THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. F. WEISSE, H. HARRY,
F. DUVERGER, R. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12.00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5.00
In all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every line of Nonpareil Longer or shorter lines in proportion. Advertisements inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.
☞ Advertisements not specified in the number ordered will be continued until forbid, and charged for only for the number of times they have been published.
☞ The privilege of changing advertisements is strictly confined to yearly advertisers.
☞ The privilege of annual advertisers is confined to their own business. No Advertisements of a political character will be inserted unless paid for in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1853.

No. 3475 Bee. X. — NEW ORLEANS — Vol. X CVI. — Whole No. 7116.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, August 15, 1853.

For Congress:
(SECOND DISTRICT)
T. G. HUNT.

For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.

For Auditor Public Accounts
JOHN K. KING, of St. Land

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The list of interments for the past week is the best evidence one can offer of the terrible mortality of the Fever. The whole number of deaths may be stated in round numbers at 1,500, and the interments from Yellow Fever, including over a hundred reported as "unknown," exceed 1,350. The preceding week was not so fatal.—The total number of interments was 1,114, and the deaths by Fever barely a thousand. There has therefore been an increase of about 350 in the whole number of deaths, and of nearly the same amount in those caused by the Fever.

We are strongly in hopes that we have passed through the most dreadful phase of the epidemic, and that henceforward it will gradually and regularly abate. All the physicians concur in the opinion that the type of the disease is becoming modified, and that though the cases are even more numerous than ever, the relative mortality is diminishing. We believe that a change of type is the precursor of the disappearance of the scourge. It cannot of course be expected to leave us suddenly, but its virulence will daily decrease, and the number of its victims was smaller. This, however, is purely an expression of our hopes, founded only upon general views, and which may possibly prove fallacious.

Meanwhile, public and private benevolence still exert themselves to mitigate some of the evils that afflict our population. The munificent generosity displayed by our Newsmen, and others in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, is worthy of all praise, and their seasonable and large contributions to the Howard Association, will enable the noble hearted members to extend still further the sphere of their usefulness, and to carry comfort, hope and succor to the lowly dwellings of the indigent and suffering.

The Kosta Affair.

Both the leading journals published at the Seat of Government have taken notice of the conduct of Capt INGRAHAM in seeking to place MARTIN KOSTA under the protection of the American Government. The *Union*, which may be presumed to speak with some show of official authority, commends upon the course pursued by Austria in terms of strong indignation and applauds the gallant bearing of Capt INGRAHAM. We quote a passage or two, as indicating the tone of its article:

"We maintain, that as the commander of the St Louis, he was not only authorized to resort to "amicable interposition," but that it was his *duty to his government to exert just as much power as was necessary to arrest the Austrian outrage and to prevent its consummation.* But what would such "amicable interposition, have been? Kosta was seized by a band of lawless ruffians employed by the Austrian Consul; he was overpowered, put in chains, and carried to the Austrian vessel, to be conveyed to Austrian dungeons. Captain Ingraham was put in command of the American vessel, and entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting American citizens, and his an enjoying the right of American protection against such outrages. What was his duty in the premises? We have no hesitation in saying that it was his duty to use all the force necessary to protect Kosta; and we unhesitatingly declare it as our opinion, that it he had proved a boundary line for Austrian brig and sunk her to the bottom, that in view of the outrage perpetrated by the Austrian Consul in kidnapping Kosta, the world would have regarded it as act justifiable under the circumstances. Captain Ingraham however, determined to go to a less extreme force, and for his forbearance we are now told he had Austria may demand reparation.

Setting aside opinions such as have all-tailed by the London *Times*, and as they appear in the correspondence, we think the circumstances authorize us to give an entirely favorable construction to the proceedings of Captain Ingraham. We do not see how he could have done less without incurring the risk of having been censured for want of promptness and energy, and without producing the impression that the American flag does not furnish complete protection to American citizens against insult and outrage.

"There is one point in view in which we look upon the affair as if private it has occurred under circumstances which lie upon at the station of the whole world. Captain Ingraham has displayed the true American spirit, he has shown that he comprehends the high responsibility that rests upon the commander of an American ship, he has shown that he properly appreciates the high privilege of being an American citizen. The moral effect of his example will well upon the American name. We shall be greatly disappointed if the result does not prove, when Austria demands reparation, that our Government will show its determination to maintain inviolate the elevated standard in the estimation of the powers of Europe."

The *Intelligencer* is far more prudent. It does not say whether Captain INGRAHAM was justified in the summary proceedings taken by him for the recovery of KOSTA, but solves a question put by the *Union*, viz: to what extent a foreigner occupying KOSTA's anomalous position could claim protection as a quasi citizen of our Government. This is a very moot point, for everything mind must agree with the *Intelligencer* that if the precedent be a sane one, it would certainly be very convenient for the unsuccessful political reformers of Europe to fly to America, and, staying here just long enough to go into a Court and file a *declaration* that they mean, at some future time, three or five or twenty years, to apply for admission as citizens, hasten back to Europe, and bring personal difficulty be privileged to claim American protection. Undoubtedly a foreigner does not become a citizen by simply placing upon record a declaration of intention, which may never be followed by the necessary subsequent formals. The declaration, to be sure, is often made with the law requires, in certain cases, but as it does not invest the applicant with a single attribute or privilege of citizenship, we are at a loss to understand by what argument his claim to the protection of the Government can be established. In the case of KOSTA, the declaration does not appear to have constituted his only claim to American protection. Since he had availed himself of the laws of Turkey, and had obtained a passport from that Government, and was actually set upon and kidnapped by the Austrian myrmidons, while peacefully residing in a neutral territory. If Austria had the right to seize KOSTA in Smyrna, she possessed the same right, if he had been in France or England. Will any one contend that Austria could have asserted the existance of such a power, had KOSTA been in any part of Europe, where a strong and resolute Government might have shielded him from outrage?

It is intimated that Austria will demand reparation from the United States for the act of Capt. INGRAHAM. This is farcical. Capt. I. may have miscontrued the extent of his responsibility, but Austria with deliberate coolness, commenced the difficulty by an atrocious violation of the neutrality of Smyrna. Her position in the eyes of the civilized world is deeply and unpardonably offensive, and before claiming indemnity for doubtful wrong, she must establish her own innocence on the very first specification in the list of charges.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Herald* accuses the family of Governor H. JOHNSON of Louisiana, of having abstracted the fly leaf of the "Halloway family Bible" at the house in Stratford upon Avon, where Shakspeare wooed and won Ann Hathaway. We suspect it is an error, as the description of Gov. JOHNSON does not tally with that gentleman's appearance

TEXAS ELECTION.—Returns from Harrison, Rusk, Cass County, Upshur, Quitman, Titus, Sacogdoches and other Counties of Western District, O. HILTHEE, the Whig candidate for Congress has received very large majorities, which may or may not be overcome by the vote of the Eastern part of the State.

SHIP CAMILLUS RETURNED IN DISTRESS.—Capt MARSH, of the steamer *Star of the South* arrived yesterday from New York, reports the ship *Camillus*, bound for London, was towed to the Bar on the 13th instant, after being at sea near three weeks, with the loss of her captain and six of the crew, by fever.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the first district, Outlaw whig is believed to be re-elected by a small majority. Two counties yet remain to be heard from

In the second, Ruffin (loco) is elected over Latham and Lobb, both locofocos.

In the third, Abbe (loco) is re-elected.

In the fourth, Rogers (whig) beats Venable and Lewis, both locos.

In the fifth, Kerr (whig) is elected without opposition.

From the sixth, seventh and eighth districts, there are no definite returns. We presume they have chosen two Whigs & one Democrat.

SUICIDE.—J E Fisher, Esq., Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday evening over the body of a man named Joseph Emmet, who committed suicide at 10 o'clock in the morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. For some time past, we learn that Emmet had been in ill health, and that his mind at times was much impaired. Unable to work, without money, and fearful of incurring debt, he was driven by despairing to commit the fatal act.

Mobile Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York on the 7th, bringing 167 passengers, and Liverpool dates of July 27th. The ship J. Z., of New York for Liverpool, sank fire at sea on July 9th, from spontaneous combustion, and was consumed. Among the *Baltic's* passengers are Bishop McIlvaine, T Butler King and Mr Juliien.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The Turkish difficulty was considered as settled. Although the Czar's acceptance of the proposal of France and England had not been received, it was daily expected.

The vanguard of the Russians entered Bucharest on July 19th. Everything was quiet in the principalities.

The Costa affair was in *statu quo*. The St. Louis had left Smyrna. Two Austrian frigates had arrived there.

It was rumored at Constantinople that the United States are negotiating to purchase the port of Mareuziza.

ENGLAND.—The crops in England and Ireland were generally good. There was no potato rot.

It is reported that England is negotiating with Denmark to obtain command of the entrance of the Baltic in case of a war with Russia.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the opening of the French ports to the import of Breadstuffs is more to quiet the anxiety than from any fact of a scarcity.

Christina of Spain is in Paris intriguing to marry her daughter to Prince Napoleon.

The news concerning the crops in the South of France are favorable, particularly for corn, olives and figs. The same is the case in Cher and Normandy.

The funds are steady. The three per cent closed at 78 f. 20 c. Four and a Malves 103 fr. 50c.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Indian Mail had arrived at Trieste with Hong Kong dates of June 7th, Calcutta 16th, and Bombay of the 20th.

The Chinese Empire had been divided and Nankin declared independent of the Tartar dynasty.—At Canton great anxiety was felt and apprehensions entertained of a rising of the people.

Trade in India was dull.

The British had made no advance on Ava.

The steamer Lauington was lost on her passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong. Her crew and passengers were saved.

AUSTRIA.—A despatch from Vienna of the 22d, states that a conspiracy had just been discovered and 47 persons, including several students, had been arrested.

The differences between Austria and Switzerland had been nearly settled.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Lafayette *South Western*:

KILLED.—While the R M Jones was lying at the mouth of Black Bayou, on yesterday a week ago, a difficulty arose between E. A. Burnside, the engineer, and Peter Keyser—known as Dutch Pete—pilot of the boat. They had been playing cards during the night and at the close of the game, Keyser charged Hornish with having stolen five dollars from him. Keyser followed him to his berth repeating the accusation, accompanying it with many abusive epithets. Hornish left his berth and struck Keyser in the face, knocking him down. In the fall his head struck some part of the boat by which his neck was broken and he died instantly.

Hornish came down on Tuesday, and surrendered himself to Justice Beall, who, after examination of the matter, put the party under a bond of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court.

VERY BADLY.—On Thursday evening about 8 o'clock as Midshipman Kinney was endeavoring to persuade his brother Malcolm to go home, the latter, with a pocket knife, stuck in the bosom of which, Malcolm stabbed his brother in the right breast. At first, the wound was considered mortal, but on examination proved it, we are pleased to say, to be trifling. The weapon fortunately glanced on the ribs. Malcolm was immediately taken into custody by a constable Hunsicker and carried before the mayor. The board of trustees being at the time in session, of the prisoner in the examination for examination, he was sent to jail. On yesterday morning he was taken before Col. Beall, Esq., fined sixty dollars and costs, or imprisonment 6 hours, under the corporation law, and subject to the State law required to give bond in the sum of eight hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of the District Court, and to keep the peace in the meantime, or be imprisoned.

Imprisoned in default of paying the fine.

The Island of Madeira.

Commodore Mayo, of the United States Naval forces on the coast of Africa, writing from Funchal, Madeira, July 9d, expresses his entire conviction that the general representation of the terrible poverty and suffering brought upon the laboring class on this Island by the success ive failures of the vintage has been in no degree exaggerated. He says:

"In passing over the Island I have been forcibly impressed by the gratitude exhibited towards our people for the popular and liberal and extended to Madeira in her sore necessity, and I have felt most proud of this feeling, knowing that I have been the least of minister or language, but has sought out the famine-stricken sufferers in this distant Island.

"There is no longer room to fear that the distress of the coming year will be even greater than that which is past, and our countrymen may still find treasurable objects of their charity in this island, so beautiful, but, by the visitation of Providence, so full of misery."

SPEECH OF MR SOULE.—A grand procession of Cubans and others, proceeded on Friday night through the streets of New York, with banners and transparencies, to the New York Hotel, and there gave a grand serenade to Hon. Pierre Soule. The horse's band played some airs, and Mr. Tolon made a speech, to which Mr. Soule replied in a speech, in which he said:

You have alluded to the high position which have been conferred on me by the Executive of my country, to fill. I am grateful for the honor conferred upon me, fully impressed with its responsibilities, and I hope, keenly alive to its duties, but I yet feel nothing in that mission is compatible with my sincere sympathy or the hopes of suffering people, their aspirations for rights, and the throbs of hearts palpitating for freedom. (Cheers.)

It is not becoming in me to speak here morally of that mission, but I may state my belief, which is, that an American minister does not cease to be an American citizen, and that, as an American citizen, he has the right to listen to the Abra Kinsing, the hymn which moves the down trodden people of the Old World. What a noble career is before us! At this moment, I feel that the greatest kingdoms of the earth have their present interests and future welfare suspended in the balance of peace or war. It may be that a small whisper from this country will decide their late more potently than the desires of emperors or the fiats of kings and princes of the earth. This is the glorious of America, this mission I shall support as far as I am able in a manner worthy of the people by whom I was sent, and I hope worthy of the man they have chosen. (Cheers.)

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The abolitionists had a grand pow-wow last week at Flushing, Long Island, to celebrate the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies. There were some serious speeches on the occasion, and Garrison read the following letter from Joseph Mazzini, the Italian refugee in England:

My dear friend: You go to the United States; you see Lucretia Mott, Garrison, and others, who, like them, are engaged in the noble task of promoting the abolition of slavery throughout America. Will you shake hands with them for me, too, and tell them how much I do sympathize with their aim and efforts! This is a noble task, let them persist in it, as old Goethe said, "without hatte and without rest," with calmness and constancy, as befits a noble cause—with chosen men, like your men, and a feeling adhesion to principles, as befits noble souls; and let them be blessed for all they will achieve or purpose, by all true worshippers of God and humanity, to whom your land they belong.

And let them never forget that what makes their struggle a sacred one, is, that they fight not for an interest, but for a principle; that the principle is a general one, embracing all creatures stamped with the image of God, and bien said with an aspiration toward an ideal of truth and goodness; that while slavery is a sin in the eyes of God, and ought to be in the eyes of men, a negro slavery; and that while we deeply and openly sympathize with all efforts tending to the emancipation of the latter, they ought to deeply and openly sympathize with us, engaged as we are in a portion and equally sacred struggle for the emancipation of those millions of white Italians, and other slaves, whose voice would be a powerful protest in favor of abolitionism, were they not deprived of liberty, freedom of their thoughts, right of associating, all education, and every thing that has been decreed by God for man.

Let them think that the causes for which we struggle and bleed are one single cause, not only in principle, but in the hands of success. Let them, whenever circumstances allow, lift their voice in behalf of oppressed nations in Europe, and help them. Our problem must have a universal solution, or it will have none.

We are the nations, the regiment of our army. We may be outrated by the circumstance under which, or the land in which we live, with distinct operations, but the same banner ought to spread over us all; and we ought from time to time, to commune on the same ground.

Tell your friends these things, and remind them that Europe once free, would not leave them alone in their struggle! Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italians would be twenty four millions of abolitionists, tendering support to their American brothers.

This struggle abolitionism will be apt to cool down, had the sympathies of Young America, by the condemn part of our Republic.

A despatch from Albany of the 8th, says:—Two companies of troops from Fort Adams, and two about Fort Hamilton, each seventy strong, have been ordered to be ready to sail for the Rio Grande on the 9th inst. Major U. Porter, of the Fourth Artillery, is in command. Major Delafield, of the corps of Engineers, is also ordered to superintend the erection of field works on the frontier. This movement of troops is made to meet the movement of the Mexican authorities, who have thrown large bodies of men on the Rio Grande. More troops from the ports on the Atlantic are shortly to follow; probably 1,000 will be sent.

New York Correspondence.

Return of the Dog days—Musquitoes—European Affairs in State one—Starting News from China—A Christian Emperor—Sport in the Metropolis—Mad Cattle—Aldermanic Indifference—Lassoing an Ox—Pat on the Horse of a Dilemma—The Hippodrome—Chasing the Stag—Hunting the Ostrich—Francesia's Ubiquity—Attendance at the Palace—Sinking of Ministers—The Market.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The dog days are upon us again with their good virulent heats. The temporary exemption we have enjoyed but readers the present visitation more intolerable. The mercury does not mark such a high degree of temperature; it has not gone above 85°, but our feelings make it considerably higher. There is a sultriness in the atmosphere which makes the heat tell. All who can escape from the toils of business have thrown dull care away, and are gone; while we that are left can relate ourselves only with imagining how comfortably we would smell and a genial breeze would feel. To complete the catalogue of our comforts, mosquitoes innumerable make night hideous with their music, and after subjecting us to an involuntary surcaude send their bills in to us with perfect sang-froid. Our beds and windows are not generally guarded with nets; and for the next month these diminutive tormentors of humanity will bess and sting us into a positive fever.

There is as little news as breeze stirring in the city. The European steamers wake us up a little now and then with their intelligence from across the Atlantic; but there also, of late, affairs seem to have taken a kind of *statu quo* attitude. The hungry bear of the North and his spirited bashful neighbor both seem disposed to defer dispensing musket-balls and bayonets until after the reaping of Sirius. It is wise. Such discussions are apt to heat the blood, and might induce in the choleric Nicholas a dangerous attack of phrenitis.

There is one item of news, however, brought over by the Washington, which has taken every one here aback; and that is, that the heroic filling whose conquering arms have already won back from his Tartar foes one third of the heritage of his fathers, who has established himself at Nankin and bids defiance to the imperial forces, that this brave and triumphant chieftain is a Christian. This statement rests on the authority of a British captain who has sailed up into the interior and held intercourse with the successful rebels. It appears in the London Times, which is some evidence that it comes from an authentic source. If this is so, it is little short of a miracle. What but a cross in the Heavens and the inscription of the Emperor Constantine could have converted this idolater from the worship of his three headed deities? It is too wonderful to believe without further evidence. That might results will follow, if this be true, from the overthrow of the present dynasty of China! Christianity will beget civilization, and civilization liberalism. Liberalism will remove the embargo that has hitherto been laid on strangers, and throw open the portal of a "flowery kingdom" to the commerce of the world.

To pass from foreign to domestic affairs, we occasionally have sports in the metropolis not unworthy of the plains of Mexico or the pampas of South America. Those who would walk our streets without peril to life or limb have long ago learned to tread a lee as passed by our city authorities, prohibiting loose cattle from being driven through the streets, except at night when there are few pedestrians abroad. Our butchers and cattle-dealers, however, are a lusty class, they have voices that make thrill seven heard at the pole, and thus our Aldermen have kept their oath. Accordingly, the law is never passed. Scarcely a week goes by that some frightened or infuriated beast does not take to the side walk, scatter the crowd right and left, and at last plant his horns in the body of some unfortunate who has not been able to get out of the way. Last week a fine working bullock was shot on Broadway, which had gored two men, and then ran down a lady, who was thrown from a window in the second story of a house in Chatham street, and killed on the spot. The poor creature was brought to Hogg's Hotel, and there shot. Another case occurred more recently. Rampant and furious, out the animal in our beef market in the upper part of the city, managed a few days since to escape, and charged down a crowded thoroughfare. Very little ceremony was used in getting out of the way. One poor Irishman, whose attention was engrossed by books and matter, stood out the pawing, snorting monster, but soon felt him in the rear, and all unconscious of what the projectile force could be was tossed a good ten feet in the air. Pat fortunately fell in a bed of one oven mortar; and notwithstanding his unceremonious treatment by the animal, he was able to resume the hod and work as friskily as ever. Wearied by his exploits, the ox at length came to a stand-still in Irving Place, and was shot from a window.

You have heard of our Hippodrome, Messrs. Editors; it would be calling in question your general intelligence to suppose that you had not. Your classical reminiscences tell you that the temple is the circus for *rare-venue*; and you have read in all our papers that it has a ring sixteen acres, a sixth of a mile long, laid out with fairies, and fountains, and what not. You have heard that here the Olympic Games were to be revived with more than Olympic splendor; that in addition to the classic characters here would be produced stag-hounds, ostrich-chears, and tournaments. We had heard all this too, and at once made up our mind to rejuvenate our classic associations by indulging in this innocent entertainment. Well, first came the stag-hunt. The sportsman, gaily equipped, and well mounted on pie-bald horses, took their stations. At the sound of a bugle, the stag entered the arena. Now for sport, thought we; not so the stag. It was scene he was used to. So after leisurely surveying the audience, he quietly turned and walked up to his pursuers. A subordinate with a short stick tickled the great kingdom of the earth have their present interests and future welfare suspended in the balance of peace or war, it may be that a small whisper from this country will decide their late more potently than the desires of emperors or the fiats of kings and princes of the earth. This is the glorious of America, this mission I shall support as far as I am able in a manner worthy of the people by whom I was sent, and I hope worthy of the man they have chosen. (Cheers.)

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The abolitionists had a grand pow-wow last week at Flushing, Long Island, to celebrate the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies. There were some serious speeches on the occasion, and Garrison read the following letter from Joseph Mazzini, the Italian refugee in England:

My dear friend: You go to the United States; you see Lucretia Mott, Garrison, and others, who, like them, are engaged in the noble task of promoting the abolition of slavery throughout America. Will you shake hands with them for me, too, and tell them how much I do sympathize with their aim and efforts! This is a noble task, let them persist in it, as old Goethe said, "without hatte and without rest," with calmness and constancy, as befits a noble cause—with chosen men, like your men, and a feeling adhesion to principles, as befits noble souls; and let them be blessed for all they will achieve or purpose, by all true worshippers of God and humanity, to whom your land they belong.

And let them never forget that what makes their struggle a sacred one, is, that they fight not for an interest, but for a principle; that the principle is a general one, embracing all creatures stamped with the image of God, and bien said with an aspiration toward an ideal of truth and goodness; that while slavery is a sin in the eyes of God, and ought to be in the eyes of men, a negro slavery; and that while we deeply and openly sympathize with all efforts tending to the emancipation of the latter, they ought to deeply and openly sympathize with us, engaged as we are in a portion and equally sacred struggle for the emancipation of those millions of white Italians, and other slaves, whose voice would be a powerful protest in favor of abolitionism, were they not deprived of liberty, freedom of their thoughts, right of associating, all education, and every thing that has been decreed by God for man.

Let them think that the causes for which we struggle and bleed are one single cause, not only in principle, but in the hands of success. Let them, whenever circumstances allow, lift their voice in behalf of oppressed nations in Europe, and help them. Our problem must have a universal solution, or it will have none.

We are the nations, the regiment of our army. We may be outrated by the circumstance under which, or the land in which we live, with distinct operations, but the same banner ought to spread over us all; and we ought from time to time, to commune on the same ground.

Tell your friends these things, and remind them that Europe once free, would not leave them alone in their struggle! Twenty-four millions of emancipated Italians would be twenty four millions of abolitionists, tendering support to their American brothers.

This struggle abolitionism will be apt to cool down, had the sympathies of Young America, by the condemn part of our Republic.

A despatch from Albany of the 8th, says:—Two companies of troops from Fort Adams, and two about Fort Hamilton, each seventy strong, have been ordered to be ready to sail for the Rio Grande on the 9th inst. Major U. Porter, of the Fourth Artillery, is in command. Major Delafield, of the corps of Engineers, is also ordered to superintend the erection of field works on the frontier. This movement of troops is made to meet the movement of the Mexican authorities, who have thrown large bodies of men on the Rio Grande. More troops from the ports on the Atlantic are shortly to follow; probably 1,000 will be sent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The total number of admissions to the Crystal Palace, from the day of its opening until Friday evening the 5th instant, has been 83,773, of which 26,160 were by season tickets, and 54,987 single tickets. The whole amount of cash receipts at the door has been $26,227 75. The largest number of visitors by season tickets on any one day, was on the 18th of July, when 3,306 were admitted. The largest number of visitors with single tickets, yesterday, when 3,666 were admitted. The largest number of visits of both classes took place on the 18th of July, when 6,972 persons obtained admission. The largest amount of money taken at the door on any one day, was on the 18th of July, when $1,280 was received. The cash receipts yesterday were $1,790. The contribution deposited in the box placed in the Palace by the agent of the Washington National Monument Association, amount, in the aggregate, to $617 72.

A letter, which we recently copied from a New York paper, referred to some papers found on board the slave ship Lady Suffolk, which purported to have been issued by Judge Sharkey, whilst Consul at Havana. These papers were beyond doubt forged, as was stated in the letter. The Washington Republic of Saturday, however, publishes a correspondence which took place between Judge Sharkey, late Consul at Havana, and Mr. Mann, at the time acting Secretary of State, which entirely exonerates Judge Sharkey from the imputation that he had any part in certain proceedings having for their purpose the procuring of the papers.

The Rev. John H. Hinsen, states in a card, that a work covering the whole ground of the historical and personal questions involved in the case of the Rev. Eleazer Williams, is in course of preparation and will appear as soon as it is possible to issue it.

The Halifax papers of the 3d inst., have been received. The U. S. ship of war Decatur was reported to be in the Gut of Canso.

Earl Ellesmere arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst.

New Brunswick dates to the 21st state that the fisheries in some cases were utter failures.

The election at Prince Edward's Island has finally resulted in a small majority for the Liberals.

Secretary McClelland returned to Washington on the 6th inst. It is said that he visited New York to investigate frauds which occurred under the late Administration. They were perpetrated in the purchase of goods by Government agents for the Western Indians, in the fulfilment of certain treaties. He was accompanied by Mr. Davidson, a distinguished lawyer of Detroit, as his legal adviser in the matter. The statement that he went on for his family is incorrect, as they are in Massachusetts, and will not return till October.

Capt. Lee, Hornsby, who captured General Humbide in the Mexican war, has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the Treasury Department.

The clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas has been chartered at London for Melbourne, at 57 per ton, to return 50s. per ton, if she fail to make the passage in 70,000 miles, any steamer in the berth at Liverpool or London.

A letter from Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, dated June 30, states that Col. Cooper Indian Agent for the removal of the various wild tribes from Texas, had been compelled to send to that post for aid in consequence of a party of Comanches having come to his camp near Red River. It appears they threatened the life of Col. C. by drawing their pistols and guns upon him and his party, and encamping within fifty yards of the Colonel's camp, threatening defiance to all who made opposition to their movements, and the military in particular. Lieut. Pierce, with a detachment of men, immediately proceeded to his relief, as I believe the Indians could seize their guns, be captured and tied the whole party, and sent them to the Marshal of Arkansas, under Lieut Hourly.

John A. Collier, of Binghamton, New York, is using a letter expressory of the alleged delaloation of Judge Cohen, late of this city, who was raised to be sent to New Orleans and all the indicent sark. Much feeling exists in the matter, and a larger amount will be raised.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.

The Baltimoreans have now collected $5,500 which will be immediately sent to your city.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

Thus far the sum of $12,000 has been collected here for the sufferers by the epidemic your city.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Editors—Please pay to the treasurer of the Howard Association of your city the sum of $10 for the unfortunate sufferers by the epidemic in New Orleans. Inclosed rescued 16 over $20 000.

The City Council of Philadelphia have appropriated $1,000 to the same purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PHILADELPHIA.—The merchants of this city have subscribed twenty seven hundred in aid of the Howard Association of New Orleans.

Gotto-ball, the Pianist, who is here, has tendered his services for a benefit, the proceeds of which are to be forwarded to the Howard Association, for the relief of the sufferers in New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention of this State have nominated for Governor Hon T W Ligon for Governor, and W Pinkney Wilde for Controller.

NEW YORK, August 11.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER.—The steamer Illinois arrived to day from Aspinwall, with $1,000,000 three hundred thousand dollars worth of gold.

NEW YORK, August 11.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train of cars on the New York and New Haven Railroad ran off the track last night, and the engineer was killed.

BOSTON, August 11.

AWFUL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Another horrible accident occurred to day on the Boston and Worcester Railroad. The passenger train from Boston came in collision, at Newton Falls, with an excursion train from Worcester. The shock was terrific. The third passenger car jumped from the track, and killing many persons who were making their escape from the window of the latter. The dead are horribly mangled. Nine bodies are now lying at Newton from the wreck. The number of killed is estimated at twenty, and of wounded at fifty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

LATER FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.—The U. S. steamship of war Fulton has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from the Fishing Grounds, and reports that the Fishing Fleet, with important despatches for Washington.

A fishing schooner has been captured by the British Tigress, and taken to Charlestown. She was subsequently released. Much feeling exists against the British authorities.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

TROOPS FOR THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamship Louisiana is now at Fort Hamilton, at the entrance of this harbor, taking in troops for the Rio Grande. The ship will be the first to leave Orleans, where she will probably take in more troops.

Another Railroad Disaster.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

A train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday ran off the track, killing one fireman, and badly injuring two other persons.

One of the Gardiners Indicted.

WASHINGTON, August 12.

The Grand Jury in this city has found a bill of indictment against John Obediah Gardiner for perjury committed on the late trial of his brother George Gardiner. The Court fixed his bail at four thousand dollars.

The motion was renewed to day for the discharge of George Gardiner's case, to which the counsel of the United States objected, as the complaint, recently sent to Mexico to look for the reported witness, has expressly sent to return. The Court refused the motion, and postponed the case until next week.

Whig Central Association of the Third District of the City of New Orleans.

This Association will meet on Monday the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., at their Hall, at the Union Hotel, corner of Dryden Fields and Fourth streets.

T. W. COLLENS, President.
F. C. LAVILLE, } Secretaries.
E. STARR, }

The Undersigned notify their friends and the public, that from and after this date, their place of business will be closed since 4 o'clock, P. M., until the 1st of Oct. next:

FDO SE FURETES & Co.,
E CAHUZAC & CO.,
HOJ ADAMS,
A CARRERE,
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
L BUIAC,
AVET BROTHERS,
J. J. TANION,
THOS. SIMPT & CO,
PAUL LACROIX,
A J DE SILVA & SEIL,
A D GRIFF & CO,
S DE VISSER & CO,
W F VERDENBURG & CO,
SOULIGNY & GANOCHAUD,
S SIRUB,
E LOUIS & CRATIAA,
VICTOR DAVIS,
A S FREAU & CO,
C GAVARUC,

New Orleans, 15th August, 1853. sep15 2t

☞ WHY SUFFER RHEUMATISM IS IMPOSSIBLE when there is an infallible and sec. will all remedy within the reach of all? From the can visual sign can that has hitherto attended the administration of MORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND MAGIC PURIFIER, it stands unrivalled as the safe reliable remedy for this sire complaint. Forty evidence of its miraculous powers are daily received from every section of the United States. We refer the afflicted for further information to J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street, who are the sole agents for the sale of this invaluable remedy. au 9 3mlaw

No. 3. Decr. L. D. HARDY, says of ST GEILER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, "I have no hesitation in saying it is in several cases of Bronch Affections, with the most happy results, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, I can with the greatest confidence recommend it." &c. See advertisement in another column. For sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres st. cor. Bienville.

☞ Wholesale Agents for the Sale of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral