NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Sept. 19, 1853.

For Congress
(SECOND DISTRICT,)
F. G. HUNT.

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

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

Whig Central State Committee.

At a meeting of this Committee held in the city of New Orleans, at their Club Room, on Thursday evening September 1st, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana, in the Country Parishes, are invited to assemble as early as possible in their respective parishes, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators and members to the House of Representatives, and also to nominate candidates for all parish offices to be elected respectively, in the November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the electoral tickets, being one vote for every hundred Whig votes, and also one for every fraction over fifty Whig votes cast by the respective Districts and Parishes at the last Presidential election be nominated in the mode of representation to future Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District composed of that part of the city of New Orleans, bounded by the Municipality No. 1, and Municipality No. 2, and parts of Jefferson and St Charles Streets, in said city, the Suburb Treme and that part of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and the Parishes of St Bernard and Plaquemines, are invited to appoint Delegates to serve in the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the First Congressional District Convention shall meet in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 20th September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
Henry F. Jonnson, } Secretaries.
F. C. Lathlen, }

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

THE LAND BILL.

The demise of this distinguished citizen and true-hearted patriot is one of the most painful events we have had to record even in the midst of the calamities which have marked the greatest disastrous season. Mr. Hill had left New Orleans in the early part of the summer, and had proceeded to his plantation about sixteen miles from New Orleans, where, it was presumed, he would be in absolute safety.—When the epidemic broke out, we know that with the devotion to the public good, and generous disregard of self, which characterized him, he was anxious to return and contribute his personal exertions towards the mitigation of the general distress. His friends succeeded, not without difficulty, in persuading him to remain away. From his country seat Mr. Hill watched attentively the progress of the epidemic, and strove by repeated donations of princely magnitude, to alleviate the misery and suffering by which New Orleans was afflicted. No sooner did the fever begin to abate in our city, then it appeared in a most fatal form among the villages along the coast and on the plantations in the neighboring parishes. At length, Mr. Hill himself was stricken down, and, although surrounded by the most skillful medical advice and the most unwearied attention, he became prostrated rapidly and rapidly worse, until, on Saturday morning at an early hour, he resigned his spirit into the hands of his maker.

Harry R. W. Hill was a native of North Carolina, and was born in Halifax county, in the year 1797, of plain, hard-working parents in moderate circumstances. The education of Harry Hill was limited to time and defective in quality, but he developed in early life great shrewdness of mind and quickness of apprehension. He was employed when a very young man in the store of Nichol & McAllister. At the death of his employer, the friends of young Hill set him up in business, at which he made a handsome fortune. In 1827 he married, and went to Nashville, and embarked extensively in commercial and steamboating business. In 1832 he associated himself with N. & J. Dick, and repaired to New Orleans. A biographical sketch of Mr. Hill in Cohen's Directory, thus traces his subsequent career:

The business of the firm of N. & J. Dick & Co. was vast, extending through the South-west, and involving an enormous amount of capital, of liabilities, and responsibilities. It could not be expected that the revulsions of 1837 would leave such a house unscathed. The numerous failures of individuals, for whom the house had made advances, necessarily involved them, and they were consequently compelled to suspend. The greater part of the ensuing seven years was devoted by Mr. Hill to the settlement of the country business of the firm. They were years of ceaseless toil and application. But the object he had in view,—the noble one of retrieving the character and credit of the house,—buoyed him up under all the harassment, vexations and vicissitudes of his business campaign. He was at last rewarded for all these accumulating cares, in the credit of his house restored, all its liabilities—amounting to several millions of dollars—paid off in full, and a sufficient capital saved to be enabled to resume business on a scale almost equal to that in which they had experienced so severe a check.

Mr. Hill continued the business with Mr. James Dick, until 1847, when the latter retired with a large fortune. J. L. McLean was then taken into the partnership by Mr. Hill, under the new firm of Hill, McLean & Co. They were very successful for three years. Two other partners were then taken in, and the business of the house was still further extended. In 1851, the firm of Hill, McLean & Co. had experienced very great losses, was considerably crippled, and suspended. This event was followed by a public calamity, and created a sensation in this country, approaching to a panic. The failure of so extensive and established a house would scatter ruin and dismay throughout the valley of the Mississippi; it would involve thousands in its fall. Though engaged in business, felt secure when Hill, McLean & Co. were under protest. To increase their embarrassments, the money market was very tight at that time, and the banks had better use for their capital, than in aiding and sustaining one of our oldest and strongest houses to meet a temporary obstacle and embarrassment. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hill came forward with all his large private means, assumed all the liabilities of the firm, pledging his property and releasing his partners, and, in the course of five months, paid off all claims, and restored the credit of the house.

From this period until his death, Harry Hill continued to direct the enormous and prosperous business of his house—regulating its vast concerns with the accuracy, boldness, dealing and systematic talent for which he was distinguished. He was regarded as the most liberal, high-minded and upright merchant, while engaged in the pursuit of wealth, he was never insensible to the claims of distress. His heart that always responded to the appeal of sorrow, and a hand open as day to melting charity. His popularity was of that universal and lasting character which is based on good deeds. A skillful party of life, on the noblest motives, modest and dignity human nature. Those qualities which endeared him to the circle of his friends, his sagacity, his enterprise, his commercial and ready intelligence rendered him a most valuable citizen. Mr. Hill was identified with a number of recent events connected with the progress of New Orleans—his attachment to the great cause of Internal Improvements was proverbial, and yet it was equalled by his devoted patriotism. During the Texan revolution he contributed his sympathy and substantial aid in behalf of that great movement. In the Cuban question, though as a respector of the law, he could not sanction the expedition of Gen. Lopez, his feelings as an American, a Republican and a votary of freedom were so warmly enlisted, that he was excused from serving on the jury during the investigation of the Cardenas affair, on the express ground that his sympathies precluded him from forming an unbiased opinion.

Of the benevolence of Harry Hill, it is almost superfluous to speak. It was boundless, ever glowing, ever seeking for new and worthy objects. More than a splendid fortune was expended by him in noiseless and unostentatious charities. The poor had learned to lavish blessings on his name; while all men looked upon him as a model citizen. The death of such a man is a severe, public calamity. He has been cut off in the highest season of his usefulness, and at a period when his mind ripened by years and experience, was fruitful in projects for the benefit of our city and its inhabitants.

Mr. Hill, at the time of his decease occupied the honorable post of Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Louisiana. His mortal remains were yesterday consigned to the tomb by a numerous concourse of the fraternity, while large numbers of private citizens united in this last testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased.

New Orleans Insurance.—The Board of Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent, out of the profits of the last six months.

More Aid.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th, says: His Honor, Mayor How, has remitted to the Howard Association, the further sum of $1,586 83, making the total amount remitted by him from collections in this city $6,741 83.

☞ The Vicksburg *Whig* announces the death of Hermes S. Noble, principal of the Job Office of that paper.

The Fever at Natchez.—The Natchez *Courier* of the 14th, which is now published but once a week, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining compositors, says that the fever is thought to be decreasing, now cases being less frequent—probably owing to the scarcity of material to prey upon.

From the 7th to the 13th inst., the deaths in Natchez numbered fifty-four. Truly a terrible proportion in a population of about two thousand souls.

Fresh Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.—Persons who wish to be ready for fall weather, are referred to the advertisement of Bellocq's Academy, 102 Canal street.

Purchasers are now beginning.

CHOLERA GAZETTE.

We perceive by a long quotation in one of the city papers, that the Mad Organizing Gaynarde continues himself on an independent expedition for Congress, 6th Dem First District. Mr. Gayarre made forty or fifty speeches today, his system for acquiring this position. They may be epitomized as follows: Nobody can receive the nomination of a convention unless he be supported by a petty oligarchy of fifteen or twenty wire-pullers, and unless he resorts to disreputable modes to secure a majority. The dissatisfaction coming from Democracy of the First District are such that any candidate supported in the convention by any particular set of men, and therefore supposed to have secured their support, would be sure to be opposed in another quarter, on account of that very support. Moreover, Mr. Gayarre loathes the name of "politicians," and has no love for the Whigs, though they should be admitted to equal fellowship as necessary evils. These reasons induce conclusive to the Hon. Charles Gayarre, though his opportunity may not be so speedily convinced. Be this as it may, Mr. Gayarre is manifestly in the field as a democratic independent candidate for Congress—willing, as we make it, to have his claims endorsed by the convention, but resolved to run *coute que coute*.

Meanwhile, Albert Farre, a young, vigorous and bold representative of the unterrified democracy, is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the same district, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention. Now, as Mr. Gayarre has received to solicit Congressional honors, without reference to the will of a Convention, and as Mr. Farre, with a becoming reverence for party usages, expresses his willingness to abide the decision of the nominating body, it is tolerably clearly certain that the latter will be composed of the regular democratic candidate. The prospect of a tranchonal triangular fight in the district is extremely flattering. The Whigs, as we learn, will place a candidate in nomination. The two Democrats will be actively employed, first in smashing one another, and next in demolishing the representative of Whiggery. The canvass promises to be intensely interesting, and the result under any circumstances, will be doubtful enough to relieve it of the monotonous and tedious uniformity that have distinguished Congressional contests in the First District for some years past.

We shall keep the reader duly advised of the progress of the battle. It would be premature to express any opinion of the result, for the champions on either side have not yet been designated. All we can say in the premises is, that Mr. Gayarre is unquestionably a gentleman of great learning and ability, and of high and honorable standing, and that Mr. Farre, who will probably be one of his competitors, possesses talents of no ordinary kind, a devoted democrat, and particularly popular among the youthful scions of Democracy. Should either be chosen, the District will be ably represented—but we are strongly inclined to believe that it will send a Whig to Congress, for the first time since its organization.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The full list of informations for the past week, from the 11th to the 17th September inclusive, in all the cemeteries in our city, presents a total of 365 deaths. Of this number 243 were of Yellow Fever; including as fever cases the small proportion daily registered under the head of "unknown," and which are chiefly confined to one cemetery. As compared with the record of the previous week, we find the diminution in the whole number of deaths to be 61, and of deaths by Yellow Fever 217. The details for the week are as follows:

	Y. Fever	Other Dis.	Total.
Sept. 11th	46	50	96
" 12th	40	15	55
" 13th	29	18	47
" 14th	35	10	45
" 15th	33	19	52
" 16th	32	19	51
" 17th	26	21	47
	243	122	365

Although this tabular statement, when compared with the statistics of previous weeks, exhibits a continued decline in the epidemic, it is well to remark that the disease having greatly abated, seems to remain almost stationary. We can scarcely expect that it will decrease in the same rapid proportion as we observable a few weeks ago, so long as the intense heat of the weather continues, and so long as people will persist in returning to our city. We believe the fever is subsiding, by a process of self-exhaustion characteristic of all epidemics; but it is manifest that even, though its virulence is greatly mitigated, if the field for its ravages be once more re-peopled, the comparative mortality will increase. In order words, if the unacclimated resume their residence in New Orleans, many of them must expect to become victims, because fresh element is thus offered to the existing pestilence. It would be utterly unwise to predict the disappearance of the disease, or to anticipate a safe return to the city, until we have a spell of cool weather, or an equinoctial storm. We are of opinion that either event will completely destroy the germ of infection, and restore New Orleans to its accustomed salubrity. Those who have quietly and cautiously venture among us before that period, incur a fearful risk of life, and may serve as melancholy examples of the danger of disregarding prudent counsels.

Since our last report the various infirmaries which have been closed, in the Charity Hospital have had room to accommodate the indigent sick. Contributions to a considerable amount have flowed in upon us during the week, though the stream is now beginning to abate. Thanks to the unstinted generosity of our friends abroad, the ample supply of funds has enabled its directors to afford relief to thousands of the suffering poor, who but for this timely aid, must have swelled the huge list of unfortunate victims.

THE MAIL.

Heretofore, amidst all the wretched irregularities of the mail service, our citizens had scarcely ever to complain of a failure of the mail between Mobile and New Orleans. This branch of the postal service was faithfully and efficiently performed. But latterly, as if to complete the utter mismanagement and maladministration of the contract system, the community are every now and then, subjected to the inconvenience and annoyance of a non-arrival of the Mobile boat. Some accident occurs to the machinery of one of the ricketty concerns employed in the transportation of the mails, and we are bereft of Mobile. This has occurred twice within ten days. Yesterday, there was no mail, and on enquiry at the Post Office, we were informed there would be none in consequence of something having happened on board of one of the boats. We merely mention the fact, without exhausting the faintest hope of reform. The evil, that affects New Orleans in character, and experience has long since proved that remedies are entirely unavailing. The Post Office Department seems steadily to ignore the existence of such a place as New Orleans, and to treat the mail with great contempt. It is healthy for us to be so treated. So we go!

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA:

The steamship Philadelphia, Julius de Brisset, commander, arrived at her wharf this morning from Aspinwall, with mails and passengers.

In her outward passage when in latitude 14 deg. 15 min. N., Longitude 88 deg. 18 min. W., the Philadelphia broke her shaft in her port wheel. A delay of several days took place in removing the fragments of her disabled wheel and disconnecting her engines. She arrived in Aspinwall on the morning of the 5th September. Most of the passengers having left for New York in the Illinois.

Thomas Dillon the 3d Steward of the Philadelphia died of Hemorrhage on Sunday August 4th, and Henry Hayde a saloon waiter, on the 31st ult. The crew of the Philadelphia are all healthy.

After painting, repairing engines and coaling, the Philadelphia left Aspinwall at midnight of Friday the 9th and since so favorable a passage as could be made with one wheel without the her night before last at 7 P. M. The Isthmus is healthy, very little sickness existing on Aspinwall. The weather is beginning to be settled and travelling is good. The bridge across the Chagres river at Barbacoas is in great progress and Californians may soon anticipate crossing it from Gorgona to Aspinwall.

The following are the passengers by the Philadelphia.

Signor S Morandon, Mr Blackmore and lady, Jose Castro, M Isidore Rossell, Maria de Lerin, Mrs Chalmers, William Schlur, R Williams, J Chalmers, M Bilangin, M Bahel, G F Cook, R Hamilton, J Murphy, M Hernandez, M Benchman, M Burgad, M Dessey.

HAVANA.

By the arrival of the brig *Mary Elizabeth*, Captain Hanson, we have received files of Havana papers to the 8th inst. They contain nothing of moment. "Peter Blink," the New York correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writes a tremendous letter to that journal concerning the quietude of the Democracy. Bell fights are all the rage in Havana. The papers give glowing accounts of this national and humane species of recreation.

By the way of Havana we learn that Mr. Kendall, who had been appointed by a company of American capitalists to examine the mineral resources of New Granada, and particularly of the province of Choco, has demonstrated the existence of immense auriferous deposits in various parts of that province. Mr. K. is now on his way to New York with samples of the gold for the purpose of thoroughly testing its value.

The *Diario* of the 3d has a long article recalling the anniversary of the convention of Aspom and ending over the fate of the "Filibusters and Pirates," as it terms the auxiliary of the expedition.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

A terrible tragedy, occurred a short distance from Shreveport on the 3d inst. An altercation took place between Mr. Sidney Embry and Mr. Thomas Given. It appears that Mr. Embry fired a shot gun, loaded with shot, at Mr. Given and inflicted a mortal wound; but before Mr. Given expired, he fired a revolver, several times at Mr. Embry, which took effect; and he also applied to you and a half hours afterwards. An coroner's inquest was held over both bodies on Sunday, and a verdict in conformity with the above facts rendered.

The Shreveport South Western of the 7th says:

We embarked on Saturday last with a number of country friends, from almost every part of Caddo parish, and were pleased to find that they universally spread the cotton crop was very promising. The Jefferson Herald has been diligently accurate of the crops in Harrison, Red River, Upshur and Morris counties, Texas.

Yellow Fever at Baton Sara.—The St. Francisville *Chronicle* has the following:

Outside of yellow fever have originated in Baton Sara, within the last week, some one or three of which have proved fatal. We hate, postponed divulging an opinion as to the health of our sister village, until some absolutely conclusive evidence of the existence of the epidemic exhibited themselves; and we can now assert without fear of contradiction, that it has consumed operations. We hope it may not be disastrous in its effects.

The Catahoula *Advocate* says Mr. John Otts, living on Wallace's Ridge, has presented us with a remarkable production, which grew on a pumpkin vine, having externally, all the lineaments of the moth-moles, with the hard, smooth rind of squash. Inside, it resembles a mixture of the three vegetables combined, with not a single seed. Can any body explain the mystery?

We learn from the Natchitoches *Chronicle* that the village of Cloutierville and its inopposite vicinity has been visited by pleurisy—a malignant form of Bilious Fever, which has carried off a number of its citizens.

In a population not exceeding two hundred, we understand fifty or sixty are sick, and on the 7th and 8th inst., there were nine deaths. Natchitoches continues healthy.

The Madison *Journal* announces the death of Col. Featherstite, an old and wealthy citizen of the parish.

The same paper says:

We hear complaints from various quarters of the rot. Until its appearance the cotton in this parish was very promising.

Considerable rain has fallen within a few days, and the weather continues unfavorable.

Letter from Mr. Rose.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Rose to the editors of the *Picayune*, is published in that paper:

New York, Sept. 9, 1853.

You will have already been informed of the arrest of our minister in London, which has succeeded, in consequence of the discussion of the Koszta question and the altered state of the money market owing to this cause, and the deficiency in the grain crops.

While we have not been able to obtain means to complete the road for entire distance proposed, we shall be able to prosecute the work on the division between New Orleans and Canton, Miss. I have assurance that when the road is finished to the State line, and graded from there to Canton, that means will be forth coming to finish the road to Aberdeen, Miss., which would afford a favorable change taken in the London money market.

If you have occasion to refer to Mr. Stidell's and my minutes in London, you need not hesitate in assuring the public that there will be no interruption in the prosecution of the work now under contract.

The Fever at Vicksburg.—The *Whig* of the 13th speaks as follows of the ravages of the epidemic in that town:

We regret that we can not able to chronicle any very favorable change of the pestilence.

On the contrary, it will be seen from the Sexton's Report for the last two days, that it is marching onward with fearful energy, and seems to gather strength and power, as it progresses in its work of distress and desolation. As it grapple its victims, it acquires a fresh relish for food, and seizes each new one within its influence with an savage fierceness as the last. We sincerely trust that it has nearly satisfied its appetite and run its terrible career, and that in a short time we may be able to announce a decline.

Other neighboring cities and towns (and even the country, in the county of Claiborne) are at the same rapid proportion as we observable a few weeks ago, so long as the intense heat of the weather continues, and so long as people will persist in returning to our city. We believe the fever is subsiding, by a process of self-exhaustion characteristic of all epidemics; but it is manifest that even, though its virulence is greatly mitigated, if the field for its ravages be once more re-peopled, the comparative mortality will increase. In other words, if the unacclimated resume their residence in New Orleans, many of them must expect to become victims, because fresh element is thus offered to the existing pestilence. It would be utterly unwise to predict the disappearance, of the disease, or to anticipate a safe return to the city, until we have a spell of cool weather, or an equinoctial storm. We are of opinion that either event will completely destroy the germ of infection, and restore New Orleans to its accustomed salubrity. Those who have quietly and cautiously venture among us before that period, incur a fearful risk of life, and may serve as melancholy examples of the danger of disregarding prudent counsels.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Washington to 9th p. m. 18th.)

[By the Southern Line.]

Further by the Hungarian.

New York, Sept. 15.

The Russian Governor—A new appointment has been given to the Eastern quarter, by the elevation of the Turkish war party, which is hostile to France and Hungary as well as to Russia. The party, around has called out a reserve of eighty thousand men.

Austria—The Austrian government are sending two more elements of war to Smyrna.

Egypt—The city of Thorn, (Thebes?) in Egypt, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Large rings Depart Advances, &c. That there has been a decline of one and one half cents per pound, since the last report, and that business has been very dull, and that the market is now very heavy, and that the sales have been very limited, and that the sales have been very limited, and that the sales have been very limited