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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Board of Health....WEDNESDAY, June 13.

Dr. GREE, the Resident Physician, reports 44 new cases of Cholera and 14 deaths, as having occurred since his report of yesterday, returned in the following order:

	Cases.	Deaths.	Cured.
Private practice	31	8	..
Centre-st. Hospital	5	3	..
Williams-st. Hospital	8	3	1
Total	44	14	1

Brooklyn Board of Health...WEDNESDAY, June 13.

The Board met again pursuant to a call of the Sanitary Committee—present, his Honor the Mayor, in the Chair, and several of the Aldermen. Ald. Redding stated the object of the call, and offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee have power to make regulations in their discretion concerning the suppression and removal of nuisances, and all such other regulations as they shall think necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health.

Reports were received from the city physicians as follows: Dr. G. C. Ball reported a case of epidemic Cholera, that of a colored woman in Bedford-avenue, who died on Sunday. Dr. U. Palmedo reported a case of Asiatic Cholera, that of a bar-keeper, in Gothic Hall, who was attacked on Tuesday morning. The Board then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Republic issued—Probable Suspension of the National Whig.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

The new daily paper, the *Republic*, made its first appearance this morning. The *National Whig* was not published. [Our dispatch says "You must draw your own conjectures."]

Cholera at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13—P.M.

Two fatal cases of Cholera occurred here yesterday, one a citizen and the other a sailor.

ALABAMA.—Hon. WM. J. ALSTON of Marengo, has been nominated for Congress in the 1st (Gayle's) District. At the Presidential election the vote in this District stood for Taylor 4,657, Cass 3,364. There is no doubt of Judge Alston's election.

VIRGINIA.—The *Danville Register* says that Mr. FLOURNOY will not contest the election of Dr. AVERETT in the IIId District. Having been cheated out of the election he prefers to let his opponent enjoys the *honors* of the triumph.

LOUISIANA.—J. C. Beatty of Lafourche-Interior has been nominated for Congress by the Loco Convention of the IId District, which in the last Congress was represented by B. G. Thibodeaux, Whig.

The Power of Russia.

The following letter affords some confirmation of the views expressed with regard to Russia in our article of Saturday.

DEAR SIR: I have read with interest your article on Russia in *The Tribune* of this morning, and have no doubt that your estimate of the ability of that Government to go through a war with the Southern nations of Europe is correct. While in Naples a few months since I met with an Italian gentleman of great intelligence who had been above fifteen years in the Russian service, occupying a responsible position which brought him in contact with all classes of the people and gave him the best possible opportunity to become acquainted with the resources and state of the country. He assured me that the idea commonly entertained of the vast power which the Czar could bring into the field for a foreign war was greatly exaggerated.—The internal condition of the nation he told me was such as constantly to require the presence of a large armed force in order to keep things quiet; the nobility were, he said, universally discontented and desirous to revolt; the discharged soldiers were always ready to cause disturbance, and the serfs were constantly rising upon their masters and overseers. To use his own expression: "For every hundred soldiers sent out of Russia there must be a thousand in arms at home behind them. Russia is not a power that other nations should live in fear of. If she is a colossus she is not a solid one." Yours, truly, A. B.

New-York, June 9, 1849.

The disposition of the Russian nobility to revolt is beyond a doubt. The whole policy of the Imperial Government has been to render the nobles merely a sort of titled menials of its own, to destroy all class feeling, in short to make them but slaves of an order in some respects superior though equally dependent with the others. A hereditary aristocracy is of necessity a dangerous thing in a barbarous military State. The Russian aristocracy comprehend this, and are restiff under the hand which destroys their order for the purpose of rendering them harmless.

Though this process of degrading the nobles has not been without results, still it has not been entirely successful. They have traveled and come in contact with the ideas which prevail in other countries. The result is that among them are many Liberals, many Republicans and many Socialists. Indeed it is a fact that to no country are so many Socialist books sent from Paris as to Russia. This we know on the testimony of the principal Parisian publisher of such books. They are prohibited in Russia, but get over the frontier notwithstanding. Now we have no idea that the enlightenment of a comparatively few minds can do anything toward a radical change in the form of Russian Society, except by gradual and very slow influence, but yet, as the nobility contains many men who have embraced Republican principles without regard to their practicability, there is constant danger of attempts at Revolution. The famous revolt of 1825, which attended the accession of Nicholas to the throne and which he has punished with such inhuman cruelty, was headed by nobles, many of them of high rank, and the best and bravest of them radical Republicans. The same thing may happen again at any time, and Nicholas is shrewd enough to know it.

The serfs are constantly in the habit of rebellion against their masters, and these outbreaks are naturally attended by the most ferocious scenes.—Though they do not extend beyond the boundaries of single estates, they still make it necessary to have considerable bodies of troops on hand at every locality.

With regard to the treasures stored in the fortress at St. Petersburgh it is to be observed that they have never been left there useless. In addition to the national debt spoken of in our former article there were in circulation in Russia in August 1848 treasury notes to the amount of 289,585,621 silver roubles, equivalent in round numbers to $200,000,000, for which these alleged deposits in the fortress are the security. But as in the nature of the case the public have no guaranty that the security is really there, except the rather doubtful word of the Government, some skeptical persons quite naturally suppose it to have disappeared in order to meet the exigencies of the imperial treasury. If it is not there, the treasury is badly off, having to do business on an immense humbug; and if it is, it is not in a condition to be expended, being already pledged for the redemption of these treasury notes.

If Russia is in a state to send large bodies of troops into Europe how does it happen that she has been so slow in furnishing the promised aid to Austria?

—We repeat that in these statements we simply desire to let our readers know the facts as they appear to the best authorities and to common sense. In seeking to remove an ordinary exaggeration it is not by any means our purpose to run into the opposite extreme. Russia is at any rate a formidable power, but we do not think her too strong for Europe. C. A. D.

THE INUNDATED DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ENGRAVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FROM A MAP IN THE NEW-ORLEANS DELTA.

From the New Orleans Delta.

We give above a map of the city, indicating, by a waving line, the inundated district. It will be seen that at least one-half of the incorporated limits the city is under water, though this by no means includes a half of the inhabited and improved portion of the city. The waving line marks the advance of the water to the point where it is navigable by small boats; it backs up, however, through the gutters, and partially inundates other portions of the city outside of the waving line. The water flowing through the rear of Lafayette enters the city on the swamp side of the Apollo-street ridge, and submerges all the streets west of a point half way between Bacchus and Dryades. Near the head of Dryades-street is the Dryades Market, which is a few inches under water, being built several feet above the level of the street. This market is still kept open, and a few people resort to it in boats and on bridges.

On the upper side of the market is the Melpomene Canal, which drains the streets as far as Camp-street, through the Apollo-street ridge.—The water in this canal is now almost stationary, and is backed up as far as Camp-street, within a few inches of the level of the street, except at Apollo and Prytania streets, the highest ground in the municipality. It will take a rise of four or five feet to inundate these streets. Dryades, Hercules and White, are comparatively new settlements, but they are generally well built up with neat and new houses; so are the cross streets, Polymnia, Enterpe, Terpsichore, Melpomene, Thalia, Erato, Clio and Calliope, which are all under water from Dryades out to the swamp. Benton, Liberty and Howard, are more sparsely settled, and all back of these are pretty much included in the swamp. The water, after overflowing the rear of the second and fourth squares, inclines toward the New Canal, avoiding Triton Walk, which separates the old Faubourg St. Mary from Faubourg Saulet, rushes across the Canal near the warehouse about the head of Benton-street, and passes into the Seventh Ward of the Second Municipality, where, finding a larger space of low ground, it diffuses itself over the whole ward.—Every part of the Seventh Ward is navigable for small boats. This ward is bounded on the lower side by Circus street. It is well settled, and built up for some six or eight squares back to the swamp. Most of the houses are small tenements, the residence of the laboring portion of our community. In this district are several important public institutions; the Work-house, which is surrounded by water two feet deep, but the interior of which is kept dry by the strong protection of the brick walls, and by constant pumping.—Near this is the Protestant Cemetery, the oldest burying ground in the Second Municipality. This is several feet under water. The Gas Works are farther down, and these are protected by strong levees, erected at great expense and with extraordinary promptitude by that skillful engineer, Colonel Campbell, the Superintendent. Back of the Gas Works is the large Cotton Press of the Freret Brothers, which is several feet under water, and has been abandoned for the present by its proprietors. Nearer down is the beautiful Fish School-house, which was fortunately built several feet above the ground, and is safe and dry, the pupils reaching it on the wooden passways. That magnificent institution, the Charity Hospital, rises, as it were, from the very center of the Lake; its basement is inundated, but the main building is elevated at least twenty feet from the ground. Near the Hospital is the Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph, which is entirely surrounded by water, and is inaccessible, save by boats. As the water passes down, it widens and extends nearer to the river, approaching on Common-street within four squares of the river, and washing the rear of the St. Charles Hotel. It is at this point that the overflow begins to intrude upon the abodes of the wealthy. On Canal-street, it stretches from Carondelet to the swamp, including many elegant residences, in some of which the lower doors are bricked up, and small skiffs fastened to their steps. The State House, including the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Auditor, are all inundated. These dignitaries are daily boated to their duties in small skiffs, the ingenuity of the State Engineer not having yet constructed a means of protecting the State buildings. Far down on Canal street, where the waters become deep enough to swim a small schooner is the *Maison de Santé* of Dr. Stone.

Passing over into the First Municipality, the water is thrown back a little by the resistance of the solid block of buildings between Dauphine and Bourbon, and recedes as far as midway between Dauphine and Burgundy, as if it were determined not to neglect our worthy Mayor, who resides on Burgundy, between Custom-House and Canal, and whose residence is in water several feet deep. From this point to the swamp the whole of the First Municipality, the old square of the city, is one unbroken lake. It is built up and thickly settled for eleven or twelve squares out from Burgundy-street, presenting a front of six and a depth of twelve squares, or at least one-fourth of the squares and houses in the First Municipality. In this district are the Catholic Cemeteries, the old and new, which embrace perhaps the largest number of beautiful and tasteful tombs and monuments to be found in the country. As the water approaches the Old Canal, it begins again to recede, and, encountering the strong levee of the Carondelet Walk, passes down the Canal into the Bayou St. John, where, on account of various impediments, it creeps slowly toward the Lake, which is an average of three or four feet lower than the inundated streets. From the best estimate we can make, there are at least seventy squares inundated in the First Municipality, all of which are built up. Estimating only ten houses to a square, there would be at least seven hundred tenements, inhabited by at least three thousand five hundred people, in the water. This calculation must be considerably below the reality. In the Second Municipality the inundated district is not so closely built up, but we think it not extravagant to put down the number of inundated squares at ninety, being nine hundred tenements—and at least four thousand five hundred inhabitants. The grand total of this calculation would exhibit the following estimate:

Inhabited squares inundated	160
Tenements do	1,600
Persons dwelling in the same	8,000

This calculation is a rough and moderate one, of the extent of this inundation. The amount of injury inflicted by it is incalculable. The injury done to furniture, to gardens and buildings, forms one large item of this calculation. To this is to be added the interruption of the business of those who were located in the inundated district. But the greatest injury, we fear, after all, will be the sense of insecurity which this disaster will communicate to the minds of our people, leading them to leave the city for other regions, where there is wisdom to provide for, and power to contend against, great calamities like this. We trust, however, that our citizens will not despair, but awaking from the lethargy in which they have been so long sunk, will take matters in their own hands, and render our great natural advantages available, through an efficient and energetic government, and an honest administration of our city affairs. If the property holders, the resident citizens, would display some spirit and independence, and releasing themselves from the bank bondage in which they have been so long held, would assume the control of our government, there is no city in the Union which could keep up with New-Orleans in its strides to greatness and wealth.

The State of Rome.

The *London Times* contains a letter from Rome written by one who regards things from the anti-Republican point of view, but who nevertheless admits that the Roman Republicans cannot be overcome without virtually destroying the Roman States. He says the French and Neapolitans together cannot, except by overwhelming numbers, subdue a city and population in the state in which Rome now is. The city contains 40,000 men under arms, animated by the most resolute spirit, and on going from Rome through provincial places the writer met large bodies of men hastening to the assistance of the capital. We extract a paragraph from his letter:

"At Zerni we met a regiment of 1,500 men, all fine looking troops, in a lump; and at Spoleto, Perugio, and other places, the towns were alive with them, and carts by twos and threes to a dozen full of men and baggage, all singing the national songs, met us at every turn. I dare say there must have been between 4,000 and 5,000 men that we saw, beside what came by other routes; every city was more violent than the last against Pio Nono, and for the *Republica Romana*. Nay, the enthusiasm spreads still farther—near the Roman frontier we met ten mounted dragoons riding the same way. They were the Tuscan Cavalry Guard at the frontier, who just galloped across it, horses, equipment and all—and off to Rome. Farther on we met many hundred Tuscan officers and men, well armed and equipped, who in like manner had not only deserted, but had stolen their own and as many arms and ammunitions as they could lay hands on, and all off the same way. These were mostly from Arezzo; in fact, wherever we ask a question, the Republican spirit oozes out in the reply, fierce, fiery, uncompromising."

The writer thinks it impossible that the administration of the government by the priesthood should ever be restored. He says:

"It is obvious that the Pope's day is at an end; nothing short of military occupation can ever give Pio Nono and his Cardinals a seat in the Vatican again.—And would it be just to thrust on the Roman people a ruler whom they hate—whose attendants and dependents, executors of his Government, they have really had cause to hate—whose incapacity for governing in secular affairs is proved by the melancholy condition of the Roman States, as contrasted with that of their neighbors. Thus, though the Roman question is emphatically a European one—and for their own sakes it would seem expedient that the powers of Europe should settle it—still, regard must be had to the interests of the people, and a good Government be secured to them."

What such a good government would be the writer confesses to be too mighty a question for him. He states, however, in the course of his letter that the city was never in a more orderly state internally than since the Republic.

New Use of Lime in Cholera.

EDITORS OF THE TRIBUNE: Deeming it the duty of every one who has become acquained with a simple and mode of defense against our common enemy, the Cholera, to make it known for the public good, I beg leave, respectfully to communicate through your columns, a course of treatment which I have adopted in my practice, and which has been attended with the most happy results. The treatment is as follows: Whenever a patient is afflicted with the Cholera, or when he is in a more advanced stage of the disease, the following means may be resorted to, to relieve the cramps or spasms, or to produce reaction when the patient is in a state of collapse. Place the patient in bed covered warmly with a blanket next the body; then wrap closely in flannel saturated with water, a small quantity of unslacked lime, say three to six lumps, each about the size of an egg—as soon as this begins to give out heat, apply it to the feet, and make similar applications to the parts affected, the legs, the arms or body. A perfuse perspiration will thus quickly be produced, the circulation restored, and a reaction ensue. The vapor, arising from the use of lime in this way, has beside, a purifying and disinfecting quality, which not only has a good effect upon the patient, but renders attendance on the part of others quite harmless. I would farther suggest that the above treatment may be resorted to with benefit, in all other cases, where the creation of artificial heat is necessary to produce a reaction. RUFUS BELDEN, M. D.

Williamsburgh, June 11, 1849.

WISCONSIN COPPER.—We saw this morning a specimen of Pig Copper at the warehouse of Messrs. Dousman & Co. from Mr. John Milton of Mineral Point. About four tons of the copper has been sent by Mr. Milton, and the quality appears good, of a purity equal to any obtained at the Lake Superior mines. He had on hand at the time this reached here, some forty tons and is constantly getting out more. During this season a large quantity will be forwarded to Messrs. Dousman & Co. The mineral wealth of our State is but just beginning to be developed. [Milwaukee Wisconsin, 7th.

Things at Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

The Virginia Legislature, becoming frightened at the approach of the cholera, have finally *stampeded* toward the White Sulphur Springs, there to legislate in the hall room of the "principal hotel." A number of individuals left Washington this morning for the same destination, fully prepared to make a minute examination of everything interesting which can be discovered in that extraordinary body.

The most lucky office-seeker that has yet been seen, turned up here the other day. He received two appointments by the same mail—one to the Custom House in Philadelphia and the other to a Clerkship in the Navy Department. Great was his grief when he found he could not accept both. This fortunate individual was Mr. H. J. Shriver, formerly of the *Gettysburg* (Penn.) *Star*.

It is asserted with great confidence that the President will give the Executive newspaper patronage to the *Republic*, *Intelligencer* and *Union*—the three largest papers (in circulation)—thus casting off the *Whig*, and leaving it to rot and molder in the winds and rains of heaven. If this is true, it is important—at least to the *Whig*—but it wants authentic confirmation.

Something has recently been said by the Secretaries about a stampede among the Loco-Foco clerks in the Departments one of these days. Whenever one of these individuals is removed, it is suddenly discovered that they own a numerous family of children, and the plea of poverty and the cry of cruelty is raised to excite a virtuous community and convert a small flame of benevolence into a torrent of sympathy. As to the first part about the family and the children, it is often true.—About their poverty: that should be a strong evidence against their qualifications. If, with a yearly salary of from $1,000 to $2,000 for four to forty years, they have squandered it all away, they are not fit agents of the Government, and will never be likely to benefit themselves in a place where their habits have so long been their masters. If the plea of poverty and children were to prevail, we might scour the highways and byways of politics in vain for a good result. The Treasury was never instituted for the support of broken down political paupers.

—The District of Columbia—a little spot of ground less than half a dozen miles across, has a dozen clerks in each Department to every one from the State of Connecticut. So much the better for *Nutmegs*. A.

Ad Valorem Duties in Canada.

The Editor of *The Montreal Pilot* has received, and published by request of a number of the merchants of the thriving village of Belleville, (on the river Moira,) in Upper Canada, the following illustration of the working of the system of charging customs duties by the *ad valorem* rule. It seems quite clear that had not an accidental comparison of the prices entered and sworn to by each of the five merchants who had bought at the opening of canal navigation, roused the suspicions of the Collector, the dealer who entered his purchases 40 per cent. lower than those of his neighbors, though buying at the same time of the same firm here, would have been enabled to sell on a fair profit at prices by taking which more honest men would sustain a loss.

From the Montreal Pilot of June 9.

Five merchants of Belleville purchased goods at New-York, *of the same kind, at the same time and of the same house*. When they were delivered, the invoices were presented at the Custom House, *and sworn to in the usual way*; but there was an extraordinary discrepancy between them. The invoices of three of the numbers were alike; those of the merchant above referred to exhibited considerable lower rates of charges. For instance—*theirs* were: *His* were:

Molasses	32 cents per gallon	Molasses	11½ cents per gallon.
Raisins	10½ cents per box.	Raisins	8 cents per box.
Sugar	4½ cents per cwt.	Sugar	3½ cents per cwt.
Steel Axes	$10 per doz.	Steel Axes	$6 per dozen.

This naturally roused the suspicions of the Custom House Officers, and the merchant's goods, to the value of £750 to £1,000, [3,000 to $4,000,] were seized, and are still detained, awaiting investigation.

THINGS AT HAVANA.—The *Courier & Enquirer* has a dispatch from Charleston, which states that the steamship Falcon, from New-York, had arrived at Havana. The Isthmus was in port, and it was proposed to transfer some of the Falcon's passengers to her, but this was remonstrated against, and some of the passengers having arms, determined to use them in resistance, if necessary. The matter was finally adjusted, the American Consul having interfered.

"ATLANTA INTELLIGENCER."—Col. Hanleiter has sold his interest in the *Atlanta* (Georgia) *Miscellany* to a company of gentlemen, and the title of the paper has been changed as above. Dr. Baker, formerly editor of the *Christian Index*, will have the editorial charge of the new paper.

From the California Fleet.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ON BOARD BARK "HERCULIA," PORT ST. CATHERINES, BRAZIL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: After being on the ocean fifty-four days, we have at last reached this port. We were becalmed near the Line eight days and were four days beating in at the entrance of the bay—lay in quarantine six, and have now been in port fifteen days.—The city is nearly fifteen miles from where we are anchored. On Sunday we all went up and stayed until Monday night. The city contains 6,000 inhabitants, who speak the Portuguese language. It is beautifully situated in a wild and romantic country, surrounded on all sides by mountains with a rich and fertile soil, that produce a great quantity of fruit. Oranges can be purchased for $1 per thousand, and other kinds of fruit in proportion. The people are a lazy, indolent set of beings, who are more than a century behind the "Yankees" in their customs and improvements. Their houses are principally one story high and poorly furnished, covered with tiles.

Sunday was a merry day here; the Catholics were celebrating Lent, and carried through the principal streets the image of our Saviour on the Cross, followed by fifty girls dressed like angels, who looked truly beautiful. The soldiers were next in the procession, and then the crowd. About eighty Americans went in front and marched with them. They were very polite, and showed us their hospital and other public buildings. We looked into the Church and saw some of the Catholic ceremonies.

We then proceeded to the hotel kept by an American, and as we had no band of music, after we were in the heart of the city we marched to the tune of "Oh, Susannah," sung by the company. We continued singing until tea-time.

Instead of seeing a Bible on the the table, there were two packs of cards. Neither the authorities or priests seem to have any regard for the morals of the people, and all enjoy themselves according to their inclinations. I see that when the negroes and inhabitants mingle freely together, instead of raising the blacks to the standard of the whites, it rather degenerates the latter to a medium between the two, and both are nearly upon a level.

The voyage so far has been very dull and monotonous; our only amusement consists in novel reading, card playing, fencing, and a good deal of fighting among the passengers—for some of them will get drunk whenever they can get any liquor—this serves to keep up an excitement. Our food has not been such as most of us have been accustomed to, and I would advise no person to come by this route. But then the golden prospect ahead makes us forget all minor vexations, and look forward to a glorious reward for all our troubles. Yours truly, TRUTH.

A SLAVEHOLDER ARRESTED IN CANADA FOR WAGES BY HIS SLAVE.—The *Toronto Examiner* notices a case tried at the present Assizes there, in which Dr. Stone, a Southern slaveholder, had been arrested, kept a few hours in jail, and held to bail, while on a visit to that city, at the suit of Brown, his former slave, who had escaped from bondage, on a claim on the part of said Brown of compensation for services rendered Dr. Stone while in slavery. The Court decided, and very correctly, that Brown could not recover, on a claim in Canada, any compensation as would not have been recognized as due to him in the Courts of the State where the parties had resided while Brown was Stone's slave. He was accordingly subjected to the full costs of the suit, which the *Examiner* thinks he deserved to be, and that the claim was a vile conspiracy to extort money from a stranger.

HOMICIDE IN THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.—We learn by the Trenton papers of yesterday that a prisoner named Sherman, whose conduct during two years' imprisonment is said to have conciliated the confidence of the keeper, was killed Monday morning by one Cox, an invalid convict whose nurse he was, probably in a fit of lunacy. The murdered man's time would have expired next Saturday.

☞ A lad, 13 years old, named Magee, robbed the house of Mr. Ebenezer Murray, Jamaica Plain, Mass. of $83 in money and a note of hand for $400.—He was arrested and $72 of the money recovered.—Magee was employed in the house of Mr. Murray, and says his parents reside in New-York, which place he left two weeks since.

☞ A negro named Cisco, who hails from New-York, and was lately engaged as cook on board the ship Portsmouth, has been arrested in Providence for an assault on a respectable young lady, with intent to commit a rape.

☞ Robert Swan was dangerously stabbed in an affray with Samuel Co[illegible], New-Orleans. They were both sailors on board [illegible] schooner Native American.

☞ Samuel A Bell, a married man, was arrested in Portland the other day on charge of violating a girl 14 or 15 years of age.

☞ We learn that a number of Cholera cases are reported in the town of Derby, Conn. and one death has already occurred from the disease.

☞ The New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* states that an alligator was killed in that city on the 4 inst measuring eight feet in length.

CITY ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.

THE FIRE IN DUANE-ST.—The loss sustained by Messrs. HARRIS & OCKERHAUSEN, by the destruction of their sugar refinery in Duane-st. is ascertained to exceed $80,000. The building is estimated at $30,000; the machinery at $25,000, and the value of stock in hand, which was very large, at $40,000 or more. A large quantity of sugar had been brought in the previous day. When the intense heat generated by such an amount of combustible material is considered, the preservation of the adjoining property is truly astonishing.

About $30,000 of the loss is covered by insurance in the following offices: The Ætna of Hartford, about $8,000; the Norwich, $3,000; Columbus and Lexington, $5,000 each; Albany Mutual, $5,000 more, about one-half of which was in some Philadelphia office, and the other half in an Albany office.

The livery stable kept by Messrs. Thurston & Townsend, was owned by Mr. Bolson, whose loss is about $2,000. The property was fully insured. By this catastrophe, fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 7½ o'clock last evening a lady named Burns, who resided in Sixth-av. between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts. was taken suddenly ill on the corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts. and carried to the house of a friend. Dr. Ross was called, but she died soon after his arrival. The Coroner will hold an inquest.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Pierre Dellahurst fell down stairs of the house 81 Beekman-st. about 10 o'clock last evening and cut his head severely. The wound was dressed, and he was conveyed to his residence in Gold-street.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—At a late hour last night some villain entered the cellar window of Mr. William Cross's button factory, 73 West Broadway, and fired some combustibles, but fortunately it was discovered and extinguished before much damage was sustained.

ASSAULT AND INJURY.—A German named Lawrence Fontaine, residing at 91 Sheriff-st. was yesterday afternoon thrown by one of his countrymen from a platform in the second story of the above named house to the side walk below, occasioning fracture of his skull. Dr. Nichols was called in and dressed the wound. The offender was taken into custody to await the result of the injury.

ORIGIN OF THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.—The St. Louis papers publish the affidavit of Henry Fredericks, the watchman of the steamboat White Cloud, in which the recent fire had its origin. On the night of the conflagration he went on board the boat at 7½ o'clock, and met an Irishman coming off, who told him he had been looking for a friend. On examination he did not discover that the Irishman had done any injury, but about two hours after the fire broke out. While it was burning, Charles Blount, carpenter of another boat, came and told him that he had known for three days that the White Cloud was to be burned, and wished he had the money paid for setting her on fire. This Charles Blount has left St. Louis for New-Orleans, but the authorities have taken measures to secure his arrest.

MENOMONEE COUNTRY—*How the Indians ducked a Squatter.*—Though the Menomonees, in a treaty formed with them last Fall, reserved the right of remaining upon their lands for two years from that time, it is well known that large numbers of persons "squatted" upon those lands as soon as the existence of the treaty was made public. During the Fall, Winter and Spring emigration continued to flow in that direction, until the Indians at length found themselves in altogether too close proximity with the "pale faces" to render their position at all agreeable. They remonstrated against this encroachment, but to no effect. As the corn planting season arrived, however, they gave the whites to understand that they must leave the country forthwith. Refusing at first to do so, the Indians commenced killing the cattle of the intruders, and have at length succeeded, we understand, in driving most of the latter from the territory. No one can censure the Indians for this course. They are entitled to the use of the soil for the present and the ensuing seasons, and as the cattle of the whites would inevitably destroy their corn, if allowed to range at will, their own interest, to say nothing of their rights, demanded the removal of both the cattle and the owners. We may mention in this connection an anecdote just related to us. Two "squatters" who had neither families nor cattle, but who had in some way rendered themselves obnoxious to the Menomonees, were a short time since ordered to leave the country. A reasonable time being allowed to them, and they not complying with the order, the Indians seized them, took them to Fox River, tied each plank to the stern of a canoe, and hurriedly towed them across the stream. The poor fellows looked more like drowned rats than like "badgers" on reaching the shore, and, upon being released, "put boots" with all the speed their wet clothes and exhausted frames would admit of. We'll guarantee that they will not soon be caught in the Indian country again. [Watertown (Wis.) Chronicle.

YEARLY MEETING.—The New-England Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, is now in session at Newport.

Terrific Explosion at Philadelphia.

About 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residents in the vicinity of Shippen and Third sts. were thrown into a great state of excitement by a terrific explosion, the report of which was louder than the heaviest piece of ordnance. It proceeded from the fireworks manufactory of Mr. Samuel Jackson in Shippen-st. the first house above Third. At the moment of the accident, Henry Fortescue, a young man about 20 years of age, was in the yard, charging rockets, when the friction of the rammer, it is supposed, caused the explosion. The whole of the materials contained in a little frame workshop in the yard, including nearly three kegs of powder, which had been placed in an underground magazine was ignited, as well as a large quantity of Roman candles lying on a table in the back room of the house. The latter was ignited by the flame of the explosion entering the open window. Geo. Lawrence, about 17 years of age, was at the time grinding powder under the shed, and he, as well as Fortescue, was seriously burned about the face, hands and arms. Fortescue ran into the street with his clothes on fire, which the bystanders tore off as soon as possible.

Of the two, Fortescue was the least hurt. The whole vicinity presented a scene of destruction. The shed at the back of the yard was totally demolished, the fragments of the roof having been thrown in every direction, a number falling upon the roofs of the houses fronting of Shippen-st. The concussion of the atmosphere shattered every pane of glass in the house, even the sash being carried away by it. The glass in the front windows, on Shippen st. was broken in the same manner, as was also the glass in the back windows of the adjoining house facing the scene of disaster. The explosion shook the whole neighborhood, and all were more or less alarmed. The children in the two Primary Schools, located in the second and third stories of the Howard Sunday School Building, on Shippen-st. were thrown into a dreadful state of alarm, and but for the presence of mind of Alderman Isard, and some other gentlemen who fortunately happened to be present, a scene similar to that which lately occurred in the Catharine-st School, would have undoubtedly occurred. The children in both rooms, more than 500 in number, were thrown into confusion by the explosion and quivering of the building, resembling the shock of an earthquake, and instantly made for the doors, and it was with the greatest exertion that they were restrained from pitching pell-mell down the stairway. The marble mantles in the houses above that occupied by Mr. Jackson, were forced out of their position by the shock. The bulk window of Mr. Kelly's tavern, three doors above, was also completely demolished. Other houses in the vicinity were also slightly damaged. The report was heard for two or three miles around. Five workmen, who were at work in the cellar of the new building about to be put up at the corner of Third st. on the wall nearly adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Jackson, were all prostrated by the concussion. Andrew Morrison, one of the stone-masons, was struck on the top of his head by a piece of board falling upon him, and immediately afterward an empty powder-keg inflicted another wound upon his head. [Ledger, 13th.

THE FORGERY CASE AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The examination of the charge against Mrs. Gallot, of forging a note for $40,000, purporting to be signed by Mr. A. Michud, was yesterday continued before Recorder Genois, and resulted in the case being sent before the First District Court for trial. The only point elicited in the direct examination of the witnesses, in addition to what has already been proved, was that the accused acknowledged her name, as endorsed on the note, to be in her own hand writing. This she acknowledged in private to both Recorder Genois and Mr. Bozannier, and their testimony was taken for the purpose of establishing the fact, which is the only testimony showing her agency in the alleged fraud. The note was endorsed by her to her husband, Mr. Gallot, and by him to Mr. Chappelli. Mr. Topenot was present at the marriage, and half an hour after it took place saw the note in Mr. Gallot's hands, but had never seen it in the hands of the accused. Mr. Michoud testified that he never uttered the note, and that his name signed to it was a counterfeit. On being cross-examined by Mr. Dutour, counsel for the defense, Mr. Michoud modified his evidence as to the spuriousness of the signature. In reply to the question "if he was sure the signature was a counterfeit?" he believed it was, but Mr. Dufour urging a simple negative or affirmative answer, the witness replied that he could not on oath say positively yes or no; he thought it was a very fair imitation of his signature, but he was positive he never issued such a note. [N. O. Delta, 5th.

AN INDUSTRIOUS COMMUNITY.—The *Great Barrington* (Mass) *Courier* says the principal occupation of the male inhabitants of that village, at present, is pitching pennies.

Bishop Doane's Defense—A Brief Narrative.

The undersigned was elected Bishop of New-Jersey on the 3d of October, 1832, being then rector of Trinity Church, in the City of Boston. He had no knowledge that it was intended to use his name in that connection; the first intimation on the subject being the arrival of the committee sent to announce to him the result. In the matter of support, the committee stated that nothing had been done by the Convention; but that it was understood that it should receive attention at the next session." Accustomed to leave the guidance of his ways to Almighty God, regarding the solemn act of the convention as done under His direction, and urged to acquiesce in it by those of the Bishops on whom he had habitually relied for counsel, he consented, and was consecrated on the 31st of October, 1832. In the Summer of 1833, being then at lodgings in the City of Burlington, but on the point of establishing himself permanently in the City of Newark, on strong representations of advantage to the Church from such an arrangement, the venerable Dr. Wharton died; and at the urgent solicitation of the vestry and parishioners he accepted the rectorship thus vacated. The salary offered was $440 per annum, with the parsonage, increased afterward to $700. During the whole period of his rectorship an average of more than one-half of this sum has been paid for the services of others, rendered necessary by his occupation with the duties of his diocese. From the diocese itself his annual receipts to 1st June last, including traveling expenses and postage, have averaged $241. These two have been his only sources of official income, and together have not exceeded $500 per annum.

At the date of the consecration of the undersigned, the Church in the Diocese of New-Jersey was in a most feeble and depressed condition. As an illustration of it, the whole amount of the Missionary collections, from all the parishes, reported at the Convention of 1833, was $121.69. It was obvious that to revive the work of the Lord, and have more than a name to live, something was called for beyond the slow and distant hope of parochial improvement. A rally of Churchmen was needed on church principles for the work of the Church. The natural reliance, with God's blessing, must be on Christian education, and the plan of a Diocesan School for boys was proposed, at a very early day. While this was in contemplation, the proprietor of a long-established female seminary, in the City of Burlington, desiring to retire from its charge, proposed to the undersigned to purchase the establishment as a Church School for girls. This was in 1836. On consultation with judicious friends, here and elsewhere, who advised the enterprise and offered their aid in carrying it into effect, it was undertaken. And "St. Mary's Hall, for female education, on Church principles," was opened on the 1st day of May, 1837. The announcement was received with acclamation throughout the Church. But who does not remember the waves and billows which, that season, overran the land?

What strongest house, what most established institution, at that time, was not shaken? The wrecks still lie along the shore. Its first effect upon the undersigned was to arrest the subscription to a loan of $25,000 toward an endowment, one two-thirds of it had been obtained; and leave him to supply the deficiency as he best could. Its farther effect was to keep down the patronage of the institution, for several years, to a point far below the cost of maintenance. Nevertheless, it did not stop. And, at one time, when there were but twenty-six pupils, more than one quarter of them were free; being orphans, or children of poverty. To go on at such rate, of course, involved a debt. The undersigned had faith in God; and merging in the work his whole resources and his credit, it went on. As prosperity returned to the country, patronage flowed in upon St. Mary's Hall. And then, success became embarrassing. Buildings were to be erected, and fixtures and furniture were to be supplied; and, to do this, there was no resource but current income, or pledge of credit. Of course the debt increased. To provide for it, paper must be used. To be procured, it must be paid for. And, then, in a majority of cases, its discount must be had at extra cost. A perfect confidence that continued success would insure ultimate relief encouraged exertion; and made trials tolerable, for the work's sake, which no personal interest would have sustained one week.

The acceptance of the Christian School for girls created a demand for a Christian School for boys. People said, "Why not provide for our sons as well as for our daughters?" There was waste water that might help to turn another mill.

In 1845 special circumstances seemed to indicate that the time had come for such an undertaking. A movement was then made for a school for boys, such as at St. Mary's Hall already was for girls. The proposition met with signal favor. It was at once said, "