G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE — NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1851. — No. 1519 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6504.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Monday Morning June 23, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. CLITIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 7th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee. C. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

One or two of the city papers have begun to stir in the matter of the November elections, but without much apparent success in waking the drowsy citizens. The fact is, that what with the intense heat of the summer, the large number of influential politicians and wire pullers who have left the city, and the peculiar stagnant and tranquil state of political feeling, it is almost as difficult to get steam up as it is on more propitious occasions to keep it down. With genuine Southern vivacity, the good people of New Orleans are usually in a high state of party fever for some months preceding the elections; but their indifference thus far looks as if they were suddenly transported to the 80th degree of North latitude, among the frigid Hyperboreans. They can't be preached, exhorted or roused into excitement. Politics were never at a lower ebb than now. Party lines exists to be sure, but party creeds are becoming as vague as hard to define. We would like some learned Theban to explain satisfactorily what are just now the material and essential points of difference between the Whigs and Democrats. To our simple apprehension they seem to consist chiefly in the interesting fact, that the first are in power and naturally and reasonably striving to keep there; and that the latter are out of power, and trying monstrously hard to get in. To be sure, there are certain articles of political faith, such as tariffs, internal improvements, and the like, upon which the two parties do not exactly agree; but these questions have of late been so little agitated that they may be almost considered in abeyance. For the nonce the Whigs and Democrats appear to hold on to their integrity principles through tradition.

Now the people feel these things intuitively. There is no pabulum of excitement offered to ordinary politicians by trade, to speculation, and hence, party feeling languishes, and the press might can hardly summon the ban of a cat-de-lion of Waggery and Democracy into the field. And yet, the Lord knows, there are offices enough to be filled in November to rouse the most determined competition. First, there are members of Congress from the Second 2d Districts, both of which New Orleans forms a part. Then there are members of the State Legislature, Auditor, Sheriff, Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Assessors, Tax Collectors and a host of others. A large proportion of these places candidates will be chosen wholly irrespective of political lines, such as the Congressmen, Senators and Representatives, Auditor, and perhaps Sheriff, generally regarded as contest entirely within the purview of party and are so to the irrevocable fiat of a nominating convention. Yet scarcely is there the slightest chance of a disposition among the voters to bonds the subject. They seem, on the contrary, to look upon it as a confounded bore, and would fain put it off to be postponed to the latest possible moment, in order to spare as much oratory, exertion, hard work and huge promises as possible. Well, all we can say is that "Barkis is willing." If the sovereigns like these dripping times of peace, the press will hardly object. Politics, when the thermometer indicates 90 is rather a meeting business. We are quite satisfied to defer it to a cooler season.

Moreover, we really can't appreciate the necessity of an exciting canvass having from July to November. The period is not only too long, and the efforts required of the candidates altogether too exhausting. Two months of active electioneering ought to be enough in all conscience. The only aspirants for office who would be compelled to leave the city, would be the members to Congress; and from the Public Square of Plaquemine on the one side or to Lafourche on the other, comprises a distance easily traversed in a few days and canvassed in a few weeks. We go therefore, for letting well enough alone, at least till August.

HAVANA.

The *Georgia* brings files of Havana papers to the 15th. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 14th. The following are the principal prizes:

No. 3,025, $30,000; 2,217, 16,000; 28,195, 12,000; 21,262, 6,000; 1,721, 2,000; 23,183, 2,000; 28,075, 2,000; 20,313, 2,000; 1,438, 1,000; 4,400, 1,000; 5,232, 1,000; 17,271, 1,000; 4,693, 1,000; 5,231, 1,000; 10,001, 1,000; 20,569, 1,000.

Accounts of heavy rains had fallen in different parts of the island.

PANAMA.

We have received our files of Panama papers to 21st inst. They do not contain much of interest. The 21st inst. a row occurred in Panama in consequence of some drunken men attempting to destroy the furniture of a house in the town. The house brought to the door the occupant of an adjoining house, a wealthy native shoemaker, who unfortunately made his appearance with a knife in his hand. The mob taunted in high dudgeon by the excited crowd, and in a moment the shoemaker's shop was ransacked, its contents pitched into the street, and a trunk broken open in which was a bag of gaming money. This was also scattered in the street. In the mean time the alarm was spread that the Americans were attacking the barracks, when immediately flew to arms, and the matter assumed quite a serious aspect. Fortunately Gen. Diaz was soon on the ground, with a force of soldiers, who, together with the assistance of Col. Amy, succeeded in restoring peace and preventing bloodshed. The affair was quieted down by the arrest of three or four of the supposed ringleaders, and their committal to prison.

Dr. Tucers retired from the Panama *Star*, and is succeeded Mr. C. F. Wilson.

Fire at Chi-Chor.—The New York papers contain dates to the 31st ult., from St. Croix. The new Governor appointed by the Danish Government, was daily expected to arrive by the British steamer via St. Thomas, from Copenhagen, which it was expected that an important change in the laws relative to the colored population would be made. It was believed in mind, that the blacks were to be emancipated, in a measure, after October next; but in what manner the new officer will arrange the matter, is the subject of much speculation.

On the day, 25th ult., a new church was consecrated by bishop Monahan, the new T. E. Butler, P. P., through whose influence and exertions mostly it was been built, being in attendance. The ceremony was grand and imposing. The Governor and his Secretary, the Commandant of the port, and other officers being in attendance. At 12 M., cannon guns were fired from the fort in honor of the occasion.

Very heavy rains had prevailed from the 1st of May—nearly a fortnight it was incessant. This would probably retard the manufacture of sugar from the dampness of the material by which it was prepared. The prospect for the coming year are nevertheless very good.

FIRE.—At one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the stables situated at the junction of Common and Rampart streets, which were entirely destroyed. The flames threatened to extend to the adjoining premises, but the active exertions of the firemen prevented much damage from being done.

Major Wm. H. Polk is the independent democratic candidate for Congress in the Columbia (Tenn.) District. He is the brother of the late President, and holds to the opinions expressed by him while alive. In a speech on the 27th ult., "he took high ground for the Compromise and the Union; and that if he was in Congress he should be for standing square up to the compromise, and would rebuke any effort to alter it, either by the North or South, as he thought it probably the only course to sustain the Union."

OREGON.—The advices from Oregon are unimportant. Wm. Kendall has been hanged for murder.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Georgia* arrived on Saturday morning from New York via Havana, bringing the Pacific mails, with dates from San Francisco to the 15th inst.

The *Georgia* passed the steamship Winfield Scott on the 18th inst. at 1 P. M., in lat. 34, lon. 82 55. Passed also brig Bruce, 90 days out from Provincetown, with 95 barrels oil. At Havana the *Georgia* put one hundred and fifty passengers on board the *Falcon* for Chagres.—The steamer *Pacific* had arrived at Panama.

The arrival of the *Georgia* was awaited with great anxiety by our citizens, as she would bring full details of the awful fire of the 4th May. The files of San Francisco papers show that the accounts first received were not much exaggerated. Though the aggregate loss will not perhaps exceed one-half the amount originally stated, ($20,000,000) it is terribly severe, and beyond all doubt the most destructive conflagration that has ever visited the United States—the New York fire of 1835 alone excepted. We regret to perceive in the list of sufferers the names of so many New Orleans friends—among them we see LAZARD & Co., HESS & BROTHERS, LEVY & WOLF, EZEKIEL & Co., and several more.

The news of the conflagration having been given a week ago, and repeated with greater amplitude by the papers of Saturday evening and yesterday, we deem it superfluous to republish them. We have before us a map of San Francisco, with the burnt district marked in black lines. From this chart it appears that the entire centre of the city has been burned out, leaving the circumference like a thin shell around it—the portion destroyed comprises the commercial and business part of San Francisco—the leading hotels, banking houses, printing offices, public buildings, &c. Such a calamity could not be otherwise than appalling, and what rendered it tenfold worse, was the sacrifice of human life. A number of persons were hemmed in by the flames, and perished by the most agonizing of deaths. Many other who escaped with life, were severely burned and scorched. The six persons burned to death in Tuttle & McCahill's store, were Capt. Welsh, Edward McCahill, Leon Greenbaum, Reuben Baker, Newsham and Rosenthal. James King was badly burned, but escaped with life. Mr. B. Peyton was slightly injured; also Mr. Thomas McCahill, Messrs. Correa, Balmen, Bencham, Austin, Mudge, and Gen. Jas. Wilson, were severely injured. Eight or ten lodgers were buried beneath the walls of Delmonico's Hotel, but all of them were saved with the exception of two.

In relation to the loss of life, the *Herald* has the following:

Destruction of property was hard to bear, but it was altogether trivial compared to the dreadful loss of life which attended the conflagration. It was a fearful sight to see men burning to death without the slightest possibility of escape—and yet so rapid was the approach of the fire, that many found themselves hemmed in by the flames and compelled to remain in the houses which by the inscrutable decrees of Providence were destined to become their graves. In one house, four men, some say five, were burned to death. In Montgomery street, two fell in the midst of the flames they attempted to rush through. Over the calcined remains of one heroic soul, whose life was sacrificed to duty, a book belonging to one of the Hook and Ladder Companies was found. In the few buildings which continue standing, many were cooped up, and for hours kept in awful suspense as to their fate. Others had the narrowest escapes, rushing through the flames regardless of the agonizing pain inflicted, or descending from the windows of the burning buildings by means of blankets. Some of the escapes were almost miraculous, and many acts of successful heroism were displayed which we shall take pleasure in recording hereafter.

Such, however, is the indomitable energy of the American character, that when the mail left San Francisco on the 15th May, a large number of buildings had been thrown up, and the trowel and hammer were busily plying in all directions over the scene of the late disaster. In less than three months, not an inch of the space made by the fire will be left unoccupied.

On the morning of the 15th, as we learn from a private letter, a pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt in San Francisco. The occupants of the few houses left standing rushed into the plaza in the greatest consternation, thinking that their dwellings were tumbling about their ears. The windows rattled terribly, and the rocking motion of the earth was felt sensibly. It subsided, however, in a few seconds, without doing any harm.

The following is a list of the losses by the fire, in section five:

W. H. Robinson $30,000, Denis & Alden 20,000, McPherson 20,000, Adams 20,000, J. M. Seale 14,000, Lucien 10,000, St. Charles 30,000, Dickinson Henry 26,000, Exchange 25,000, Davis & Smith 20,000, Joven & Barancoa 10,000, Way Brothers 15,000, Weber & Hammond 20,000, Clements & Reine 15,000, Merchants Hotel 15,000, O'Neil & Wass 25,000, J. S. Odon 50,000, Montgomery & co. 25,000, capt Warner 8,000, Todd & co 50,000, J. Zacharie 50,000, Weimser 6,000, Mc Keon, painter, 10,000, Spear & Ballard office 12,000, Lachenson & co 6,000, A. Franklin 2,000, Central Exchange 10,000, John Cannon 5,000, Hussel & Ramsey 25,000, M. J. Barnard 12,000, Levy, Vanblare & co 6,000, Sandtomer & co 8,000, Wasbington 3,000, Seedlander & co 7,000, Green & Holden 4,000, Cunraden & co 1,000, H. Harman 17,000, Kadesch & co 10,000, Jones, Hoper & co 10,000, Paton, Jordan & co 10,000, B. J. A. co 15,000, Mrs Rhodes 6,000, Baker & Hickman 50,000, C. J. Brown 20,000, McSpeddin & co, Jettegan & Atwood 7,500, J. S. Robb & co, Atwater & co 20,000, Reed, Taylor & co 15,000, Grawold & co 13,000, Amyx 3,000, Webster & co 10,000, H. Green & co 10,000, Kirchhoff, De Sota & co 8,000, Tallerhill & co 10,000, Hatch Flower & co 30,000, Scofield & co 8,000, Seabury & Eastman 6,000, Heath & Emory 30,000, Joseph Kendall 3,000, J. M. Smith 2,000, Mrs Michel 500, Chorier Oak 1,500, Baldwin & Gardner 12,000, S. Green 12,000, Dr Lavi ones 10,000, Pourcelor & co 35,000, C. Cabarn & co 12,000, Cicero Page & co 30,000, Page & Webster 30,000, Hager & Hatch 30,000, C. A. Cunningham & co 60,000, Owen & co 3,000, A. D. Wasbee 2,500, Mr Mosser 3,000, J. E. Edwards 1,000, J. D. Tabor 1,000, Lothamer & co 12,000, J. A. Walker & co 15,000, E. S. Holden, druggist, 7,000, Trembly & Fairbanks 2,000, G. W. Trembly 4,000, Lippincott & co 2,000, Dudley & Sanderson 2,000, Jackson McKenny 2,000, Lincoln & co 2,000, Merkley & Calder 2,000, Waldon & co 4,000, Lamdin & Compton 6,000, Mahoney & co 3,000, Graham 2,000, H. C. Parker 2,000, J. A. Ferris 9,000.

The general news from California is not of much importance. At the municipal election in Sacramento city, the democrats elected their Mayor, and the whigs most of the other officers.

Gold has been found in Salmon Creek, and some important discoveries have been made in El Dorado county.

The quartz mines on Carson's Creek are yielding an astonishing supply of gold. A gentleman had arrived at San Francisco with 250 pounds of the precious metal from these mines. They are situated about 5,000 feet above the level of Stanislaus Creek. About seventy Sonorians were employed in the mines. A party of Mexican guerrillas had attempted to seduce a portion of the company's miners into an attack upon the mine, to carry off the large amount of gold known to be on hand. But the Sonorians informed the company of the intended movement, and all hands were armed and preparations made to give the bandits a warm reception. The latter discovered that their intended victims were on the alert, and very prudently retired.

The following are the salaries of the several State officers, as fixed in the bill passed by the Legislature. For California they may be considered moderate:

Governor, $6,000; Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House, $15 a day and mileage; Secretary of State, $2,000; State Treasurer, $5,000; Comptroller, $5,000; Attorney General $1,000; Surveyor General, $5,000; Judges of the Supreme Court, $7,000 each; District Judges in the first and second Judicial Districts, $3,000 each; in the third, $4,000; in the other districts from the fourth to eleventh, both inclusive, $5,000 each; to the District Attorney of San Francisco, $2,000; to the District Attorneys of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Yuba, $1,500 each; in the other counties $1,000 each, except in San Diego, in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, in which counties they receive $500 each; to a clerk for the Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State, one each, $1,700; members of the Legislature, $10 per diem for the first sixty days, and $5 per diem for every day they may thereafter remain in session, and $8 for every twenty miles travelled by them to and from the capital—the per diem of members to cease during their absence from their seats while the Legislature is in session.

Business was reviving in San Francisco, but was still to unsettled to give consistency to the markets. Those descriptions of goods of which large quantities had been destroyed, were advancing in price.

The richest of the Rotchschilds is said to be Baron Anselm, of Frankfort, ascertained to be worth thirty-five millions of dollars.

From Fort Mackay.

Mr. Wm. Bent, Mr. Campbell and other gentlemen, arrived in St. Louis on the 9th from Fort Mackay. We have a brief conversation with Mr. Bent, the *Republican* learned that he had been engaged in collecting various tribes of Indians at Fort Mackay, and that some three thousand should be assembled there. There were five different tribes represented—the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes and one other tribe, all of whom seem well disposed towards the United States. Maj. Fitzpatrick, the Agent, for whom they were waiting, was met at Crow Creek, on his way to Fort Mackay. Mr. Bent is of opinion, that these Indians will decline meeting the United States Commissioners at Fort Laramie, this summer, where it has been contemplated to hold a grand convocation of all the tribes in that region.

Mr. Bent did not meet Col. Sumner's command of U. S. troops, on their way to New Mexico; but he learned that they were at 110, on the route, proceeding very slowly, in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera among them. He understood that as many as eight or ten were dying daily, and that numbers were deserting. It was stated that two surgeons of the command had died of the disease, but the name of Dr. Kennedy is the only one recollected. The progress of the troops was also much retarded by rain, which fell every day.

The trains of the traders were not in better condition. Where the cholera had appeared among them some had died, and all the teamsters had deserted in the general panic.

Cases of the cholera had appeared at Independence, where five or six had died in one day.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—At the meeting of the Boston Common Council on Thursday night, the following letter from the President of the United States was read by Mr. Brimley:

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1851.

Hon Francis Brimley, President of the Common Council of the City of Boston:

Sir—When I had the pleasure of meeting you and your associates of the Committee from Boston, in New York, and you did me the honor of inviting me to visit your city, and kindly tendered me, on behalf of the Common Council, its hospitalities, I fondly hoped that I should be able during the present month to accept your invitation. But I regret to say that I find it inconsistent with what I deem my public duty to indulge in this gratification; and, therefore, while I am profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor implied by the invitation, I feel reluctantly compelled to decline it.

My personal acquaintance in your city is but slight, but short as it has been, it has left very pleasant recollections, and I should have been extremely happy to have renewed and extended it at this time. I have long entertained a high respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of your citizens; and recent events have not impaired that respect. You have been, and I trust ever will be, a law-loving and a law-abiding people. I know that your devotion to this great principle has had a severe test in your recent efforts to execute the law for the return of fugitive slaves. Slavery, in any form, is repugnant to free institutions and education, and the fugitive naturally and inevitably excites your deepest sympathies. Nothing but a stern sense of duty, founded upon a rational, solemn conviction, that a Constitutional and legal obligation must be obeyed, at any and every sacrifice, could have insured the execution of the law in a case like this. But for myself, I never doubted that the law would ultimately triumph. Good faith is the foundation of all morality and all social security.—The Free States had pledged themselves by the Compromise to the performance of that duty. The Slave States had a right to insist, and did insist, upon its performance. There was, then, no alternative but to break our faith, forfeit our word of honor, and thereby trample the Constitution of our country in the dust, and run the hazards of a civil war, or else to admit the obligation. Your honest, true-hearted men, and do all in our power to comply with it, still hoping and trusting that in due time some mode would be devised by those who have the Constitutional power to abolish slavery, and who are most deeply interested in its final extinction, to get rid of the evil, without destroying the fairest fabric of freedom that mortal hands have ever raised, and in its ruins exingushing the last hope of humanity for self-government. Permit me to say that the Government has cost Boston too much to be given up or hazarded for slight or trivial causes.—Some of the Patriots of the Revolution still linger among you, and the monumental pillar of their grateful recollection of the heroes who fell at Bunker Hill, would seem to be a mockery, if their sons could so soon forget that this Constitution cost the heart's blood of their sires.

That your citizens have acted wisely and patriotically in enforcing the law, I cannot doubt. Their conduct has been governed by the highest sense of moral and political obligation, and for this noble example I feel constrained, as the Chief Magistrate, where experience has taught me to be cautious, and I should have been most happy to have done this in person, were it consistent with my official engagements to leave the city.

I tender my thanks to you, and through you to the citizens of Boston, for this kind invitation. I have the honor to be

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, 1000 copies of the above letter were ordered to be printed.

BOSTON, June 11.

FURTHER FROM BEAVER ISLAND.—After the murder of Thomas Bennett, the Mormons next pursued Samuel Bennett, who, to save his wife, returned to the house, and received a shot just as he passed the threshold of the door—the wound was not mortal.

The fiends then took the dead body of Thomas by the hair, and threw it in a boat, and compelled the wounded man to follow and sit down by it.

They then drove the distracted woman into the boat and proceeded to the harbor, a distance of five miles, where they had a jury of Mormons, who brought in a verdict "that Bennett came to his death while resisting the law."

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

THE PROFITS OF THE JENNY LIND CONCERTS. Mr. Barnum acknowledges to a friend, who is not given to exaggeration, that he has made $50,000 by the Jenny Lind Concerts, and he says that Jenny has realized not less than $350,000 in this country. The nett proceeds of the 94 concerts do not lack above $25,000 of a million dollars.

TO P. T. BARNUM, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* I accept your proposition to close our contract to-night, at the end of the 93d concert, on condition of my paying you $7,000, in addition to the sum I forfeit under the condition of finishing the engagement at the end of 100 concerts.

I am dear sir, yours most truly,
JENNY LIND.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1851.

We publish the above for the purpose of showing that the contract was dissolved without any ill feeling on either part. It will be observed that the proposal to terminate it at the ninety-third concert came from Mr. Barnum. We have also Mr. Barnum's authority for saying that there has been no unfriendly difference whatever between himself and Miss Lind, and that the reason for terminating the engagement was his desire to visit Europe in the *North America*.

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—We learn from Capt. Harper, of the brig Milton, who arrived at this port yesterday from Port au Prince, that at the time of his leaving, (May 25) the country was quite tranquil. American Provisions were very plenty and not in demand on account of the small delivery of coffee. Coffee and Logwood are scarce and very high. Coffee, $92 to $94 per 100 lbs; Logwood, $54 to $56 per 1,000 lbs; Doubloons, 236 to 240.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MILEAGE.—Among the Mileage Curiosities of the last Congress were the following payments to Messrs. Gilbert and Wright, of California, and Thurston, of Oregon:

Mileage of Mr. Wright,	7,013 miles		$9,049
" Mr. Gilbert,	6,853	"	5,914
" Mr. Thurston,	4,315	"	3,452

The California Senators were paid mileage for the long and short Session of the 31st Congress, and for the Extra Session.

The distance from New York to San Francisco is charged via Havana, Chagres and Panama.

PORTLAND, Me., June 12.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Freeman, of Gilead, shot his wife last evening, while she was sleeping in bed with an Irish girl. He then shot himself, and afterwards cut his throat.—Mrs. Freeman still survives, but is not expected to recover.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD PROJECT, &c.—The Executive Committee of the European and North American Railroad had a session in this city yesterday, to consult upon the enterprise.

A bank of earth caved in at Lewistown Falls this morning, killing John Harley, and severely wounding several others.

The City Councils of Philadelphia have appropriated $1500 towards the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

The authorities of Hartford, Conn., have appropriated $1000 for the like purpose.

(New York Correspondence of the Bee)

NEW YORK, June 14, 1851.

I have heard a great deal said, and a great deal read, on the subject of the new Turkish and buckish costume, which Mrs. Bloomer, of Seneca Falls, (Seneca, how hast thou fallen!) has the name of introducing to the use of the women of America, but my curiosity was not gratified with a view of the practical convenience and good taste of this startling innovation until yesterday. In my walk down Broadway from dinner, I encountered a little "bunch o' people" consisting of men and boys, escorting two young women, one of whom, of fair but "frail" appearance, displayed in the fashionable street-trailing dress of the day, while the other, a dwarfish brunette with roguish black eyes, a brilliant set of teeth, and an expression of shameless effrontery, was attired in a short black silk dress (terminating just below the knees,) and Turkish trowsers of the same material. As usual with the pantaloons of the Turks, these were gathered at the ankle, and she wore very neat black gaiter boots. This novel dress might have appeared simply *entre*, had not a very foolish little gipsy straw hat, and a very broad braid of hair extending from her head to her waist, given the person a very funny and nondescript appearance. I think the dress looked all the more funny for being black, inasmuch as it gave the person the appearance of a monkey in mourning.

This is the only "case" from what Willis would call *Boomerdom*, that I have seen yet, but I am told that on two or three occasions one or more noted courtezans has had the hardihood to appear in the street with the new costume. These public women play the mischief with all "the latest fashions," by being the first to wear them. Mysteriously squalid, ragged, blasted and disappointing though they at length become, some of these unfortunate creatures are enabled through the prodigality of their patrons in the outset of their vile career, to spend incredible sums of money for dress, and they not only purchase the most costly and most admired patterns that Stewart imports, but employ too those aristocratic milliners, who will not look at less than ten dollars for making the plainest dress that "creatures from their elegant establishments." Nor does the effrontery of these courtezans stop here. *Exempli gratia*—look at yonder superb barouche, with a span of stately horses almost spurning the ground, and important of the reins which are held by a sort of prince of Guinea, in livery, while a black footman, in uniform, may be seen looking over the back, entirely satisfied with his gold lace and hat-band. Lounging negligently within, and using the fine lady, or the *distingue*, in a splendidly dressed woman, or perhaps two of them, as the "magnificent model" pages. The occupant of that carriage is what the authors of "Consuels," and Indiana," and the licentious novels of the French school badly imitated by inspiring American pens, have made (or rather have made her. Nor is this a novel spectacle. At most any of the promenade hours, some of these poor painted butterflies of a sex, who are so unspeakably degrading their detestable wages in this shameless show. These are precisely the creatures that will, by assuming it themselves, kill quite dead the would-be fashion of decent women.

I am not at all satisfied with the present fashion of low drabbling skirts, which the ladies (at least those who heed anything about it) wear, notwithstanding my (all unmindful of the text, "*which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature*," think by concealing two feet in the horizontal to add at least one foot in the perpendicular; but, in my humble opinion, it is enough to make the dead to rise, if I saw yesterday, especially for emaciated old ladies or shows and fat young ones.

I crave your indulgence for occupying so much space with a matter entirely out of my province.

Since the death of a very respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Brewster, by falling through the hatchway of a ship, on board ship Charlemagne, many people have been down to examine her and admire her beauty.

The steamship Union will depart for New Orleans on the 16th inst. Messrs. Adams & Co. Express freight, which is now put through between this port and New Orleans in only six days and a few hours.

The steamship Empire City left here yesterday for California, taking a large freight for this great Eastern concern, which I believe to be worth not less than half a million dollars.

The Empire City carried 281 passengers, among whom was Col. Henry Washington, said to be a descendant of President Washington.

This fine steamer has brought to this city, during the last 14 months, upwards of twelve millions of dollars.

The story of a disagreement and ill feeling between the celebrated Swedish singer and philanthropist, Miss Lind, and Barnum, is all moonshine. Woman has a right to change her mind, especially when she cheerfully pays $7,000 for doing so.

To what higher pitch of asininity will fools next ascend, must be the exclamation of every sensible person who reads the following:

WHAT NEXT?—We have received the first number of the Spiritual and Moral Instructor, published semi-monthly at Auburn, by P. S. Cottrell & Co., under the editorial charge of I. S. Hyatt, late of Cortland Co., N. Y. Democrat. It is devoted to the subject of "Spiritual Rappings," that great imposture of the day, from which sundry women of loose morals are making a living, aided by sundry men of no morals at all.

The editor of the Instructor!—*lucus a non lucendo*—commences his salutatory in this wise:

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A NEW AEROLITHA—ALMOST.—A golden dream has been turning the heads of a good many of the good people down east, of late. There have been reports in circulation that another California had been discovered in Somerset County, on or near the Canada line; and pretty big stories were told of huge lumps and tall piles of the real article being picked up; all which had the effect to start off many laboring men in the vicinity, upon what the editor of the Kennebec Journal says he is inclined to think is a wild goose chase—to their own and their employers' injury. And the same editor relates that a wagon load of miners had passed through Augusta, on their return from the "gold region," with very little dust in their ears. They had been as far as the lines, and having labored five or six days were satisfied to return with an average of thirty cents per diem. Another party of four, it is said returned next day. After digging ten days with laudable perseverance, they concluded to "retire" upon an aggregate pile of two dollars and fifty cents. Others who had been out on a tour of observation, gave it as their opinion that nothing is to be made in gold digging, either in Maine or Canada. One of them remarked, that, so far as he could decide from appearances, he wouldn't give the best miners in the lot ninepence a day apiece to work for him. Old California miners, who have visited the place, it is said, have no confidence in the gold stories, "the persons alluded to, although they went into the heart of the (so-called) gold region, over the lines and among the miners, saw no gold taken out at all. These miners would seem are hired by the Canadian Company who have the claim, and are paid but thirty cents a day for digging and washing. A somewhat significant circumstance alluded to, and one which smells "some" of speculation, is that these miners are not allowed to give the dirt the last washing, at which point only the gold, if any, is to be seen. The developing process is not allowed to be witnessed by the uninitiated.—*New York Express.*

HUMORS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A portly fellow, with an eye glass pressed into the orbit, inquired of another, in the act of inspecting the properties of Mr. Clapp's very beautiful coach, from Pittsfield, whether "the Americans ever rode in carriages?" Another sapient, with a pomatumed head, and carrying a gold headed stick, asked a visitor from the other side, if "*the Rocky Mountains could be seen from New York!*"

"Dear Sir," lisped a great lady in a watered silk, "have the goodness to inform me if there are any noblemen in the United States?" "Yes marm," answered a full fed Jonathan, who was showing off the beauties of a cream freezer, "I'm one of them."

Rude comments are frequent on the scantiness of show in the United States quarter. While a body of Jurors were in session the other day, a servant entered to ascertain of the clerk where some gentleman could go to do some writing, without being disturbed. "To the quarter of the United States," said the official, with a sneer. These little petulant and puerile sayings and doings, are but the outpourings of small calibres, and ought not to be taken of the evidence of hostility towards us, or the intelligence of those who have weight in society. In the polished circles of England, America and her institutions are estimated, as they are by those who projected and mantured them.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Friday night last, says the Savannah *Republican*, the dwelling house of Col. Warthen, of Washington county, was burned to the ground, and what is most painful to write, his only son, aged about 15, and another lad, were burned to death.—Their room was in the upper story, and as the fire caught on or near the staircase, they could not escape by the stairs, and before they could be reached by ladders, they were suffocated or otherwise disabled from getting to the window.

City Intelligence.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening a fire broke out in McDonough's, which destroyed the boiler machinery shop of Mr. Robert Means, the dwelling house of Mr. Thelarsky, and some adjoining frame tenements.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The application for a new trial for Abraham Parker, convicted of slaying Eliza Phillips, was refused, on Saturday, by Judge Lanze. We understand that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, on the exception taken by the defence to the rulings of the court during the trial.

The Judge passed the following sentences: Edward Barry, for robbing James Considon, seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary; James Devine, for robbing Franz Einsan, seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary; Joseph Poindor, f m., for stealing, five years at hard labor in the penitentiary; Horace M. Smith, for assaulting Capt Gray, M. Lark with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill, six months imprisonment, and Peter Costello, for larceny, two years imprisonment and fined $500—the full penalty of the law.

DISMISSED.—Joseph Kenton, accused of perjuring himself before Justice Pecquet, in a suit which he in intented against John W. Gibbons, for $92 for rent, was examined before Recorder Genois, on Saturday, who after hearing the evidence on both sides pronounced him "honorably discharged."

COMMITTED.—W. N. Williams was sent before the District Court by Recorder Caldwell, on Saturday, to be tried for stabbing a Chickasaw or Malay named Tony, with intent to kill, on board the schooner of which the accused is mate.

(Correspondence

Orphans' Jubilee.

NEW ORLEANS June 9 1851.

To the Directresses Cadet of Female Orphan Asylum.

The undersigned, with their families, have received great gratification from the very creditable exhibition by the Orphan Girls on the 4th of July last, in the Lyceum Hall, on behalf of the members of Orphans, and most admirable patterns that Stewart imports, but employ too those aristocratic milliners, who will not look at less than ten dollars for making the plainest dress that "creatures from their elegant establishments." Nor does the effrontery of these courtezans stop here. *Exempli gratia*—look at yonder superb barouche, with a span of stately horses almost spurning the ground, and important of the reins which are held by a sort of prince of Guinea, in livery, while a black footman, in uniform, may be seen looking over the back, entirely satisfied with his gold lace and hat-band. Lounging negligently within, and using the fine lady, or the *distingue*, in a splendidly dressed woman, or perhaps two of them, as the "magnificent model" pages. The occupant of that carriage is what the authors of "Consuels," and Indiana," and the licentious novels of the French school badly imitated by inspiring American pens, have made (or rather have made her. Nor is this a novel spectacle. At most any of the promenade hours, some of these poor painted butterflies of a sex, who are so unspeakably degrading their detestable wages in this shameless show. These are precisely the creatures that will, by assuming it themselves, kill quite dead the would-be fashion of decent women.

I am not at all satisfied with the present fashion of low drabbling skirts, which the ladies (at least those who heed anything about it) wear, notwithstanding my (all unmindful of the text, "*which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature*," think by concealing two feet in the horizontal to add at least one foot in the perpendicular; but, in my humble opinion, it is enough to make the dead to rise, if I saw yesterday, especially for emaciated old ladies or shows and fat young ones.

I crave your indulgence for occupying so much space with a matter entirely out of my province.

Since the death of a very respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Brewster, by falling through the hatchway of a ship, on board ship Charlemagne, many people have been down to examine her and admire her beauty.

The steamship Union will depart for New Orleans on the 16th inst. Messrs. Adams & Co. Express freight, which is now put through between this port and New Orleans in only six days and a few hours.

The steamship Empire City left here yesterday for California, taking a large freight for this great Eastern concern, which I believe to be worth not less than half a million dollars.

The Empire City carried 281 passengers, among whom was Col. Henry Washington, said to be a descendant of President Washington.

This fine steamer has brought to this city, during the last 14 months, upwards of twelve millions of dollars.

The story of a disagreement and ill feeling between the celebrated Swedish singer and philanthropist, Miss Lind, and Barnum, is all moonshine. Woman has a right to change her mind, especially when she cheerfully pays $7,000 for doing so.

To what higher pitch of asininity will fools next ascend, must be the exclamation of every sensible person who reads the following:

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