lynch. The dispute arose about cards.

The *Corpus Christi* (Texas) *Star* of the 14th, says that Magraw, when returning from Loredo, encountered two Indians. Having two double-barreled guns with him he succeeded in escaping. Many arrows were shot at at him. Saw signs of many Indians.

A Tornado passed over Saluria, which blew down many houses, and uprooted some others. No lives lost.

Gov. Wood, of Texas, has issued his proclamation ordering the State elections for the first Monday in August.

The North Carolina papers say that the Small Pox was extending at Greensboro. There had already been ten deaths, and several new cases.

An affray occurred at Chesterfield District, South Carolina, between two men named Stroud and Miller. Stroud was badly injured.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEXINGTON.—The United States ship *Lexington*, FREDERICK CHATARD, Lieut. Commanding, from California, which sailed from San Francisco Nov. 27, Valparaiso March 1, and Rio Janeiro April 21, arrived at this port yesterday. She passed the U. S. ship *Independence* going into Valparaiso, March 25, lat. 45 00 S. long. 58 45 W. spoke schr. Empire, hence for California; April 21, standing out from Rio, spoke steamer Senator, from the U. States, bound in—all well. The Lexington has been absent thirty-five months, and has on freight from California twelve hundred and eighteen pounds grain gold, having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty-eight pounds. The total amount brought from California is 1,676 pounds troy weight, valued at $370,000. This is believed to be the largest amount of gold shipped to the United States at any one time prevous to the sailing of this vessel. She has also a number of curiously wrought guns captured from the Mexicans, 16 brass and 7 iron guns, eighteen and nine-pounders. She was towed to the Navy Yard by the steamer Samson, and now lies at the pier in the East River, where we visited her last evening. She is in excellent trim, and bears no marks of her long voyage around the 'stormy Horn.' One of her sailors, who shipped at San Francisco for the voyage, brings with him $9,000 in gold dust, which he accumulated by a few months' digging. Another, we understand, had 35 pounds (nearly $7,000.) With such a beginning, these tars may not despair of soon commanding their own vessels.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Lexington*: F. Chatard, Lieut. Commanding; Wm. H. Macomb, Lieut.; Joseph Wilson, Purser; John J. Abernethy, Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. H. Spotts, Acting Master; J. Blakeley Creighton, Passed Midshipman; J. D. Bullock, do do. PASSENGERS—Samuel S. Hazard, Lieut. from Rio Janeiro; Thos. H. Stevens, U. S. Navy and family from San Francisco; F. W. Robinson, Midshipman from do.

Later from St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the schooner J. B. Lindsey, Capt. Hathaway, from St. Domingo City, which place she left on the 25th ult. we learn that another revolution had broken out, and that the army and navy had declared in favor of Gen. Santa Anna as President, Hernannes, the President, met the troops on the outskirts of the city, and declared to them that he was still their Commander. Gen. Santa Anna then withdrew from the army, and retired to his plantation, after which the troops disbanded; but they, not being satisfied, again requested Santa Anna to head them, which he complied with, and immediately marched for the city. Previous to his march, the city of Don Carlos was burnt, by order of President Hernannes, with a view of preventing the troops taking possession of it.

It was supposed that St. Domingo City would fall into the hands of Gen. Santa Anna, and that he would be declared President of the Dominican Government.

The schr. Silas E. Hand arrived yesterday from St. Marks, St. Domingo, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. President Soulouque, after his return from his unsuccessful expedition against the Spanish part of the island, stated in his dispatches that his army had been victorious in every battle, when, in fact, they lost all their cannon, and were in a most miserable condition. It was not known how many men he had lost, as he took the precaution not to state the fact in his dispatches.

Coffee and wood were scarce, and imports from the United States had been small of late. Flour, at St. Marks and Port au Prince, was selling at $70, Haytien money. Spanish doubloons were worth from $212 to $216.

FROM NEW-ZEALAND.—A late arrival from New-Zealand brings advices from Auckland, the capital of the English colony there, to the 30th of December last. In addition to the *New Zealander*, the English newspaper, a prospectus was issued for commencing in January the publication of another, called the *Maori Messenger*, in the English and native languages. There was no news of much interest from the colony.

FROM MATANZAS.—Capt. Pettibone of the brig Trenton, arrived yesterday, states that freights were dull, and business of all kinds at a stand. The crops looked well for next year, and there had been plenty of rain up to the 25th ult.

FROM BERMUDA.—By the British Mail Steamer we have received files of the *Bermudian* and *Royal Gazette* to the 5th instant. The news they bring has already been told by our own correspondent in another column.

ROUTE TO MONTREAL.—Steamboat to Troy; Railroad, via Saratoga Springs, to Whitehall; steam boat to St. John; Railroad to Montreal. Through in less than two days.—We state this in answer to W.'s inquiry, though he might as reasonably have asked us to masticate his food for him, or requested a steamboat to step while his hen laid an egg.

CONSUL FOR CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot* says it is reported on good authority that Rev. THOMAS SEWELL of Baltimore, is to be Consul for St. Jago de Cuba.

COZZENS'S NEW HOTEL AT WEST POINT.—Mr. COZZENS, late of the American Hotel of this City, threw open his new and splendid Hotel at West Point, for the first time to the traveling public, on Thursday last. It is one of the finest in the country, standing on an eminence about a mile from West Point Landing and approached by a magnificent road. Its length is 223 feet, and breadth 44 feet with a spacious piazza on three sides, commanding the finest view of the sublime and scenery to be had at any point. The rooms in the hotel amount to 130, and will accommodate 200 persons. The parlors are furnished in magnificent style, and the dining-room is about 70 feet in length. There were about 130 invited guests present on Thursday, among whom were Major Gen. Scott, Gen. Rufus King, Hon. Horace Mann, Capt. Marshall and Lieut. Schenck of the Navy, Charles King, Esq. and Mr. Howard of the Irving House.

☞ THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET is a new and neat organ of the Sons of Temperance at Racine, Wisconsin: A. C. Baily, Editor.

STORMS AT THE HORN.—The *Boston Traveller* says: We have extracts from a letter written on board the ship Pharsalia, between the 1st and 25th of March, in which the writer complains loudly of that ship and her outfit for such a voyage, and of the state of things on board. About the 16th of March, in lat. 44° south, about 600 miles from Cape Horn, the ship encountered a severe gale which continued three days. The writer says:

"The first hour, the jib, staysails, fore and main topsails went flying; in another, the main top-gallant mast went by the board; everything was flying, all was uproar and confusion. The captain tried to heave her to, but could not; she drifted in the trough of the sea, shipping seas every moment.

At a subsequent date the Pharsalia encountered another gale, in which she was blown off the coast 300 miles; all the bulwarks were stove and the rudder considerably damaged. On the 25th of March, however, that storm was abated, and the ship was on her course again. She was then in lat. 47 01, lon. 46 43.

FROM YUCATAN.—By the arrival here yesterday of the schooner Scorpion, Captain Boylan, from Sisal the 24th ult., we have received the *Boletin Oficial*, of Merida, of the 12th ultimo. It contains nothing of importance, except the official account of the operations of the expedition against Bacalar, which we are already known to our readers by the news we published some days ago from Balize, Honduras. We are sorry to observe that Capt. Beresford, an American officer, serving with the Yucatecoes, was killed in one of the conflicts with the Indians, previously to the surrender of Bacalar, which took place on the 11th ult.

☞ There were twenty deaths by Cholera in St. Louis on the 8th inst.

FROM BERMUDA.

Bermuda Legislature—Pay of the Clergy—Jamaica and Bahama News, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BERMUDA, June 6, 1849.

Since I last wrote you, the Legislature of these Islands has been convened for the "dispatch of business;" but, as yet, no subject other than of local interest has been discussed. The great question of the Session will be the Payment of the Clergy from the Public Treasury. It is to be hoped that the line of policy we shall adopt will be similar to that so judiciously chosen and successfully practiced in the United States, namely, a religious system totally unconnected with the State.

The West India steamer Severn, arrived here on the 3d, from the Gulf of Mexico, &c. She has brought accounts from Jamaica to the 23d May, and from Nassau, N. P. to the 26th.

JAMAICA.—Dry weather—commercial depression—a rapidly declining revenue—form the staple of the leading articles in the latest Jamaica papers. The month of May had been unusually dry, and it was feared that if June should bring no change, great suffering would ensue from the failure of the native crops. With reference to trade, the *Morning Journal* of May 28, says that "We are gradually proceeding from bad to worse. The Revenue for six months ending 5th April last, comparatively with its state for a similar period in 1848, had declined by no less a sum than £12,232. The Public Debt of the Island is daily augmenting—I find it stated in the Jamaica *Morning Journal* of the 21st ult. that the Am. brigantine *Commodus* of Boston was wrecked on the South Keys, near Cuba, April 29. She was bound for Trinidad de Cuba, and laden with lumber and provisions. The most valuable part of the cargo, sails, &c. had been taken to Trinidad in a schooner which the master of the *Commodus* chartered for that purpose.

BAHAMA.—The latest Nassau papers mention that two American vessels had arrived at Harbor Island to load with pine apples. A new paper has been started at Nassau, called the *Bahama Herald*. The new Governor, Mr. Gregory, appeared to give great satisfaction.

Having nothing farther of interest to communicate, I close this brief dispatch. Yours, &c.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Interesting Letter from Copperdom.

SAULT STE. MARIE, May 31, 1849.

MR. HARRIS: This is the last day of Spring, but here in this high latitude the weather is, and has been for some days, like midsummer. Two weeks ago the snow filled our streets, or rather covered them, but now peas are up an inch or more, and the vines of the potatoe are breaking into sight. Winter lingers not long in the lap of Spring with us, but bounds almost at a leap into a heat during the day that would compare well with that under which you swelter during the reign of the dog star. But the air is pure and invigorating, and the night, what we have of it, cool and refreshing.

This little town is now full of strangers bound for the mines of Lake Superior, having been detained here by the absence of one of the propellers and an accident to the other, but both leave this evening, loaded with freight and passengers for the remotest extreme of the greatest body of fresh water on the globe; unless some new discovery has been made since I left the regions of civilization. The Independence has just come down, the sail vessels being yet on their Spring voyage, with a good many passengers from the mines. They represent the Winter as having been unusally severe, and that the snow fell in all near forty feet, and lay six feet on the ground; still they suffered little from the cold, being well prepared in doors and out to resist it, and beside their mining operations were generally very successful, and they were not annoyed by what was going on in the world at large. Some of them have but just learned the result of the Presidential Election, and are as much gratified or vexed, as the case may be, as we were last November. To us, who cooled off six months ago, it is amusing to see the effect of political excitement upon the muscles and minds of men.

Business upon Lake Superior is, as you know, in its infancy, but that it is to be very great and very profitable to the country at no remote day is beyond all question. The deposits of copper and iron are without doubt unequaled, and probably those of silver are rich, and may be immensely so. I see no reason why the fisheries may not be made extensive and valuable as those on the banks of Newfoundland. The Rapids here are the only impediment to the navigation of Lake Superior by the vessels of the lower lakes, and if obviated by a ship canal of a mile only in length, the resources of the vast country above us would be developed with great rapidity. That such a canal will be constructed at some day I have but little doubt, but if not, a railroad must be made around the portage, which would be a great improvement upon our present channel of communication.

There is but a small white population in all this region, and the Indians are diminishing in number. Most of those in this vicinity are of mixed blood, and some of them are industrious and thriving men. A considerable part of them are converts to the Roman Catholic faith, and appear in church as devout and sincere as more enlightened congregations at the East. The Baptists and Methodists have missionary stations here, and beside ordinary religious instruction teach to schools of half-breed children the rudiments of common education.

The scenery on the river, between this and Lake Huron, a distance of about forty miles, is of unsurpassed beauty, and if you have never taken a view of it, I advise you to do it as soon as your editorial duties will permit.

The steamer Franklin has just come up, bringing a mail; and I see by a glance at the newspapers, that the world is as busy as ever. What rather surprises me is that no city has been half burnt over for the last ten days, destroying millions of property and scores of human lives. But the flood at New Orleans may be perhaps considered a fair substitute for fire, and by the way the *half breeds* about here think it if does not sink the city entirely, it will do it more lasting injury than a dozen years' of yellow fever and cholera combined, in which opinion we of the *whole blood* coincide.

I see, too, that the weather about your shores last week was cold, wet, and even snowy at Buffalo, while here it was clear, pleasant, and a good deal of the time quite warm.

Our Fort Brady was constructed by Gen. Brady, about a quarter of a century ago, and has been garrisoned by from one to six companies of troops till the Mexican war summoned them to the field, and since that it has been mostly tenantless, save a solitary sergeant whose entire force has consisted of himself; but last night a company of Infantry arrived, and we now shall be safe from all but *white men*. Yours, L. P.

The Emigration—Mules and Oxen—Wagons—Pawnees.

From the St. Louis Reveille.

SALT RIVER CAMP, May 15, 1849.

Dear Reveille: There are now on the prairie, within sight, including our own, nearly 50 wagons, and only one feminine in the whole crowd. Our camping place is 50 miles from old Fort Kearney, on the banks of Saline River, remarkable for its depth, being, in many places, nearly 20 feet deep and not exceeding 60 in width. It is sufficiently impregnated with salt to be easily perceptible and to make it objectionable for use. There are, however, several fresh water streams running into it near the road.

The road from old Fort Kearney has proved remarkably good, except at the crossings of the small brooks intersecting it. At several of these places we were obliged to unload our wagons, and in two instances we were compelled to assist the mules, by attaching ropes to the wagons to pull them over. At Salt river, we built a bridge, over which all the emigrants coming after us have passed. From what I have already seen I am fully convinced that oxen are far preferable to mules, and were I to perform the trip over again, I would certainly use them; they can be managed with much more facility, and with one-half the trouble that is required by mules, and with far less damage. There is another very important matter to observe, which is, the weight to be carried in each wagon. For six mules, twenty-four hundred is allowed by our company; for four, eighteen hundred. There should be no package weighing more than fifty pounds in the wagon—a convenient size to load and unload, and carry across a creek. Those who start with a larger load, unless they have a most excellent team, will have to abandon part of their load on the prairies. From my own experience, I can say, that unless traveling for the benefit of their health, the overland route is not very desirable to emigrants. Thus far, it has agreed so well with my health, and has improved it so much, that I very willingly submit to its hardships.

Up to this point it was hard work every day, and uncomfortable sleeping at night; however, it may improve very much in a few days. We are informed that after passing the old Pawnee village on the Platte, the road is unexceptionable, and even then it is hard work. Unharnessing the mules, watering them, picketing them out, collecting fuel, doing your own cooking and washing, and standing guard half the night to keep off the natives—all these, after the journey of the day, require some little resolution, and make the trip anything but a pleasure one. To-night, our guard will be more vigilant than usual, though in the Pawnee country, until this evening no Indians have made their appearance, and then at a distance. They are encamped not very far below us, being on their way to Bellevue to receive their annuity. Their old village is abandoned, and a new point has been selected forty miles from this, and six miles from the road to Fort Childs. They are said to be in great distress for the want of food, and are very much harrassed by the Sioux. Yours, L.

MORE GOLD.—E. G. Kelley, Esq. showed us, yesterday, nicely corked up in a bottle, about $400 worth of California Gold, belonging to a Portuguese sailor, who came home in the ship Navigator. The owner of the gold dug it himself, not, however, on the Sacramento, but farther to the South, on the Tuwbannes, (?) a branch of the San Joaquin. He was at the mines only six days, in the month of July; the weather was so hot that he could not dig from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M.; his only implements were a sheath knife and a tin pan; and two days out of the six were occupied in carrying the earth, which had been dug up, to the water, (a distance of about two miles,) and in washing out the gold; yet, with all these drawbacks and disadvantages, the result of his week's work was nearly $500 worth of gold, $50 of which he gave for a blanket and a pair of trowsers. When he went to the mines he was only about half clothed, and had neither tent nor blanket to cover him at night. As might have been expected, exposure, and very likely over exertion, brought on an attack of fever and ague, which compelled him to leave the mines in less than a week after he arrived there. [Nantucket Inquirer.

☞ NAVAL.—The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Capt. Long, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Charles W. Morgan, bound to the Mediterranean, sailed yesterday morning. [Norfolk Beacon, 6th.

BY THE MIDNIGHT SOUTHERN MAIL

FROM THE PLAINS—*Indian Massacre.*—An arrival at St. Louis from the Plains brings information of the massacre of fifteen Pawnee Indians by a superior party of Sioux at the Fork of the Platte River.

Col. Bryant's party passed Fort Kearney about the 20th of May, all in good health.

THE NEW ORLEANS FORGERY CASE.—Mrs. Gallot, better known to our readers by her maiden name of Miss Elise Clement, was arrested last evening at 9 o'clock by Capt. Youenes, on the charge of having forged the signature of Mr. Michoud to a note of $10,000. She appears to take the matter very calmly—that is, the arrest—but is equally determined to get hold of her money, as she positively avers that the note is a genuine one. In conversation with her last evening, she showed us a letter from New-Orleans, warning her not to come to the City, as otherwise she would certainly have to undergo a criminal prosecution. So far from influencing her in staying away, she determined at once to come hither, and arrived in a vessel from New-York at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in order, as she says, to prosecute Mr. Michoud forthwith for the payment of the note. She states, moreover, that she is fortified with all the necessary proofs to enforce her claim, and, if justice can be had, she has not the slightest doubt of obtaining the money. Speaking of Mr. Michoud, she observed, "Ah! he denies his signature; only let me be confronted with him for a moment, and I will tell him a piece of my mind. I never would have imagined that Mr. M. would have been capable of such an act. The whole affair is a very curious one, and we shall watch its farther development with interest.

[N. O. Bee, 2d inst.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 10.

Yesterday morning a frame tenement and stable, back of Lombard st. were consumed by fire. The dwelling was occupied by a poor family by the name of Jordan, one member of which, being sick, made a narrow escape with her life, as she was carried out while the building was burning. Two horses, belonging to David Fitzgerald, were burned in the stable, he also owned the building. The fire was caused by a colored boy named James H. Cephas, aged twelve years, who had threatened to commit the crime.

A man, named Joseph Washer, aged 38 years, yesterday afternoon in attempting to jump from the Norristown burden train of cars, fell under them, and was instantly killed.

No cases of Cholera were reported by the Board of Health during yesterday, and none have been reported to-day.

Demand for Flour better, and prices have advanced 6¼ a 12½ cts per bbl. Sales of 1,000 bbls common and good shipping brands at 4 62½ per bbl, at which the market closed firmly. For city consumption, moderate sales at 4 62½ a 4 75 for common and choice brands, and extra at 4 87½ a 5 25. Rye Flour—Limited sales at 2 87½ per bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand; sales of Pennsylvania at 2 75 per bbl. Grain—There is a moderate demand for Wheat, and prices are steady at 1 02 a 1 05 for fair and prime Red, and 1 07 a 1 09 per bush for White. Corn is not so much inquired for, but holders are firm at 50 a 51 cts per 56 lbs. Oats are dull—sales of Southern at 29 a 31 cts for inferior and fine quality, and 33 a 34 cts for Pennsylvania. The Cotton market is quiet, and prices stationary. Whisky—Sales at 21 cts in both hhds and bbls.

SALES OF STOCKS.—*First Board*—$2,000 Nav 6s, 93, 31; $3,000 do, 93, 31; $2,000 do, 93, 30; $1,000 do, 93, 31; $1,000 do 6s, 93, 31; $1,000 Penn 5s, 85, 25; $1,000 do 6s, 99½; 2,000 do, 99; $14,000 Ches & Del 6s, 90; $1,000 City 5s, 87, cash, 87; $1,000 do, cash, 87; Lehigh Mort, 89; 20 Cam & Amb RR, 140; 43 do, 55, 140; 1 Philad Bk, 130; 50 Flemington, 3; 50 do, 2d; $976 Lehigh Int, 90; $1,000 do, 90; 50 Far & Mech Bk, 56, 55; 6 North Am Bk, 130; 9 Nav Stock, 109; 250 Girard, 12; $1,000 St Louis 6s, 60; $1,000 U S 6s, '56, ck p, 106; 48 Sch Bk, ck p, 11; 128 do, 11.

Second Board—$1,000 Un W W bds ch 93; 5 N A Bank, 130; 350 Union Canal, s, 11¼; 150 Morris, bb, 3; $5,000 Nav 6's, 1905, 32; $2,000 do 1905, 31½; 150 Morris, bb; 6 Minehill, 66½; 50 Reading RR, sb, 17; $7,000 do Bonds, 30; $2,000 do Mort, 60; 50 Western Bk, 4 Far & Mec Bk, 30; $6,000 Nav 6's, 1905, 31½.

THE CREVASSE.—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Committee meeting yesterday that operations are to be once more commenced at the crevasse under the direction of Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi. In their report to the Committee, they express the opinion that they can close the breach, or at least lessen the volume of water so much that outlets through the ridge will be of sufficient capacity to carry it off. Even in this case the city will in a short time be at least partially relieved from inundation. We trust that Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi will succeed, but we have been disappointed so often that we consider it exceedingly dangerous to express an opinion.

[N. O. Picayune, 2d.

THE OVERFLOW.—We have nothing new to say this morning concerning the overflow. The water yesterday receded slowly, but we fear the fall will not be a continued one. The increased body of water coming in at the crevasse may raise the level of the flood in the city. The Third Municipality and that part of the First lying below the Canal Carondelet remain as yet intact. We cannot expect that they will long continue so. It is the opinion of the best informed persons that the levees which now protect the lower portions of the city, cannot sustain the immense pressure exerted upon them by the large body of water above.

[N. O. Crescent, 2d.

Cholera Items.

A number of cases of Cholera have occurred at Point Coupee, La. many of which had proved fatal. It had pretty much disappeared from St. Mary's parish. At Bordeaux parish the Cholera, of late, had been particularly fatal to the slave population. One plantation lost upward of 60 slaves by the disease.

The small pox has made its appearance on the Island of False River, and was spreading widely through the parish. Several deaths had occurred.

The *Kingston* (Canada) *Whig* of Tuesday last, in a long article touching the condition of lot No. 24, which forms a portion of the City of Kingston, says that, on the very first breath of Summer air, one after another, with frightful rapidity, is hurried into eternity, by a local pestilence, resembling in its symptoms malignant Cholera. This (adds the *Whig*) suddenly arose in, and for a short time was confined to, a very filthy and circumscribed neighborhood, but now it has extended to other parts of this suburb.

In another column, the *Whig* says: "Several cases of some disease, resembling Cholera, have appeared in town and its vicinity."

A Kingston correspondent, who recently arrived in Rochester, informs one of the papers of that city, that, on Tuesday last, 13 cases of Cholera occurred, of which 11 proved fatal. Those who are attacked by the disease, are thrown into a state of collapse before medical aid can be procured.

There has been one fatal case of Cholera at Goshen, Orange Co.

The *Marshall*, (Mich) *Statesman* of the 6th, says the company which started from Jeffersonville for California have met with a sad fate. Advices have been received that nearly all of them were taken with Cholera, which proved fatal to twelve. Most of the surviving members are returning home.

There was only one case in Buffalo, on the 7th.

A fatal case of Cholera occurred at Budd's Pond, N.J. some miles from Schooley's Mountain, on Monday.

The Richmond, Va. Board of Health report two new cases and one death on the 8th inst. The *Richmond Republican* heard of several cases which were not reported to the Board.

BARK ASHORE.—We have been informed that the British bark Enturpe, Mellurney, for Liverpool, which left this port on the 31st ult. with 2,475 bales of Cotton, went ashore yesterday morning, north of Bybee Bar, and will probably be a total loss. Our informant states that she was thumping heavily when he left, and that it was very rough outside the Bar.

[Savannah Georgian, 7th.

EXECUTION OF SARAH THOMAS.—The *Montreal Courier* of the 5th inst. gives the particulars of the execution of Sarah Thomas at Bristol on the 1st inst. for the murder of Miss Je