THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1853.

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Monday Morning, August 29, 1853.

For Comptroller
GEORGE WHITNEY.

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

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN R. King, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. S. LARGE, of W. Baton Rouge.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The full list of interments for the past week, from the 21st to the 27th August, in all the cemeteries in our city, presents a total of 1,628 deaths. Of this number, 1434 were of Yellow Fever, including as fever cases the small proportion daily registered as "unknown," and which are chiefly confined to one cemetery. As compared with the record of the previous week, we find the increase, in the whole number of deaths, to be 86, and of deaths from Yellow Fever 78.

At the beginning of the past week, the mortality became appallingly great—far exceeding that of any other period during the epidemic.—Had the statistics of the last five days of the week been similar to those of the two first—the record would have overtopped the present figures by at least 900. But fortunately for our desolate and plague-stricken city, the Fever apparently attained its highest point on Monday last, and ever since has been manifestly, though slowly declining. This is clearly enough shown by simply placing in juxtaposition the interments from Fever, each day, since Tuesday last—they are respectively 234—199—199 164—159. Yesterday the report was incomplete, St. Patrick's cemetery not having been returned. Without it, the interments from Fever are 184—add 30 for St. Patrick—which being the average number of interments in that burying ground, and we have 154 or five less than on Saturday.

We will not easy to determine whether this diminution arises from lack of material, or from the abating malignity of the scourge. Both causes may have operated in producing the result. The faculty concur in admitting that the fever becomes more manageable and milder, and that there are fewer new cases. Moreover, the decline in the mortality seems so gradual, as almost to justify the conclusion that it proceeds from a modification in the virulence of the disease, rather than an absence of subjects. So often has the press been bitterly disappointed in expressing a confident belief in the speedy disappearance of the epidemic, that even now, with the statistics before us, attending a falling off of not less than one hundred from the greatest daily mortality of the season, we hardly dare to do more than breathe a hope that we shall, in a few weeks, be fully rid of the pestilence. Even at the slow ratio of decrease exhibited by our reports, thirty days more would suffice to restore New Orleans once more to perfect health. So may it be!

The humane and generous spirit which has actuated the citizens of almost every leading town in the republic, still continues to prevail, and its fruits reach us daily in the form of highly estimable and munificent contributions for the benefit of the indigent sick. Since our last weekly account of the above subscribed, we perceive that New York and Charleston have added largely to the liberal amounts previously forwarded—that Augusta, Petersburg, Richmond, Louisville, Cincinnati, Boston and St. Louis have all come forward with timely aid, and that, within our own State, the planters and others are bestirring themselves in behalf of the same philanthropic object. The Howard Association has not yet published a complete list of the sums received, as new contributions are constantly forwarded. From a hasty calculation, we infer that upwards of 60,000 have been contributed out of the city, and possibly from ten to fifteen thousand within the city. Large as these amounts appear, they are far within the sums which would be needed by the Association, were the epidemic to continue its ravages for a few weeks longer. The expenses of the Association are frightfully large, not to be possible for the members to curtail them, as long as the poor and suffering require attendance and medical attendance and nursing. Fifteen hundred dollars a day barely covers the unstinted outlay of the Association, and fifty thousand dollars have been already employed in its works of benevolence and humanity. When the scourge will have passed, is the intention of the Howard Association to publish a detailed account of its receipts and disbursements, so that the kindly-hearted and charitable of other cities may understand that their contributions have neither been wastefully expended, nor injudiciously misapplied.

AN EXCELLENT MOVEMENT.

About a week ago we suggested to the Board of Health the paramount necessity of adopting rigorous measures to prevent immigrants entering our city during the existence of the Epidemic. Most happy are we to perceive that the argument employed by us on that occasion have not the attention of that body, and that measures are in preparation to carry these views into effect. At the last sitting of the Board, on Thursday last, as we learn from the official report, Mr. Korsbroodt, chairman of the committee on quarantine ground regulations, &c., reported that through the proper officers of the army, stationed here to whom they had applied, they were now in telegraphic correspondence with the department at Washington, asking for the use of Fort St. Philip, situated about 60 miles down the river, and no doubt exists that the Government will yield to the request made.

Conditional arrangements are being made preparatory to final advices from Washington, to fully establish the place where immigrants will be received and sustained, or enabled through this Board, or the Emigrant Societies, to go up the river as long as the health of the city shall not be re-established.

In case any vessel shall arrive with emigrants on board, prior to the establishment of a proper quarantine station, reception, the Port Physician, Dr. Hester, has been authorized to cause the vessel to lay off, until a steamboat shall be sent to receive such convoy them up the river.

It is indisputable that the presence of a fresh batch of unacclimated persons, while the fever is still raging, will maintain it in full virulence. The only effectual mode of guarding against so fatal an addition to our present population, is resolutely to interdict immigrants coming to New Orleans, until the calamity shall be improved. The Board of Health has acted with wisdom and energy in this matter, and is entitled to public commendation.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

This noble Association, celebrated yesterday the 5th anniversary of their foundation. The members formed into procession at 9 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets and thence marched through our principal thoroughfares. Considering the present thinness of our population and the inclemency of the weather, the Association presented as fine an appearance as could reasonably be expected. When the procession reached the Perfect Union Lodge, on Rampart street, it was disbanded and the members entered the Hall, where a splendid dinner had been prepared. We regret exceedingly that the pressure of business prevented our being present, but we understand that everything went on to the satisfaction of all partakers. Long may this useful Association remain in existence, may it always be in its power to accomplish the praiseworthy object for which it was created.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The next House of Representatives will consist of 234 members, of which 111 have already been chosen. The members chosen compare politically with those of the last House as follows:

Next Congress.—Whigs, 60; Democrats, 167, Abolitionists, 3.
Last Congress.—Whigs, 90; Democrats, 129; Abolitionists, 3.

Democratic majority in the last House over Whigs and Abolitionists, 47; in the next, 71. Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have not yet chosen members of Congress. They are entitled to 22 members. In the above figures Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, has been counted as a Democrat.

The Senate stands—Democrats, 36, Whigs, 20, vacancies, 4.

☞ A steamship, believed to be the U. S. mail steamer *Pacific*, which left Liverpool on the 19th instant, for New York, was ashore at Nantucket Shoals on the 23d inst.

VIRGINIA JUDICIAL ELECTION.—Judge Gilmer, has been chosen Judge of the Bedford Judicial District, by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Treadway.

☞ The first bale of the new crop of cotton was received on Monday, at Augusta, from the Broad River plantation of R. P. Maxon, Esq., Elbert county, at the warehouse of Wilkins, Cockerry & Co., and sold for twelve cents. Quality fair, and well ginned.

GOLD IN IOWA.—It is reported that a gold mine has been found in Riley county, Iowa, and a number of persons have started for the scene of the supposed auriferous deposit.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.—New classes begin this week at DOLBEAR'S Academy, 106 Canal street. Those who wish to be ready for the fall business should begin immediately.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

The U. S. mail steamship *Falcon*, Captain A. P. Gray, arrived on Saturday, from Aspinwall, bring the Panama mails, and the following passengers:

Mrs Mary Robinson, F J Dunn, Daniel Vencourt, Warren Vencourt H C Stout, H R Bledsoe, J Hicks, A C Parks, J G Hicks, A Semelroth, R T Tunnell, M Gorrelin, W Biller, L Roper, W C Batty, J Geine, J Peghly, J Gody, T Lamb, E W Turner, J R A Tulliaro, W Gardner, J Wagers, Thos. Gilbertson Thos Parsons, Francis Robes, James Bryant, J H Keys, D Silvester, S Gittinger.

The *Falcon* left Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th inst. She reports the health of the Isthmus remarkably good.

The steamship *Georgia*, left Aspinwall on morning of the 19th, with the mails, 150 passengers, and $4,000,000 on freight for N. York direct.

The steamship *John L. Stephens* has made the passage from Panama to Acapulco, in four days and six hours being the quickest ever made.

There was a report in Panama that the British ship *Medwater* was lost on the passage from Callao to that port, but nothing definite was known.

On the morning of the 26th inst., 300 miles from the Balize, the *Falcon* met the steamship *Philadelphia* bound to Aspinwall.

On the morning of the 26th, passed one of the New York and New Orleans packet ships, and exchanged signals, she showing a signal—blue cross on a white ground.

Much of the intelligence from California has been anticipated by the *Texas*, and our regular files contain but little news of interest.

FROM PANAMA.

We have Panama papers to the 17th instant. Governor Roldan has withdrawn from his Governorship of the province of Panama.

The steamship *John L. Stephens* left Panama on the evening of the 3d for St. Francisco, with about 200 passengers and the U. S. mails.

We learn from the *Herald* that the amount of specie imported into Panama from California, Peru, Chili, and Mexico, for transit across the Isthmus, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June and July, of the present year, was $36,858,935, of which $31,490,000 was California.

The *Star* of the 9th inst. has official information that instructions have been received in Panama from Bogota, to the effect that the law recently passed by the New Granadian Congress relative to a new specie tax, is not to be put in force. The *Star* remarks:

It is pleasing to observe that the representations made to the Government have met with such prompt attention, and that no further evil may be anticipated from the passage of this preposterous law, than the temporary excitement that has been already created abroad, which, however, will doubtless be allayed as soon as it becomes known that the tax will not be enforced.

We copy the following from the *Star* of the 11th:

We have recently received reliable information from the United States, by which we learn that such arrangements are being made in New York and Philadelphia, for speedy completion of the railroad across the Isthmus, and we also learn that such attention has been called to the state of the Cruces road as will induce the Pacific Mail steamship Company to assist in having it thoroughly repaired. It is confidently asserted that the railroad will be completed in Panama in one year from this time, and from what we have heard, we think it very probable that the present mail steamer from New York will bring out the necessary aid to commence the repairs on the road, and increase the progress of the work on the railroad.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By way of Panama we have received advices from Chili, Peru and Bolivia. The *Star* says

We regret to learn that apprehensions are felt for the safety of the P. S. N. Co's fine new steamer Cuzco, which sailed from Cobija on the 9th ult for Valparaiso, and had not been heard from the previous date, the 14th. We trust the accident that may have happened to her, will be of such a nature as to be susceptible of speedy repairs. Being less than a year old, constructed of iron, and put together in the most substantial manner, we are not prepared to believe that anything more serious than perhaps some derangement of her machinery has occurred.

Her non appearance, however, deprives us of any later news from Valparaiso or even any considerable distance South of Callao.

From Peru we learn that the difficulties between the Government and Bolivia, remained in *statu quo*. We can hear of no actual conflict having occurred between the forces of the two nations. But we do learn, by rumor, that civil war has broken out in Bolivia—beyond which isolated statement we have no particulars.

The Belgian bark Mathilde, Captain Mermans, cleared for Peru from Panama, arrived at Callao on the 7th.

Our Lima and Peruvian exchanges contain nothing of especial interest.

From the same paper we take the following:

IMPORTANT FROM ECUADOR.—We received advices yesterday by the schooner *Flor de Mar*, from Guayaquil, the 2d instant. The news is highly important.

President Urbina was about to leave Ecuador for Peru, ostensibly to recover his health, but in reality, it is said, on account of the difficulties in his government.

Captain Gaviria Robles, it is reported, was endeavoring to raise a revolution in the country, in order to throw Urbina out of the Presidency, and get himself elected.

It is reported that a general outbrake would take place before long.

General Illingworth died at Guayaquil in the latter end of July. He was highly esteemed whilst in New Granada, and his death is much regretted here.

FROM COSTA RICA.—We have advices from Punta Arenas to the 20th ult.

Business was very dull there, and great difficulty experienced in procuring cargoes.

Coffee was selling at $10 per quintal, and other produce in proportion.

The Government of Costa Rica had it in contemplation to close the ports of Punta Arenas, and establish another at its stead at a more North-erly point, if by being above convenient for the commerce of the Republic. The project met with considerable opposition, and it is doubtful whether it will be carried out.

It is thought that the inconvenience arising from such a change would exceed the advantages to be derived from it.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

It is rumored here, to-night, that Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, will obtain the mission to France.

To-day being the anniversary of the battles of Cumaresas, and Churubusco, the officers of Gen. Pierce's brigade in Mexico waited on him in a body and were cordially received.

Several clerks have recently been removed in the Treasury Department for various irregularities.

☞ The extensive oil factory of Messrs. Cooley & Danforth, in Middletown, Ct., has been entirely consumed by fire. Loss heavy.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The report of the interments for the 26th instant, in Mobile, exhibit an aggregate of 14—of which 9 were of yellow fever. We have accounts by telegraph state that the disease is on the increase.

LOSS OF ASPINWALL OFFICERS.—The Philadelphia Ledger, states that Dr. Parker, The Friend of Slaves, stated that Dr. Parker, Secretary of the United States Legation, was a passenger in the steamer Louisiana, (lost on the Northeast end of Formosa on the 24 of May,) in charge of despatches for the American Government. Dr. Parker and his official documents were all lost. Dr. Parker also lost his Chinese Secretary, a person of profound learning and research, who was drowned in the attempt to land. The European passengers were all saved.

THE CHOLERA IN CHESTERLAND.—Despatches of the 20th says, in reference to this disease:

The cholera is now considerably on the decline, the weather being cool and delightful. One or two mild cases occurred to-day, which readily yield to proper treatment. The disease prevailed chiefly along the banks of a race running through the town, and is attributed to the recent flood and sudden change of temperature. Many citizens have left the town, but the panic was wholly unnecessary.

SECRETARY DAVIS IN BOSTON.—Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, in company with Professor Bache and his family, arrived at Boston on the 20th, *en route* for the White Mountains. During the forenoon General Davis visited Bunker Hill, the navy yard, and several other places of interest.

At the navy yard he was received by Commodore Gregory, who ordered a salute to be fired in honor of his guest. Commodore Downes was also present, and assisted the commandant in exhibiting the works in the yard. In the afternoon, the General and Professor Bache visited Faneuil Hall, Mount Auburn, the colleges, &c., returning to the Revere House at dark, much satisfied with their excursion.

This morning the distinguished party left Boston for Concord.

During yesterday many of our citizens called to pay their respects to General Davis and Professor Bache, had were cordially received.

THE CHEROKEE ELECTION.—Sometime this month the Cherokees nation holds its election for members of the National Council and Sheriff. Among the candidates for the dignities of the nation we observe the names of the following gentlemen: Laugh at Mark, Tiflooe-no Hog, Little Hair, Josiah Jones-in-Water, Wheatle Berry, Joseph Corsilla, Fool Peter, Young Squirrel, Wah-yoo-Shee, Spring Frog.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—David Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of New Jersey, died lately in Dearborn county, Indiana, aged 107 years, two months and ten days. He had an different periods of his life, five wives, and at the time of his death, was the father of twenty-seven children! Quite a military man, when in his 100th year, he fired three sore per day of heavy timber, from for a bank.

☞ The Astor Company, with $200, founded by the late Mr Astor Cooper, Esq., will just been awarded by the surgeon of Guy's Hospital London, to Mr. Henry Gray, F. R. S., of Wine street, from our Opinion, for his essay on the Structure and Functions of the human spleen.

New-York Correspondence.

Providence and Worcester Collision—Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury—Verdict—Arrest of the Conductor—A true-serving Coroner—Strike—Journeymen Hosiers—Pauners—Sympathy with New Orleans—Removal of the Crystal Palace—Sinecure Commissionership—Porter's Self-heating Sofa—Great Machine for Farmers—Salmon's Separator—Father Gavazzi and Pius Ninth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You may know enough, of late, on the subject of rail road collisions to satisfy the most insatiably disposed of your readers; yet as I have begun the history, it is but right that I should finish it. The evidence laid before the Coroner's Jury who examined into the Worcester and Providence catastrophe, developed some startling facts, unprecedented even in the history of rail road recklessness. It appears that the down train, to the gross mismanagement of which this wholesale slaughter is to be attributed, there has not been for some time back a regular conductor; a common brakeman has held the position, and that at the pitiful wages of a brakeman $30 per month. Too poor to buy a watch and not furnished with any by the Company, he had managed to borrow one from a milkman; which, though he had as it the proceeding day, by the standard clock of the Company, was found at the time of the accident to be two minutes too slow. As one minute more would have enabled him to reach the Boston switch in safety, it is evident that the Directors by their two fold accursed parsimony are directly responsible for the thirteen murdered. The evidence showed that never since the train had been entrusted to this brakeman conductor with his milkman's watch, had it reached a single station in time. The verdict throws the blame at the right door. It censures this brakeman Pangan, and the Company for employing him. The former was arrested in Providence on the 17th inst., on the complaint of the Coroner, to answer a charge of manslaughter. He was held to bail in the sum of $10,000. Now, Mr. Coroner, allow me respectfully to ask why you caused the arrest of this penniless brakeman, but entered no complaint against the Directors and Directors of the road, whose pockets have gained plethoric on the dangers, sufferings, and lives of their fellow creatures. Did not the jury find them equally guilty? Has the glitter of their gold blinded your eyes to their criminality? Have their stocks and their bullion covered their sins? Are you afraid of the mere and afraid to complain of men whose names are good in Wall street? Arrest the ignorant tool and let those who employed him escape! You might as well send the knife to the gallows and let the murderer go.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox which treadeth out the corn;" so says an inspired writer in Holy Writ, and our laboring classes seem to be awaking to the justice of the sentiment. The exorbitant rents exacted by our city landlords and the great increase in the price of all kinds of provisions, combine to make it irresistible grievances and Association. There is no logic so convincing as that of the stomach; and it is so thoroughly convinced our workmen of their rights that strikes have become the order of the day for several years past. The journeymen bonnet-pointers are now at it. They have hitherto received 12 shillings, their demand is 15. Unless the employers yield, there will be a grand strike next Monday. The bosses will have at least to give in, and will console themselves by making a proportionate raise on their customers. Louis Napoleon has a summary way of dealing with operatives on a strike; he conscripts them to the colours and a dint of bayonets, and the poor hankerers over, until they come to a better mind, and will work like Hercules for whatever they can get. But imperial France is not free America.

The extracts made from the *Bee* and other New Orleans prints in our city papers, have made our people generally acquainted with your melancholy condition, and awakened their heartfelt sympathies. About $5,000 more has been raised for the Howard Association since my last letter. May the cool weather soon set in, and free you from this terrible visitation.

The Crystal Palace has rallied from the effects of last week's gale, and still remains in a lively appearance. The number of visitors yesterday was 6809. Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Directors to conceal their receipts, the stock has continued to fall; it now stands at $110. The Machinery Arcade and Painting Gallery are almost ready for exhibition. The fancing Colosseum has arrived from France. The apartment appropriated to it is now closed, and will remain so until it is arranged for the public eye. The contributions to the Washington Monument yesterday amounted to 666 81, making the total receipts $1,677 35.

The great number of Commissioners appointed by some of the States has excited some comment. California sends more than twenty, and Florida seventeen; which does look a little strange when the contributions of the former consist of a lump of gold and a few potatoes and the latter has not contributed a single article. We imagine the duties of these Omnibus commissioners will be rather light.

The largest and most creditable exhibition of fire-arms in the Fair is from our own country. Our inventors have labored in this department with peculiar success; but none has made such advances as Perry Washington Porter, of Tennessee, whose self loading rifle must at no very distant day supersede all others and materially change the government arms of war. It is the result of the labor of years. The peculiarity is confined to the lock, the stock and barrel being like those of ordinary rifles. By a mechanism too complex to be described here at length, it can be discharged *forty times a minute*, and almost with as much accuracy and as far as any rifle. The touch holes, being perfectly air tight while revolving against the lock, are thus protected from damp and wet. Your own State as well as Florida and Tennessee have adopted this gun for their militia; and Gen. Scott, to whose judgment it was submitted, says "I feel after a critical examination of the gun that it possesses qualities in an unusual degree, and rise to say gun that I have ever seen. One hundred men armed with this weapon might turn the tide of battle". These rifles cost $50 apiece. Mr. Porter has disposed of his patent to six gentlemen, two of whom resident in this city. The U. S. Government ought to purchase the patent right, and arm their troops with this deadly weapon, thus making them invincible.

Another creation of Yankee genius, as useful in peace as Porter's rifle in war, will be of especial interest to farmers and millers—we refer to the Excelsior Grain and Grass Seed Separator, invented by G. B. Salmon, of Illinois. The ordinary machine for farmer's use is worked by hand, and can cleanse from thirty to forty bushes of wheat per hour, thoroughly separated from it chaff, dead grain, garlic, cockle, and impurities of every kind. It seems to me that this machine is a great blessing to the farmer, and the time between the grain and the market, and thus enable him to get more for his crop. Three connected for, million, and work on the same principle, but are so much larger as to classify into two hundred bushels an hour. Farmers that visit the Fair should give this machine a careful examination.

A bust of Father Gavazzi, the turn-coat priest who has been lately fulminating among us his anathemas on Popery, has been recently added to the Exhibition. By a strange coincidence it has been placed beside a bust of his Holiness, Pius IX, himself. If ever they get so near each other in the flesh, my word for it, they'll not take it so quietly.

Yours sincerely,
MANHATTAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CAVE IN KENTUCKY.—A party of gentlemen, wash before last, partially explored a cave in Muhlenberg county, "Shoot ten miles south of Greenville. The cave was first discovered last winter by a person who tracked several raccoons into it. The gentlemen who lately examined it went in, as they supposed, about two miles, when they came to a pit which they could not pass for want of a ladder, thinking over that the cave extended beyond. While travelling the two miles, they discovered eight or ten branches leading off in different directions, some of them apparently larger than the direct avenue. A petrified monkey, as perfect in shape as if it were alive, overlooked in the cave some months ago. The Muhlenberg county girl stroyed branch making an easy connection of this cave, when the public will no doubt be put in possession of further information concerning it.

☞ The People of Louisville, Kentucky, are agitating the subject of a Public Park, and it would seem, are determined to have one. It is proposed that the city purchase about one hundred and fifty acres of ground immediately south of the corporate of the city, which has been for not more than four or five years. They further propose to cut fifty acres of this into building lots, and selling these so as to realize sufficient to pay for the whole, and of the remainder, form the Park.

SAL. BURNET AT MOBILE.—The *Advertiser* of Saturday says:

Just as dust on Thursday evening a desperate conflict took place in front of the Exchange between the two gentlemen, the latter and Mr. Bell, which ended in a fist fight. The cause which gave rise to the difficulty, we have not learned, but it was over a very trifling affair. Mr. Burnet struck Mr. Bell with his hand, and Mr. Bell returned the compliment with a cane. Blows were exchanged, and the parties were soon separated by the bystanders. Mr. Burnet was slightly hurt, and Mr. Bell received a cut on the head, which required two stitches to be taken in it.

☞ Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.

Sailing for New Orleans.

The Charleston Courier of the 26th, states that the clearances received on that office on the day previous, were 3440 38, shipping 1 brig, $3,985; Among the same so liberally subscribed, says the Courier, "the 19 in a letter from Albion, "Who was so grateful for health and the comforts of life." 20 in an anonymous letter from Cheraw, 21 in a drop letter through our post office, $170 from the clerks on Bayne-street, $9.14 from Zion's Lutheran Church, $37. 20 from the officers and crew of the steamship Southerner, through Purser W. C. Rising, and $100 from the State Bank, the only Bank as yet on our list, although we understand that the Bank of Charleston has interested its New Orleans correspondents to pay over to the Howard Association $500, and that the Farmers and Exchange Bank has likewise contributed liberally, in the same manner. We, also, received yesterday the following communications, which speak for themselves:

Messrs. A. S. Willington & Co:

Gentlemen—As you have kindly offered to transmit to New Orleans any money which may be given towards the relief of the sick and distressed of that city, I avail myself of your offer, if you will include in your next remittance, the small sum of *one hundred dollars*, enclosed, being the first collection made in the Wentworth street Synagogue, (Remnant of Israel.) In behalf of the afflicted in New Orleans.

With high respect, I remain,
your obedient servant,
SAM. HART, Sr.,
President of the Congregation.

CHARLESTON, August 23, 1853.

Kershaw Lodge, No 9, I. O. O. F.

CAMDEN, August 23, 1853.

Messrs. A. S. Willington & Co:—

Gentlemen—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on *Friday* evening last, it was unanimously resolved that the Lodge subscribe the sum of $50 towards the relief of the Poor and Associates of New Orleans. Enclosed is the amount, which you will please forward in the same way, to their Secretary.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
Z. J. DEHAT, Treasurer.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes the report of the Committee appointed to that City for the collection of funds for the relief of New Orleans. Some of the Committees had not yet reported; but the amount subscribed on the 23d inst., was $1,624 75.

The Petersburg *Intelligencer* states that on the 20th, the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars, being the amount of contributions by the citizens for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers, was sent on by mail to that city; and although it is much less than we had hoped it would be, yet it will serve to aid to some extent the cause to which it is given. Messrs. Paul & Hinton generously transmitted it in a draft without charging a cent of commission.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE WEST.

On Friday last the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Manypenny, Esq., left Washington on a mission to the frontier Indian tribes of Nebraska. The leading object of the duties with which he is charged will be to enter into negotiations with the various tribes west of Iowa and Missouri for the purchase of the Indians of the United States, with a view to preliminary arrangements for a recession of their rights on her treaties, to the separate tribal nations thus to be established, and the purchase of the soil within their respective reservations. This is done in conformity with the act of Congress of the last session, which provides for a fund sufficient to satisfy the organization of a considerable portion of Indian territory into a new Territory of a character similar to Missouri, Oregon, &c.

Besides this principal object of the Commissioner, there is another and very important one that of making himself acquainted by observation on the spot with the actual state of Indian affairs out West, which, as seen from Washington, under circumstances very liable to partialities, attention, gives occasional impressions of a clouer character to course correctness.

And a third, though incidental duty, will probably prove itself to be of a nature to give all the facts relative to the complaints made by the Pottawatamie Indians who have recently been in Washington, of heavy loss of their effects, and of their property, and of money by their late agent to parties claiming for services rendered the tribe.

All these considerations and inquiries will necessarily consume a good deal of time, and Mr. Manypenny will do well if he returns by the middle of October or the first of November. In the mean time the President has appointed Charles E. Mix, Esq., the able Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, Commissioner *ad interim*.

WHERE OF A VESSEL.—The Aspinwall *Courier* of the 5th inst., contains the following particulars of the loss, near Porto Bello, of the ship *Emperor*, of Halifax:

On the night of the 30th July, this vessel, a ship of 250 tons, commanded by Captain Terry, from New York, bound for Honduras, was wrecked off Isle of Juan Pobre, about three miles E. of Porto Bello. She came to this port about the last of June, with 960 tons of coal for the P. R. R. Co., and some few other articles of freight. She left Aspinwall on the third July, for Honduras, having a charter for lumber for return cargo to New York. When about five days out, Captain Terry was compelled to turn back, the vessel having become unmanageable, because of the sickness of the crew.

On arriving near the point designated, every effort was made to reach Porto Bello; unfortunately the wind was trifling, and the vessel would not go in, but drifted until she ran aground at the Point. During the night of the 29th she was forced, head up, higher and higher among the rocks where she first struck.

The crew all left the ship on board for two days, until she filled considerably, when they left her, and succeeded in reaching Porto Bello. The vessel is said to be very much injured, and it is doubtful whether she can be got off. She was owned by the captain, and is insured in New York. The crew are first recovering.

GREAT TRIP.—The clipper ship *Telegraph* arrived at Boston on the 20th, in 58 days from Valparaiso—an extraordinary run.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va.,
August 17, 1853.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find drafts for eight hundred and fifty dollars, which I request you the visitors of this place, to aid your country in relieving the destitute new suffering, from the prevailing epidemic in New Orleans.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. E. STARRIN.

D. I RICARDO, Esq., New Orleans.

Memoranda of drafts—

John Freeland on Richard Bush,	$100
W. T. Walker on J. S. Byrne & Co.,	200
R. M. Allen on Robson & Allen,	200
P. Calhoun on W. W. Allen & Co., Mobile,	200
W. E. Starke on Starke & Elliott,	200
	$500

BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, Aug. 25, 1853.

DEAR SIR—By resolution of the Board of Directors of this Bank, the sum of two hundred dollars was this day subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in your city, and the amount directed to be transmitted by me to your address for your disbursement. In accordance with which, I immediately take great pleasure in forwarding the same, in the form of a draft without charging a cent of commission.

I am yours, with respect,
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Treasurer of the Howard Association, N. O.

MESSRS. PARSON OF EAST BATON ROUGE,
August 25, 1853.

Gentlemen, Enclosed we have the pleasure to hand you the following subscriptions, which we have taken the liberty to place to your credit, and shall be pleased to receive your instructions in the disposition of the same.

W. B. Walker,	$100
A. Bell,	100
J. P. Merlin Bonnan,	100
Benjamin Pardoun,	100
Charles Bonnan,	10
Charles Dupuy,	10
David T. Boyd,	5
David H. Lee,	100
Alfred Duplessis,	10
Mme James H. Bowen,	50
Total,	$685

We remain, dear sir, your ob't servants,
J. P. MERLIN BONNAN,
PARSON PARSONS.
D. I. Ricardo, Chief Secretary, New Orleans, N. O.
Collected by that from subscribing Parish of Iberville.

☞ Sold by J. WRIGHT & CO.

☞ Wm. Brown Restaurant, 126 Magazine street, Mr. Henry Brown and proprietor, is now open for the reception of visitors, and is prepared to furnish the best of everything in the market, at all hours. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cakes, Pastry, Ice Cream, Lemonade, Soda Water, Cordials, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c. Oysters, Game, Poultry, Fish, Venison, Pigeons, Ducks, Turtle, Terrapin, Game Pie, Oyster Pie, Chicken Pie, Mutton Pie, Pigeon Pie, Venison Pie, Pickled Oysters, Pickled Shrimp, Pickled Crabs, Pickled Cucumbers, Pickled Onions, Pickled Beets, Pickled Cabbage, Pickled Peaches, Pickled Pears, Pickled Plums, Pickled Tongue, Pickled Pigs Feet, Pickled Eggs