C. E. WEBB, Publisher,
No. 82 Chartres Street.

Terms of Sub Ros.

DAILY PAPER, one year in advance, $10 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, one year in advance, 5 00
In all cases the subscriber must give our agent notice, in writing, before he can be relieved in discontinuing.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN Lines in each language on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. No Advertisement charged less than one dollar.

☞ Advertisements inserted at this rate will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

No. 1808, Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXXI.—Whole No. 6922.

THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 1, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF VIRGINIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District—JACQUES TOCTANT, of St. Bernard, (substitute, J. W. HULING, of Plaquemines)

Second District—CHRETIEN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUPOUY, of Orleans)

Third District—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension (substitute, FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson)

Fourth District—GEO. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana)

Fifth District—ALEXANDER DECLOUET of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. FLOCK, of Rapides)

Sixth District—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. BOYKIN, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, the act for the recovery of fugitives (so labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a true settlement in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, as against all their assailants, unfavorable, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of the powers on the other; but we insist upon their efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Courier* complains that we do not remove from our columns the "loathing" extracts from Gen. PIERCE's New Boston speech. Our neighbor thinks that as he took down the rumored despatch from President FILLMORE to the Whig Convention bidding them go for WEBSTER and save the Whig party, we should imitate its example in the PIERCE affair. Our neighbor's logic is terribly at fault. The pretended despatch of Mr. FILLMORE rest so entirely on mere street rumor. The *Courier* can name no one who ever saw or read the pretended despatch. GREER B. DUNCAN, himself a member of the Convention, authorized us to state that not only no such despatch was received, but that Mr. FILLMORE *sent no despatch whatever* to the Convention. This is a settler. There is no getting over or around it. If such a despatch was sent, somebody has seen it. Bring up the witness, and let him disprove Mr. DUNCAN's declaration. No witness appears. The case goes against the *Courier* by sheer default.

With respect to Mr. PIERCE, we have on one side Mr PIERCE's denial and on the other Mr. FOOT SWORN assertion. It is not worth while travelling again over the record, and sifting the evidence *pro* and *con*. If the *Courier* desires, we are prepared to enter the lists with it at any time, and to prove first, that the testimony, direct and collateral, is all against Mr. PIERCE; and second, that his own denial establishes nothing—that as evidence it is vague, indefinite and unsatisfactory. Now, we are fully of opinion that Mr. PIERCE said precisely what he is reported to have said. So believing, we cannot, even to gratify our neighbor, [and we would do much to please him,] strike from our columns the precious contrast which crowns them. We will promise the *Courier* one thing. Mr PIERCE spoke two hours and a half at New Boston. If he will inform that journal what he did say touching slavery, and what were his answers to the questions propounded him by Mr. FOOT, and if those answers should prove that Mr PIERCE *was a traitor*, we will expunge the sentence which so much offends our neighbor.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.—We learn from Capt Kay, of the steamer *Guadalupe*, which boat arrived last night, that a destructive fire broke out in the town of Alexandria on Saturday last, at half past 8 o'clock, P. M. It originated in the store of D. Sullivan, and extended up to the Rankine House of Mr. Chew, which was also burned, destroying two front blocks and the two squares immediately in the rear of them. The two front blocks comprised the heaviest business portion of the town. The following are the principal sufferers as far as known:

D Sullivan, merchant; A Rier & Co, do; L Kane, do; H Kearney, do; S Kibbe, do; D W Honarie, do; E R Bossett, do; Culbertson & Burrett, Hotel; D C Goodwyn, Drug Store; J C Johnson, do; Stettinius, jeweler; Weber, tailor; Chen, bank agent

The two rear blocks were chiefly occupied as dwellings. The fire burned very rapidly, and but little property was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner *Joven Emmanuelita*, we have received dates from Mexico to the 14th August.

Two hundred Comanches attacked some time since at Venta del Cazate, in Durango, a detachment of Mexican troops and killed seven soldier and officer. The greatest alarm prevailed in the State, as the remaining portion of the garrison threatened to dispperse, being unfitted for pursuit. The commanding officer, in order to keep them together, took from the ministers his personal responsibility, twenty thousand dollars. The federal government adopts stringent measures to protect the State of Durango against the further depredations of the Indians. It was at first reported that a drove of several hundred horses had been captured by the Comanches and carried away, but the rumor proved to be false.

A party of Indians having made their appearance in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, a town situated at a short distance from Monterey, were attacked by the National Guard and defeated.

Mr S Gunthar was duly recognized by the Government as Vice Consul of France, for the port of Matanzas, in the place of Mr. Bourgine.

It was rumored that Senor Rabazo, collector of the customs at Mazatlan, was compelled by the insurgents to relinquish his official office.

Many of the officers employed in the Custom House have joined the revolutionary movement.

FROM TEXAS.—By an arrival from Galveston we have received yesterday, Texas papers to the 27th August.

There is now little doubt of the election of Col. Jemmings as Attorney General. Roscoe, Cameron and other counsels on the Lone Star ticket have gone by majorities in his favor

The river Brazos rose a few days since about fifteen feet in as many hours. Several Ferry ropes were carried away, and some injury done to the boats. The river had fallen on Tuesday last, to its ordinary level

We learn from the Gazette that the Governor has authorized Captain A. Lewis, Col. H Clay Davis and Capt. Owen Shaw to raise three companies of rangers for frontier protection. J S Gillet, Adjutant General, will muster these companies into service.

We understand that there will be no called session of the Legislature this fall.

The Marshall *Republican* gives an account of the murder of a young man named Mar. Port Caddo, by another named Fitzpatrick, on the same place.

The new county of Burnet, was organized in the fore part of July. Almost the only settlements in this county are in Hamilton Valley which is said to be one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of the State. A quarry of excellent marble has been found in this valley and the block of marble sent by the Governor to the Washington monument was taken from this quarry.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We are sorry to find that agents of a self styled Cuban Committee are traveling in various sections and enlisting men, for another Cuban expedition. We have too much reason to fear these agents will succeed as before, in inducing ungoy young men, who are out of employment to embark in an enterprise which promises nothing but ruin and disgrace.

The cotton crop continues to be highly promising in this State, generally, though we hear of some localities where it appeared in some few places—not as yet, however, to an alarming extent—and that in some neighborhoods picking has been somewhat interrupted by frequent showers. Notwithstanding these facts, the prospect is highly favorable for a large crop.

The Victoria *Advocate* of the 14th instant says there had been no new cases of cholera in that town the week previous.

The Lavaca *Commercial* states that one hundred and forty persons died at Indianola during the prevalence of the cholera, and one hundred and thirty-eight persons died at Victoria from the first of January to the 10th instant—The *Commercial* adds:

We know of no place on record where the mortality has been as great in proportion to the number of inhabitants as those two places. We are glad however, to be able to state that this dreadful disease has entirely disappeared from these places, and we trust that they will never again be visited by such a terrible scourge.

GOV. PIERCE AND JOHN VAN BUREN.—A dispatch to the Baltimore papers, dated Concord, N H the 19th inst, says:

"A large party of New Yorkers passed through here to day for Hillsborough, there being an immense Democratic gathering there to morrow. The farmers of Hillsborough county, with their wives and children, are out en masse to attend the reception and the regiment there to morrow. Gen Pierce will preside, and Van Buren, Col. Lally, and other officers who served under Gen. Pierce, will be in attendance.

SECOND DISPATCH.

"August 19—The Hillsborough meeting was addressed by *John Van Buren, Senator Dix, Governor Seymour*, of Conn., Colonel Clement and others. There were at least 25,000 persons present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

John Van Buren and ex Senator Dix are two of the most uncompromising Freesoilers in the United States yet they are the leading orators at a meeting got up expressly as a compliment to General Pierce, and over which he presided.

THE LAKE ERIE CATASTROPHE—*Erie, Aug. 20, P. M.* The steamer Clinton has returned from the wreck of the Atlantic. She reports her entirely disappeared, and sunk in 7 fathoms of water. She belonged to Messrs. Wards, owners of the Caspian, lately lost at Cleveland. She was valued at 60,000 and was not insured.

☞ The advices from Australia are as surprising as ever. There was, moreover, no abatement in the emigration fever in England for Australia. There were leaving for the gold mines at Liverpool alone, on the 5th instant, for twelve first class ships of large tonnage. The Earl of Derby, Rip Van Winkle, Thorwaldsen and the City of Lincoln, were not included in this list, as they were in the river, outward bound, with full complements of passengers.—During thermonth of July, twenty-two vessels had sailed from that port for different places in Australia, which with those already mentioned increase the number to twenty-six. The official returns show that 21,325 emigrants included among those from the government depot at Birkenhead, destined for Australia, left Liverpool in the month of July. The number in the corresponding month last year was 13,770.

GEORGIA.—The Union Pierce organization has been formally abandoned, and another Convention of the Union Whigs and Democrats who are in favor of Pierce, is called for the 19th September, to consider what shall be done.

BARNUM OR TIMOT.—A show named Grimi, made a great noise in Cincinnati lately, with having secured a bonnet of great by appropriation, his wife was thus so enlarged by him from R. Pope, for and appropriated it to himself.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 9th, Mr. Bright, from the Select Committee on the petition of the Hon. David L. Yulee, contesting the seat of Hon. S R. Mallory, made a report, concluding with a resolution declaring Mr. Mallory, the sitting Senator, to have been duly elected Senator from Florida.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

A large number of amendments were considered and adopted; among which $65,000 for a custom house building, suitable for post office, court rooms, &c. at Wilmington, Del.; $130,000 for completing the marine hospital at San Francisco; $1000 for clerks to the commissioner of public buildings; $6000 to complete and revise the grades in Washington city, and to determine the plans for the drainage and sewerage thereof. After debate, an amendment appropriating $3000 to enable the President to cause the necessary surveys, &c., to be made for determining the best means of affording Washington and Georgetown a supply of good and wholesome water, was adopted.

The morning hour having expired the bill was postponed.

The river and harbor bill was taken up.

After some verbal amendments, the following were proposed, debated and disposed of:

By Mr. Bell—$50,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee river. Adopted.

By Mr. Shields—$30,000 for the improvement of the Illinois river.

By Mr. Brooke—For the Yazoo river $20,000, and for the Pearl river $20,000 in Mississippi. Lost.

By Mr. Davis—$10,000 for St. John's river, and $20,000 for a survey of a ship Canal across Florida. Agreed to.

Mr. Borland proposed an amendment of $28,000 for Black and White rivers, in Arkansas, which is being debated when this letter is closed for the mail.

In the HOUSE, the bill authorizing the surrender of land patents, was again taken up and ultimately passed.

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on ways and means, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Houston requested that the bill might be read; and stated that if the found there was any disposition to go into general debate, he should afterwards move that the committee rise, for the purpose of passing the usual resolutions varying debate.

After pursuit a resolution limiting debate to five o'clock, the House was addressed by Messrs Chapman, of North Carolina, and Evans of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of Pa., an amendment was adopted appropriating $2,000 in payment of Mr Dobbin's expenses incurred in the performance of duties connected with the post office department in California.

The various items of the bill having been agreed to, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill as amended, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, the House took up and passed a bill correcting errors made in the Land office, relative to certain lands in Michigan.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills on the Speaker's table, two or three of which were unpassed of, and the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 22d ult, with 192 passengers, and Liverpool dates of the 11th.

ENGLAND.—The London Times reviews at great length the course pursued by the N. Y. Courts and Government in relation to the fugitive Kossuth. The apparent difficulty is attributed entirely to the approaching Presidential election and the anxiety of contending parties to secure Irish votes in that contest. It expresses the hope that the pressure will be given up in accordance with treaty stipulations, and that the procrastination which has hitherto allowed the matter to remain till the election has been decided.

The troubles in regard to the Fisheries are discussed in all the English papers, and the most amicable feelings are expressed towards the United States on the subject. Some of the anti-ministerial papers attribute the difficulty entirely to a desire on the part of the Derby Ministry to withdraw the attention of the people from more important affairs at home. The Morning Herald unofficially declares that the English Government has made no new claims in regard to the Fisheries, and have withdrawn no concessions. The British have only strengthened their squadron to protect rights never disputed by America.

The iron peddlers in the county of Stafford shore have struck for higher wages, while their employers are resolved not to yield.

England has given the strongest assurance to Austria that she will keep a vigilant eye on Kossuth, in case he should be associated with men in revolutionary projects.

The accounts from the agricultural districts of England and Ireland, particularly for wheat and potatoes, are very unfavorable.

The steamer Harpy about which fears have been entertained and argued at Portsmouth to 120 day, from Rio, in a shattered condition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represent the condition of affairs there as truly desperate. The Kaffirs continued their outrages unchecked, and Sir Cathcart had as yet adopted no measures to put a stop to their predatory excursions. The inhabitants were abandoning the Colony in great numbers.

The Propeptive steamer had arrived with Cape dates to July 1st. Affairs were in the most deplorable condition. Detached parties of troops were continually attacked by the Kaffirs on mountain captures, and the Hottentot Dragoons had been attacked, cattle driven off and the mails captured.

Advices from Africa state that the slave trade was flourishing. Two steamers having each on board 500 negroes, and a vessel with 600, had eluded the British cruizers. At the factory at Rio Pongos, 2,000 slaves were awaiting emmigration.

HUNGARY.—The cause of Gorgey's bandit mutiny is a fortress, is said to be the publication of his history of the Hungarian war. He is under strict police surveillance.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin papers state that the Postal treaty with America, was about to be concluded.

The cholera was raging frightfully at Dantzig and throughout Poland.

FRANCE.—No political event of particular moment has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. The new Ministry had given increased satisfaction and tranquility to the country. Nothing further had transpired relative to the Napoleon's matrimonial project with the Princess de Wasa, and the event was regarded as not extremely probable.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, was preparing to depart on a temporary mission to the United States.

The difficulty between France and Tripoli had been amicably adjusted without resort to arms, and no bombardment of the town as rumored had taken place.

The advices from the agricultural districts of France were more favorable, and the failure of the wheat and barley crops would not be so general as was at first anticipated.

The news from other parts of the continent was generally devoid of interest.

Petitions for the creation of the Empire was circulated throughout France.

The rumored commercial treaty between France and England is authoritatively denied.

A full embassy to Washington was offered Prince Napoleon to place of M. Sartiges, but he declined, and comes only on a special mission

A decree had passed authorizing the return of M. Thiers and other distinguished persons, but Victor Hugo is not included.

BELGIUM.—The Belgium Ministry with the exception of Mr. Frere Arban, retain office.

Commercial relations between France and Belgium, had been established on the former footing. The common law treaty of 1845, had not been renewed.

The Queen of England was on a visit to Belgium.

Shocking Murders in St. Louis:

The *Republican* of the 24th ult., has an account of two terrible murders which occurred in that city on the day previous. We abridge the revital:

About six o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Oliphant, an Englishman, about thirty years of age, a carman by occupation, was standing in front of the kitchen of a Mr. Pearson, on the southeast corner of Ninth and Mound streets, where he boarded, when a man named Wm. Goodwin, who had formerly boarded, accosted him in an angry manner, accusing him of holding a correspondence with his Goodwin's wife.

Oliphant denied the charge, and remarked—"I will settle that matter today, and put you where you will not trouble me." At this, Goodwin instantly drew a small sheath knife, with a blade about six inches in length, and rushing upon Oliphant, stabbed him in the breast. The latter retreated into the kitchen, followed by the former, who continued stabbing him. Oliphant fell upon the floor, when his assailant grappled with him—still following up his blows in a furious manner. Mr Pearson, the mistress of the house, rushed into the street and cried—"Murder!" when her husband, who was working at a short distance, ran to the house, and seeing the position of the parties, sprang upon Goodwin, and seizing him by the throat, dragged him from the prostrate man, and thrusting him aside, turned to the relief of the latter, who revive, covered blood, and supported by Pearson, walked some twenty paces to the front door of the house, when, exclaiming "I'm a dead man!" he fell heavily on the ground, inside the gate and expired. Oliphant was wounded in no less than eighteen places.

In the meantime, Goodwin walked off a few paces, and deliberately wiping the blood from his weapon, walked to his lodgings, about a square off, and putting the knife and a double barrelledpistol into a box in his room, left precipitately in a western direction, and striking into the St. Charles road, made his escape unpursued.

We have, in addition to the above, to chronicle a case of homicide scarcely less atrocious than the foregoing, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4o'clock, at a house of ill fame, kept by one Mary Cross, on an alley lying between Spruce and Myrtle, Main and Second streets. The witnesses at the Coroner's inquest, state that on Sunday afternoon, about the hour mentioned, a German named Karl Gasser, together with another man and two women, together with the mistress of the house, were sitting in the room of the latter, when a man named James Wood, came in, and addressing Gasser, demanded what he was doing with his (Wood's) woman. Gasser made no reply, when Wood went into another room, and returning with a glass tumbler in his hand, struck the former a severe blow on the right temple, fracturing the skull, and causing him to fall prostrate on the floor. Another witness states that Wood also struck him with a sling shot, immediately before or after striking with the tumbler, but as to this, the evidence is contradictory.

The wounded man was taken to a beer house on Main street, near by, where he died about 10 o'clock the same evening. A post mortem examination was held upon the body yesterday, by Drs. Billey and Barr.

Wood has made his escape, but the police are on his track, and will in doubt soon arrest him. Gasser and Wood were both river men, the latter a pork or lard steamboat new in port.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

A Question for Grammarians and Politicians

The most important question before the American people is that of Slavery; the second is that of *Foreign Intervention*. Until recently, the latter had no part in American politics. The advent of Kossuth, however, and the extraordinary doctrines which he announced, rendered it necessary for the patriots of the country to define their positions with reference to these The Whigs in their platform of principles say.

That while struggling freedom, everywhere, obtains our warmest sympathy, we shall adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground: That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by arms or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

This is clear and explicit. The position is sound, and the grammatical construction good. There is no relation to, either of the settled policy of the country or principles of Lindley Murray. There is nothing offensive to the Catholic mind, whose Kossuth outraged, nor to those rules of composition with which every school boy is familiar. But what shall we say of the following resolution of the Democratic National Convention? Is there sense of patriotism in it?

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of the country, to the purtpose of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full exercise of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

"THE CONDITION OF POPULAR INSTITUTIONS IN THE OLD WORLD!" *"The rights of every State!" "The Union of the States!" "Principles and declaration of principles!" "Principles and compromises of the Constitution!" "The Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be!"* What in the world have such a jumble of words before! Who can make sense of the resolution? Who can understand it? Is there a Democrat living, who can tell the "popular institutions in the Old World" have to do with State rights, with "the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be?" Above all, tell us what "popular institutions" there are "in the Old World," and what relation they sustain to "the full exercise of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people." The party much as well have declared, that in view of the popular institutions in the Old World, in view of the grievous condition of Billy Bowles, the Indian Chief, is high and mighty in Dowlas Creek and Hickory Hollow, the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States," &c. &c. The connection in the one case is about as apparent as in the other.

The same Democratic New York Convention declare, that the resolution was intended to be a mere jumble of words—to contain no meaning or nothing, according to the fancy of the reader. To the follower of Kossuth, it was designed to have the appearance of an endorsement of his principles, without any intervention, in the meanwhile, was to be impressed with the idea that the condition of the old world rendered it necessary for us to take care of ourselves. And especially foreigners in this country, as well as the "rest of mankind, were to understand it as a simple expression of the sympathy and our respect for the Democratic party in regard to the people of Europe.

In all seriousness, the resolution is unworthy of great party. It is as much to the intervention—to the foreigner and the native born citizen. The Convention trifled with the people when it adopted it. For a matter of so much importance, it should have spoken out distinctly and manfully, and not have sought to "all things to all men." The resolution is sufficient reason to authorize all who oppose the financial schemes of Kossuth, to withhold their support from the nominees of the Democratic party.

THE CONDITION OF LAKE ERIE—The New York *Sun* of the 21st, gives the names of the following persons, who are known to be saved:

THIRD DESPATCH.

The following are known to be saved:

John W Morris, Buffalo; Mr A W Wallbridge, of Buffalo; Mrs F H Harris, of Detroit D S Wallbridge, Kalamazoo; Richard M Smith, Troy, N Y; Mrs Wm Silsbee, Albany; Mrs A Reed, Farmington, Ill. Abner C Ellis, Sandwich, C. Miss Myers, Utica. E G Everett, Greenfield, Mass; Mrs Lee, Kensaha, Wis Capt Turner, Oswego; Alfred Clark, Detroit; L D Crippen, do; Mrs L Buckley, Battle Creek, Mich. A Calkins, Belvidere, Ill; J L B Russell, Mobile; Alex M Ross, Troy, N Y; Mrs Ely, N Y. A Colvin, do; J Shumber, Clifton, New York James Russell and lady, Stratsburch, C Hunter, Albany; Mrs Ely, do; and wife, Tiswell, Vt. W P Hall, Albany Mrs Andrews, Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs Cornwell.

Amongst those known to have been on board and not yet heard from, were:

W S Daggett, of Chicago, Alex Burdell, Acent, Prince Carley and Jane Carley, of East Randolph.

From the despatches to the same paper, we take the following:

BUFFALO, 9 P. M.

Up to this hour, no further account of cabin passengers, either lost or saved, can be ascertained. Nine of the crew are lost, and about 25 of the cabin passengers are known to be lost.

Capt. Petty, of the Atlantic, while lowering a life boat, fell a distance of 11 feet into the boat, striking on the gunwale, and breaking his leg. He was precipitated into the water, and supposed to be lost, but was picked up by a boat from the propeller, and was conveyed thirteen minutes to floating pieces of timber. He is much injured, and now lies in this city, in a precarious state.

Mr. Dunn who was lost, was very efficient in assuring the lives of passengers, and exhorted them to cling to the life preservers when in the water. When the boat was about to be lowered, he took a rope and plunged overboard, but at the same moment, some twenty or thirty emigrants leaped over upon him and he was lost under.

The last persons taken from the boat, were Mr. Givan, clerk of the boat, and Mr Buell, first engineer. The steamer had then sunk all but her cabin, and there were still many passengers, were clinging to a rope attached to a floating mast and the wreck, being up to their necklaces in water.

As soon as the shrieks of the drowning passengers were hushed, the voice of a little boy was heard, and it was then first discovered that a child about 8 years old, was clinging to a rope a short distance off. The little fellow, talking to himself, was saying, "Oh! I can't hold on much longer. If papa was here, he would hold me up."

The man from Illinois, a fine, powerful fellow, immediately moved a long rope, and seized the boy as he was about to sink. He held him for some time, and called out to Givan to come to his relief as he was nearly exhausted by the weight. Givan made an attempt to reach him but in vain.

At that moment the boat of the propeller, loaded to the water's edge with rescued passengers passed, and Givan hailed them, and entreated them to save the child. Mr. Richardson, mate of the Atlantic, who was on board, jumped out and swam to the rope, took the boy off and returned safely to the Atlantic.

He was thus saved. The little fellow was from Massachusetts, and was with his uncle who was drowned. His name was not recollected by the clerk. The next boat from the propeller took off the clerk, first engineer, and the Illinois passenger.

The passengers at Erie held a meeting to night, and passed resolutions thanking God for their preservation and safe deliverance, and exonerating the officers of the Atlantic from all blame.

Telegraphic Items.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.

FURTHER OF THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.—The greatest excitement prevails at Erie against the persons having charge of the steamer Atlantic. At a meeting of the citizens on a series of resolutions were passed strongly condemning the inefficiency of the so called life preservers, the want of boats, &c., and calling for the arrest of all the officers and men of the two vessels.

Captain Petty remains in a very dangerous condition. The second Mate of the Atlantic says that he saw the lights of the Propeller about 2 minutes before the collision, and put the wheel aport and kept her off. She was within four miles of the shore. He gave immediate orders to steer for it. He also gave the details of the subsequent proceedings and said if the propeller had put her wheel apart when he first saw her the Atlantic would have cleared her.

A Coroner's inquest was held last night over the body of a little girl found floating near the wreck of the Atlantic. The first note of the Oglebanian, who was on watch at the time of the collision, was examined, but the only fact of importance elicited was that the lookout on the Atlantic was first discovered he had given the necessary orders to the wheelman two minutes before the collision. Had the collision occurred, it would probably have been avoided. He says the Ogdensburg took 200 passengers from the wreck and 100 from the water.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

Aaron Sutton of New York, had provided himself with two life preservers, and while fastening one on his wife, some ruffian snatched the other from him. Mr. S. however, got off safely with his wife and two children. A young woman jumped overboard during the excitement, and would have been lost, but for the exertion of a man supposed to be an immigrant who sprang after her and managed to get her on board the boat again, whence she was taken by the steamer Ogdensburg. The man, however, after rescuing the woman, sank exhausted and was drowned. Three men were saved by throwing over a binnacle and clinging to it until they were picked up. They were compelled several times for their own preservation to kick from them drowning men and women.

Mr. L. D. Crippen, of Michigan, saved two women by breaking through the deck into the state-room, which was then fast filling with water.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

THE SHIP ROBERT CENTRE DESTROYED BY FIRE, LOSS NEARLY $100,000.—At half past 9 o'clock last night the mate of the splendid ship per ship Robert Centre, Captain Arnold, lading at the foot of Wall street, for San Francisco, was aroused from his berth by the smell of smoke. Rushing out on deck, dense smoke was discovered issuing from the main hatchways, and shortly after a strong heat was noticed near the mizzenmast. The alarm bells were sounded, and the adjoining ships were soon boarded by from the Robert Centre for safety. In a few minutes the fire streams of water were pur down by hundreds.

At midnight the main hatch was on fire, on the under side, but the greatest heat prevailed

[illegible] and the fire put at this [illegible] consequently, a large quantity of water was poured down the deck, but from some cause or other, the fire of the engines had retired, unable to feed the fire, water was procured with difficulty.

A second alarm was given, and additional help procured. The fire was finally driven forward, but until half past eleven the fire streams were directed to the fore part of the ship and adjacent, without any prospect of effect, the ship being enveloped in [illegible] destruction seemed inevitable, and [illegible] able to remove her into the stream and [illegible] her. The vessel began to settle deeply, however, and after protracted exertion [illegible] were apparently crowned with success. [illegible] more than half filled with an [illegible] able cargo. Between two and three o'clock this morning, the fire broke out afresh [illegible] ing at the time of sending off this [illegible] is thought that the ship will be a total loss, as it is with the greatest difficulty, [illegible] the hold can be kept at a [illegible] The B. C. was to have sailed in a few days for her destination. Her cargo consisted of lumber, liquors, butter and flour. The Robert Centre was valued at $60,000, and her cargo at $40,000. I have not learned the amount of insurance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The steamer Pacific arrived today, with 100 passengers and $650,000 in specie. Among the passengers was Capt. Buchanan, late governor of Hong Kong, to take charge of the East India Squadron, in place of Commodore Aulick.

Aug. 21.—The steamer City of Richmond which sailed yesterday for Charleston returned to day in a disabled condition, with her fires extinguished. She will have to discharge her valuable cargo for repairs.

AUG. 22.—A skiff was upset this afternoon in the river midway between this city and East Albany. It was overloaded with the boat was overturned and the occupants were all drowned. The boat was overloaded and the accident was attributed to the attempt of a person on board to pick his hat out of the water. Seven ladies and women, and 6 or 10 of whom were picked up by boats and the remainder drowned. Among the lost were Mr. Bloodgood, a merchant, Miss Eagle, cigar maker; Wm. Speedberg, aged 12 years; Augustus Kreuder, aged 19. Authority Valentine, a boy of 14 years of age, and man whose names are unknown.

City Intelligence

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John, a slave, aged 21 years, belonging to Mr. Hall, fell from the roof of his master's house at the corner of Hillside and Bayst. street, on Monday evening, and so severely injured his head and back, that he died the following hour. An inquest was held on the body. Verdict, "accidental death."

LARCENY.—Edward Wilson was yesterday committed to Recorder Winter, under an accusation of having broken open Mr. Richardson's grocery store in a house on Tchoupitoulas street, on a week ago, and feloniously stolen goods therefrom, to the amount of $14 50 in gold, and $2 50 in silver.

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Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Louisville	Catherine Hayes Brassfield
Cincinnati	Ben Franklin
Yazoo River	United States, Yerona
Yazoo River	W O Campbell Moore
Louisville	Louisville, Jackson
Shreveport	Cora Belle, McKenzie
Bayou Sara	Gipsey Gilbert
Mobile	Oregon, Hearn
Mobile	Louisiana, Lambert
St. Louis	Illinois, Smithers
Shreveport	R R Jones, Anthony

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, either German, Irish, French or colored. Apply at No. 11 Dauphine street between Conti and Commons.

Dissolution.

THE undersigned having by mutual consent, dissolved the Co Partnership heretofore existing between them, for the sale of Rotchelle mineral, at No. 5 and 7 Royal st. the business will be continued by the undersigned, who will be responsible for the debts of the late firm.

LEWIS & CUTLER.

New Orleans, August 31st, 1852.

Notice.

LOUIS DUCOURNAU, Importer of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, has removed from 50 Carondelet street, between Customhouse and Gravier streets to Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets.

He avails himself of the present opportunity to inform the city and country merchants, that he is now receiving a complete assortment of his business line of goods, which he will sell at the lowest rates of the market, and on liberal terms.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, formerly a partner of LO KERLER & Co. hereby and entreat with the indulgence of the creditors of said firm (which has ceased to exist from the 1st of October last,) earnestly to settle their respective claims with the undersigned, or some authorized agent, to come and settle their respective claims.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to inform the public that he is still in business, and is prepared to offer his services to his friends and the public.

HENRY VAN EFFEN, late of the firm of Lo Kerler & Co.

GOUBAULT'S ACADEMY,
No. 145 Toulouse Street.

THE principal of this Establishment, has the pleasure to announce good health, and having discovered a remarkable application, intends to retain the result thereofor the general benefit of his pupils, and to the public for the encouragement that they have deservedly received.

Mr. and Mrs. GOUBAULT highly recommend to families, Mr. and Mrs. BRIBERIE, who will take the direction of the Establishment. They have secured the services of the accomplished [illegible] attached to the Institution.

From the 1st of September, Mr. and Mrs. BOURSIER will act as assistants to Mr. and Mrs. GOUBAULT, in order to make themselves known and appreciated, and on the 1st of October, the establishment will be under their management.

Families are invited to visit the Establishment which will be completely regulated. [illegible]

Office 116 Poydras street, Bienville and Lafayette.

MAHOGANY Plank, Boards and scantling, Cedar Sleepers, Posts, Boards and scantling, Iron Pan Balls, Cedar and Pine Awning Poles, Spokes, Hubs, Hickory, Oak, Ash, Clear White Pine, Cherry, Walnut and all other kinds Lumber.

Dressed tongued and grooved White Pine, Cypress and Yellow Pine 8s. 4s, 1X1½ inch.

[illegible] HENRY C. SHERMAN.

HAVANA CIGARS—Our stock now comprises the every favorite brand and quality desired by amateurs, every variety at Imperiales, Regalias, Med. Reg. Cabanas, Cazadores, Trabucos, Cildaras, Bazagetas, Londres, Milleis, &c. &c. selected by a experienced judge, expressly for us from the best factories in Havana, for sale on very reasonable terms, by DELVAILLE & MORENO, Importers of Havana cigars, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—An excellent lot of 10 kinds Lone Jack, just received, consisting of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, for wrappers and fillers, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

MADEIRA—A small lot of very fine quality just arrived and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

PAPER CIGARS—Of the favorite brands Fluro, Lopez, Lord Amelia, Regalias Imperiales, El Presidente, Dos Lonnes, &c. in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA PRESERVES—A very fine assortment of Pasta, Jelly, Guayaba, Prunes, &c. &c. from the manufactory of Da Dominica, Jr. Jr. for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—White and yellow Sugar, very fine, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—50 boxes Cabanas, in 1 and 2 lb. packages, for sale by AVERY BROWN, corner Bienville and Old Levee st.

COFFEE—[illegible] boxes landing and for sale by AVERY BROWN, corner Bienville and Old Levee st.

COFFEE—[illegible] boxes landing and for sale by AVERY BROWN, corner Bienville and Old Levee st.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] Champagne in 3 and 4 dozen, superior quality, brand Eugene Cliquot, of Rheims, in store and for sale at low prices to close consignment by [illegible] corner Conde and Dauphine st.

ANDIRON—[illegible] ship Eagle, from Havana, 30 tons genuine Gruyere Cheese, for sale by [illegible] corner Conde and Dauphine.

CHARLES CAVAROC.

WINE—[illegible] Claret and White Wine in casks and cases, 52 baskets of Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, St Julien, St Estephe, Ch Margaux, Dubigne, Marcaux, Lloyde, Haut Sauterne, Haut Barsac, Ch Yquem, for sale by FOREE & GIRARD, 7 St Louis st.

ANDIRON—[illegible] ship Lancaster, from Bordeaux, 42 casks Claret 21 Demi-John 22 Barrels Claret, for sale by FOREE & GIRARD, 7 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE AND COGNIAC—30 dozen Champagne, 117 do Andoire Cognac, for sale by FOREE & GIRARD, 7 St Louis st.

BRANDIES—40 quarter pipes, Hennessy, Fauet & Castillon, A. Castillon & Co. for sale by FOREE & GIRARD, 7 St Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] baskets wine, Duval Cognac