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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1853.

Vol. 12, Number 86. 7163.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, July 11, 1853.

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The civilized world is all agog at this time. Intestine commotions, international controversies, delicate and difficult issues requiring settlement, a perturbed condition of the public mind in many important quarters, create a perpetual food of interest, and awaken the attention of those ordinarily most indifferent to the progress of passing events. At home, though in the enjoyment of the highest prosperity and the most profound peace, though the people are scarcely for a moment disturbed by political rancor, and the fierce contests of rival factions, yet the calmness of the present may be but a fallacious prognostic of the tranquility of the future. The fishery question with Great Britain is still in abeyance, and in the existing condition of this vexed topic, both parties incline to conflicting rights, and neither seeming disposed to waive a jot of pretension, grave collision may supervene, and may jeopard our amicable relations with Great Britain. The Cuba question, too, is gradually becoming a source of disquietude and anxiety. The intrigues of England can never be lightly regarded by the American people. We are rationally and properly jealous of the unwearied efforts of that power to intermeddle stealthily in the affairs of this continent, and this certainly we possess a fixed determination to prevent if possible, future territorial acquisitions by the United States, renders us watchful of her policy, wary of her designs. We look upon the Cuba issue far as more prominent than is generally believed.

At there is confusion and discord there. In Europe politicians hold their breath, while awaiting the latest news from the cabinet of St. Petersburg, to the last firman of the sublime Porte. Ten thousand complications of policy, arising out of that *interne casus belli*—the balance of power, are involved in the Turco-Russian quarrel. The intelligence from Europe leaves the final result in most provoking uncertainty. That NICHOLAS would hazzard much to throw a hundred thousand Cossacks into Constantinople, is unfinpassible. Give the Golden Horn to Russia, and the might of that polish sinous Empire would become well nigh irresistible. The possession of Constantinople has been the leading idea of the Muscovite for centuries, and the sagacious Sovereign who rules that country understands this well, and would be ready at any time to encounter Turkey single handed, and confident of victory. But the Czar is not yet prepared to cope with the armies and navies of Western Europe, while seeking to subjugate Turkey. He has soldiers in abundance, but his maritime strength and resources are too insignificant to warrant the attempt. We have doubted all along whether war would take place between Russia and Turkey, and deem its ultimatums on one side, reiterated rejections on the other, and the sombre hue of the latest accounts, we doubt it still. England and France ascertain Nicholas as to keep the peace, let him obtain but a half a pretext for backing out, and we shall probably hear no more of this Turco-Russian dispute.

If Europe is agitated by those questions, distant Asia is convulsed by the formidable Chinese rebellion—a movement, of which it would seem that the more we hear, the less we know. At first it was thought that the insurgents were Christians, tolerant in their faith, and open to the humane influences of civilization. Now, it would appear from the best authenticated accounts that thought bent upon the extirpation of the Buddha idolatry, they entertain a rooted aversion to Christianity, and therefore can hold out advance China a single step in her relations to other countries. Again, it was supposed that the Tartar or reigning dynasty, was detested by the people and only maintained by the power of the sword; but this view is contradicted, and we are now told that the monarch who governs the Flowery Empire, is enlightened, vigorous and just, and that he is beloved by his subjects. It was but recently believed that the rebellion would inevitably succeed, and that the days of the Mantchous in China were numbered. It is now said, that the Chinese people are opposed to the dynasty of the insurgents and that the latter must sooner or later inevitably succumb. Out of such conflicting contradictory accounts little can be gleaned. Meanwhile rains and teas have risen, and the rich consumers of the herb that cheers but not inebriates, are in mortal fear lest their cup's should be cut off.

Fire and Loss of Life.

On the morning of the 1st instant, a fire broke out in New York in the bakery of James Donahue, in Front Avenue, and two of the journeymen named John English and John Cushing, were in the bakehouse at the time. Being overpowered unhurt, but Cushing perished in the flames. He was found by the foreman of Hook Company No. 6, burned to a cinder. A new female named Haley, to the fright, jumped from the fourth story window, and was instantly killed.

Two Chairmen.—We are requested to state that the United States Mail Steamer *Cherokee*, for New York via Havana, will positively sail this morning at 9 o'clock.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Caddo *Gazette* says: The telegraphic posts have been set up from the corner of Texas and Market streets out to Jack Jordan's. Mr. Preston is a thorough going young man, and we take the public in aware of it, the Caddo people will be publishing "By Telegraph from New Orleans."

From the same paper, we take the following:

The corn crops in this region have latterly suffered severely from want of rain while the cotton crop and the dry weather has been twice injured by the growth of cotton, this latter by over a warmish wing plant. The cotton crop is now in a healthy condition. The spring was very backward, by at least two weeks. Oats, peas, and two more weeks lost by wet weather and the astonishing growth of crab-grass. This will make a short crop of a month, besides which, however, favorable the fall may be, the crop was measured by many of the planters turning off a portion of their crops on account of the grass ruined possibly be remedied. During the last two or three days, we have had a nice season of soft showers which will doubtless greatly benefit the corn and not injure the cotton.

The De Soto *Advertiser* says: Some time during the present week, Dr. Baldwin killed a panther measuring 6 feet in length, about 14 miles from Mansfield in this parish.

☞ We notice in the Baltimore *American*, of the 4th inst., that at the commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, held on the 29th ult. The following young gentlemen from Louisiana, obtained honorable marks of distinction:

EDWARD SOMERS, of Donaldsonville—Degree of Arts.

FRANCIS ANDREWS, of Bayou Goula—Premium in Logic and Premium of Greek.

CHARLES N. MORSE, of New Orleans, Premium in Logic and composition, &c.

EDWARD MALCOLM MORSE, of New Orleans, Premium of Greek and others.

JOSEPH GUSTAVE LATLANDE, of N. Orleans, Premium in French class.

ALEXANDER PORTER MORSE, of N. Orleans, Premium in French class.

EDWARD DAUDAY, of New Orleans, Premium in Geography.

A Series of Disasters.

New York was visited on Friday, the 1st inst., by a series of calamities involving considerable loss of property and life.

About two o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a bakery in the Second Avenue. One of the journeymen in the establishment was burned to death; a family in the building were compelled to escape by leaping from a fourth story window, in the performance of which hazardous feat a woman was instantly killed. Just as the steamer New World was about departing for Albany, at seven o'clock, one of her boilers burst, collapsed, causing the death of six persons, and dreadfully scalding three others. In the afternoon a hail storm, accompanied by lightning and a violent wind, passed over the lower part of the city, during which a new three story frame dwelling, in process of construction in Forty-third street, near the Crystal Palace, was blown down, burying eight or ten workmen under the ruins, three of whom were taken out lifeless. Seven others were seriously wounded. To conclude, a man lost his life by the fall of another building on Forty third street, near the North River, a man was struck dead by a flash of lightning, and a child of Mr. John Uberbacher was scalded to death—*making a total of fourteen persons killed, and as many other persons badly injured.* The details of these mishaps are published in our columns.

THE PERRIN SCHOOL VACATION will enable teachers and pupils to perfect their writing at the rooms of Bock-keeping at DOLHEIM'S Academy, 106 Canal street. Classes are now forming and a vacancy for each. See advertisement.

☞ The following is the list of passengers per steamship Star of the South, which sailed from this port for New York on Saturday last:

Mr. Montgomery, Esq., Maj. J. A. Beard, and lady, Mrs C. Beard, child and servant, W. E. Vredenburgh, lady and 4 children, Miss Adele Field and servant, Mrs. R. A. Lefebvre, Miss Lefebvre, Miss Anna Fortier, Mr. R. J. Dyer, Wm. Seymour, Miss Anna Fortier and lady, D. Melville, W. G. Hargous, John J. Eagan, Hosea Mastry, Capt. John H. Comeau, Mr. R. Bennett, Edward Mangey, Thos. Shannon, Mrs. B. Andrews, James Cuttner, W. Whitney, R. W. Sumner, Mrs. J. P. Bolton, Mr. A. Hunter, and lady, Mr. Wm. Thompson, lady and child, Wm. D. Postlethwaite, Mrs. J. Hubbard and lady, Mr. A. F. Bonnaut, Jacobs, Mrs. widow J. Wells, Mrs. S. O'Leary, Master L. O'Leary, Misses Ellen and Mary O'Leary, John Mangey, A. Bock, Adam Fortmen, Otis Low, and 30 in steerage.

● LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States mail steamship *Philadelphia*, J. P. MCKINSTRY, U. S. Navy, Commanding, arrived at Saturday evening from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails.

The *Columbus* and *Golden Gate* reached Panama, respectively on the 27th and 29th ult., bringing 730 passengers, the mails, and $2,500,000 of gold dust on freight. The *Philadelphia* left Aspinwall on Sunday, July 3. At 12 M. of the 4th exchanged colors with an American bark at anchor under the lee of Old Providence Island.

The lethargy has banished, and not a single case of sickness has occurred on board the *Philadelphia*. At 4 P. M. on the 9th, spoke the steamer *Petrel*.

The following is a list of passengers by the *Philadelphia*:

Wm Marcus, Herman Evers, I. Levy, Garry Olds, lady and servant, D F Foster, J T Admr, Mrs Traylor, W Wilson, J B Ward, Asa Garrison, Coast, Wm H Piper, D C Kerbeck, W P Stone, Miss Bridgworth, A R Hutter, A M Ison, D Rose, J O Cable, J R Pierce, W Brookshire, C McCalla, S M Wright, J Cole, R Chamberlain, R Gussar, J Wan, A W Sanders, J M Byrne, W F Bailey, J H Mason, F A Carolon, O P Aubrey, C S Turner, A Hall, J Root, J Ambrose, W Robinson, J Brown, C H Wilson, Wm Winslow, John Brogher, John Pool, A Butler, G Gordon, Wm Townsend, F C Montgomery, Mrs Babcock, and 60 in steerage.

Our files of papers are to the 16th June.—They do not contain much of importance.

Business in the Golden State continues apropitious. The *Alta California* of the 16th instant, says:

During the period which has elapsed since our last notice of the market on the 7th instant, there has been rather more business done than in the week which was then noticed. In breadstuffs, one or two articles of Provisions, and a few other articles of minor importance, the activity has been coupled with a small advance in most of prices. Such improvement, however, as has been manifested, can be considered as permanent, only as long as the market remains undisturbed by a concurrence of further importations. In the presence of enormous stocks already here, entirely disproportionate to the requirements of our population, and the fact known of further heavy importations being on the way, to arrive in all the next three months, very little confidence is felt in the stability of the markets for the majority of articles, and operations are conducted with extreme caution. We may expect to see this state of things continue until we are advised that shipments from the East have substantially ceased, and stocks in hand are reduced by consumption to within a manageable compass.

The accounts from the mines continue favorable.

The San Francisco *Herald* publishes an elaborate report upon the best and most practicable route for a railroad between the two oceans. The report strongly recommends that from Shreveport, or some point in Louisiana, already connected with Northern Railroads, El Paso, Col. J. Bankhead Magruder, who via was also President of the Committee appointed to make the necessary investigations and draw up a report, has been appointed an agent to represent the interests of the "Southern Location," and to make known to the public its real merits, with instructions to urge upon Congress and the Executive a careful examination of the El Paso and San Diego route, and to communicate with capitalists, both in the United States, England and on the continent of Europe on the subject. He left San Francisco in the Golden Gate for New York on the 16th ult., on his mission.

Gov. Bigler will probably be nominated by the Democrats for re-election, though Major Ronicker will run hard in the Convention.

The weather on the 15th was reported to be the hottest experienced during this season in San Francisco. On the 14th, the heat at Marysville and Sacramento, it is said, was almost intolerable.

The clipper ship *Curtiss Pigeon*, Captain Dunne, 100 days from Boston, was wrecked on the 17th ult., about 25 miles south of the Heads, and became a total loss. The steamer Sea Bird went to her relief, got some 1200 packages of merchandise out of her, and then unfortunately parted two chains in succession, and finally, to escape a total wreck herself. The steamship Golden Gate, which went to her relief, however, succeeded in saving from her what she had saved from the Carrier Pigeon.

Dr. A. B. Crane, from Alexandria, La., was shot in a duel on the 11th ult., by Mr. Toby Clerk of the Board of Aldermen in San Francisco. Two shots were exchanged, in the second of which Dr. Crane was struck in the abdomen, the ball passing through the intestines, and lodging in the left breast, causing mortification.

Hon. Messrs. Gwin and McCorkle, members of Congress, after exchanging three shots in effectually with rifles at thirty paces, were reconciled by the mediation of their seconds. Mr. John Nugent, of the San Francisco Herald, was badly wounded by Alderman Hayes, having received a compound fracture of the right arm.

A Chinaman, who had stolen four hundred dollars at Iowa Town, was handed over to his own countrymen, who after whipping him, under pretence of sending him to San Francisco, took him some distance with him through the head.

A man named Collins died in Placerville last week, apparently in extreme poverty. He had evidently starved himself and declined to be pecunious. On having the body cut for burial, twenty seven ounces of gold dust were found in his pocket.

Joaquin is still uncaptured, and all attempts to discover his hiding place have proved ineffectual. From it not having been seen lately, it is supposed that he has escaped to Lower California or Mexico. A well known member of his band, named Reyes, has been shot in a personal quarrel with a Spaniard, in Martinez Village, near Columbia.

From China.

By way of California we get intelligence from China to the 27th April. The insurgents had succeeded in capturing Nankin, but were subsequently compelled to evacuate that city, and were soon after defeated by the Imperial forces.

The Hongkong *Register*, has a correspondent at Shanghae, who says:

The true state of the case seems to me that they are gradually establishing, determined to establish the ancient manners and customs prevalent under the Han and Ming dynasty, and a consequent abolition of the Mandchows that they are likely to look with disgust upon any thing foreign, and while they are bent upon rooting out Buddhism, they would not be as little disposed to favor Christianity. We have letters last night from Soochow, detailing their cruelties to the Mandchow women when they took Nankin. Having decoyed seven hundred of these unfortunates into a building, under pretence of getting them married to Chinese people, they ruthlessly set fire to the whole, and reduced them to ashes. They then commenced the inmates of every house in Nankin, and the next day went through the city, comparing the lists with the inhabitants they found in each dwelling, when, if they found more than the number given in, (a very likely case,) they killed the old residents. They then pressed every Chinese into the army from fifteen to forty-five, killing the children as useless, appropriating the younger women, and making the older ones cooks and soldiers. This may be a mere report, exaggerated by the fears of the Chinese still the indiscriminate slaughter of the Buddhist priests gives some color to it.

The city of Shanghae is nearly deserted; the inhabitants have carried out their goods and furniture, even to sticks and straws, leaving empty dwellings all shut up, and a few poor and ill disposed persons prowling about the streets. Grass there is no trade, and we expect soon to have a scarcity of provisions. We dare not pack up and remove our goods, for fear of alarming our servants, who would instantly leave. We remain therefore ready to depart with what we stand up in, at a moment's warning.

HONGKONG, April 24, 1853.—The rebellion is now beginning to assume a more serious aspect. The rebels having taken Nankin crowned their leader as Emperor—following it up by proclamation, &c. After taken Nankin they took Che kiang fou and then proceeded to the Grand Canal with the intention of cutting off all supplies intended for Pekin, but were met by several Portuguese lorches sent up by the Tsoutsle of Shanghai, assisted by the Imperial troops stationed there—drove them back, leading to the abandonment of the Grand Canal, which is again in the possession of the Imperialists and causing the rebels to retreat to Nankin, which may now be considered their stronghold. It is reported that on the 12th of March the two forces, Rebels and Imperialists were to meet in battle array, to have a grand decisive battle.

The Peiho Emperor, having sent his ablest officer with 30,000 men to manage the business for him, the foreigners at Shanghae are preparing for defence it being reported that the rebels were unfriendly to them. At Shanghae they have the United States steamer Saginaw, three British ships of-war, and two French.

Commodore Perry is now here with the Mississippi and Saratoga, and intends to proceed at once to Shanghae and Japan, without waiting for the squadron placed or to be placed under his command, and yet to arrive. The policy of this move is very questionable, as it will be contrary to the expectations of the Japanese, who are fully advised of all our movements, and will in all probability result in the total failure of the object of the mission, of which it leaves the protection of American interests to other friendly powers in case of a disturbance, which is not at all improbable. The heavy movement is probably founded upon the fact that he considers himself commander of the Japan Expedition, and not of the East India Squadron, or in anticipation of a re call from the new powers at Washington, of this extravagant Expedition, when one vessel would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

From PANAMA there is nothing of interest.

Advices from OREGON announce the arrival of Gen. Lane, Governor of the territory.

It is stated that since the arrival of the Baltic steamer has been very quick enquiry for raw silk in New York, prices have advanced one dollar per pound on the French raw silk, while buying silk is fairly taken, and seems to be quite the eve of a rise. The French worm, it is said, has been injured to its incalculable extent, from some ravaging disease which is destroying great numbers.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 4.

The Cunard steamer *America*, has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 25th June, one week later than the accounts brought by the Africa. The America will be due at Boston at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, (7th.) The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.

The Cotton market proceeded a rather heavy appearance in the early part of the week, but has latterly recovered from the depression, and with a good demand all qualities have slightly advanced. The sales of the week are some 87,000 bales, of which 5000 have been taken for speculation, and 8000 for export, leaving over 44,000 bales for the trade. The quotations at the close are as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¾; Middling Orleans, 6; Fair Uplands 6⅛, and Middling Upland 5⅝c. per lb.

Flour has been depressed and prices have further given way 6d. per bbl.

Corn has also declined, and the closing rates are 29s 6d for white and 30s per quarter for yellow.

Lard has been steady at 39s per cwt.

The Money Market at London has been heavy, and Consols close at 99¾ ex-dividend.

There has been a good demand in the market at Havre and the sales of the week ending on Wednesday, reached 11,000 bales. The quotations are, for Trait Ordinaire Orleans 93 francs, and Upland 87 francs.

General News—England.—The Turkish Question.

The proceedings in the British Parliament have not been of special interest.

It was the opinion in England that the combined fleets of England and France would enter the Dardanelles, in consequence of Russia having occupied the Danubian provinces. A report was current that the Russian troops had entered Moldavia and were proceeding toward Bucharest.

It was stated that France and England had advised the Porte to accede to the ultimatum of the Emperor of Russia by note instead of by treaty.

Menschikoff has been named to the Governorship of Crimea.

France.

A ministerial change is announced, on account of the state of the West.

A report is current that Louis Napoleon intends to submit to the people the question of peace or war with Russia. (?)

The Moniteur contains a decree of Louis Napoleon reorganizing the Bonaparte family. He assumes the sole mastership of the family, and prescribes their course of conduct. No member of the family is allowed to be married or divorced without his consent, and no member is allowed to go more than 5 leagues from home without his permission, under penalty of arrest and exile.

M. Maupertuis has been appointed Minister to Naples, and M. Barrot to Brussels.

Ireland.

The crops in Ireland indicate an early harvest.

Strikes.

A strike is expected to take place among the cotton operators at Blackburn and Darwin.

Cape of Good Hope.

Advices have been received from Cape Town to the 16th May.

The country generally was quiet, and but few depredations had been committed by the Kaffirs.

The new constitution gives equal rights to all classes and colors of the Colonists. It requires that all laws passed by the legislature shall receive the sanction of the Queen before going into effect.

President's Visit North.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The President of the United States, and a portion of his Cabinet, will leave Washington on Monday next, on a visit to New York, to attend the opening of the Crystal Palace.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, July 7.

Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 23d May, at which date the siege and blockade were still kept up. All vessels in port were ordered to leave by 31 of June.

The government had ordered a new loan of ten million.

Arrival of the Hermann.—Sierra Purchase Steamers Re-launch.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The New York and Bremen steam packet Hermann has arrived here from Southampton. It is reported that the French government has offered one million of dollars for the steamers Franklin and Humboldt, now in the New York and Havre trade.

Austria, Prussia and Turkey.

The Cabinet at Berlin is said to be decided to pursue a neutral course with reference to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey.

The Austrian mediation it is thought will enable the two governments to pass the crisis peaceably.

Lombardy.

There is much excitement in Lombardy and Central Italy, arising from the part of the Turkish question, and from a report that Mazzini is again in Switzerland.

The Latest from Russia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated 16th of June, states that it was believed that the policy of Russia was to exhaust the resource of Turkey, by causing her such immense outlays for her defence.

No final steps were to be taken with regard to the occupation of the Danubian provinces until the official report of the rejection of the ultimatum should be received.

Explosion on Board the New World.

Six Men Killed, and several others severely injured.—The Chief Engineer badly scalded.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock, says the New York *Herald*, the Albany steamer *New World*, on the eve of her departure from the dock, foot of Chambers street, collapsed one of her boiler flues, thereby scalding Mr. Washington Hawes, the chief engineer, and several other persons employed on board the boat, five of whom have already died from the injury, and one man, a waiter, jumped overboard into the water, since which time he has not been seen, thus making, up to a late hour last evening, six deaths, others who are badly scalded, may die in a day or two. The following are are the names of the killed and wounded:

Killed.—Eli Rock, fireman, aged 23 years, resided in Albany.

John Reid, fireman, aged 27 years, a native of Scotland. died in the hospital.

John Donnelly, fireman, aged 22 years, born in Ireland; died in the hospital.

James Peterman, aged 26, a native of Scotland; died in the hospital.

John J. Monks, fireman, aged 24 years, born in Ireland; died in the hospital.

John Forster, a native of Sweden, aged 28 years, in his flight, at the time of the explosion, jumped overboard and was drowned. The body was grappled for, but has not been found up to last evening. He leaves a wife and three children.

Scalded.—Joseph Fosdick, fireman, 30 years of age, resident in New York, badly scalded.

Washington Hawes, chief engineer, 39 years of age, a native of New York, seriously scalded about the face and arms; may possibly recover.

Others were more or less scalded by the steam, but not bad enough to be sent to the hospital.

The cause of the explosion cannot be precisely determined. It appears, from what is stated by the chief engineer, to have been caused by a defect in one of the flues, which, however, was not visible. At the period when the accident occurred, the engine had began to move, and the engineer and firemen were all at their posts, the latter in the boiler room, which accounts for so many of them being so severely injured. The passengers were fortunately about the after deck and near the gangway, and have all escaped injury, so far as we could ascertain. The explosion took place in the larboard boiler room, which was immediately filled with steam on its escape from the vent flue, and from here it took its way on to the main deck and into the engine room, which accounts for the accident to the chief engineer, who was at his post, attending to the engine.

Washington Items.

A despatch from Washington of the 1st inst., to the *Courier & Enquirer* says:

There has been a general confusion in the Department to-day. About one hundred new clerks were introduced, and new and old clerks were commissioned and sworn in under Hunter's clause. There is no change in the State and War Departments.

It is rumored that the steamer *Fulton* has been ordered to the Fishing Grounds. If this is true, the order was given only to quiet the apprehensions of the American fishermen.

Governor Wright, Mr. Dunham, (Member of Congress,) and the delegation of the leading Louisiana Democrats in Washington, are urging the appointment of William J. Brown, as traveling mail agent for Indiana and Illinois. His commission has been issued to-day. This is a signal success of the anti-Bright interest.

Ex-Delegate Babbitt was appointed Secretary for Utah Territory yesterday, and he starts immediately for his Government. Utah affairs were under consideration yesterday and to-day. Governor Young will be retained; Haywood, Marshal, although a Democrat, will probably be removed.

Mr. Falconet's judgment or attachment against Sloo in New York produces a sensation among the friends of his Tehuantepec Contract. It is said that the Montijos parties to the contract protest against the assignment of the grant to Messrs. Jecker, Toire & Co., given to secure a bonus of six hundred thousand dollars paid by them.

Washington is animated by a stream of passengers to the New York Exhibition. A large deputation from Cuba passed through this city yesterday.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The following is the coinage of the mint for the month of June, 1853:

	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.—Double-eagles	26,174	$523,480
Eagles	21,377	213,770
Half-eagles	51,697	258,485
Quarter-eagles	250,000	625,000
Gold dollars	103,264	103,264
In bars	4,000,000	4,000,000
	4,452,512	$5,724,004
SILVER.—Half dollars	644,000	322,000
Quarter-dollars	250,000	62,500
Dimes	740,000	74,000
Half-dimes	800,000	40,000
	3,034,000	$498,500
COPPER.—Cents	306,728	3,067

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has from official sources the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th ult. The total imports amount to $213,949,668, and include $120,398,566 at New York and at ports within that State; 33,564,729 in Massachusetts, $14,769,917 in Pennsylvania, $6,719,980 in Maryland, $284,148 in the District of Columbia, $736,056 in Virginia, and $309,480 in South Carolina. The total exports reached $200,536,644, of which $9,848,261 were from Maryland, $79,695 from the District of Columbia, $7,206,656 from Virginia, $6,888,581 from Pennsylvania, and $37,404,428 from New York. In both the imports and exports specie is excluded.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 10th ult., state that the yellow fever was raging fearfully there, and that several vessels had lost the greater part of their crews. Thirty seamen were in the Hospital and four to six deaths occurred daily. The ship *Flying Arrow*, for California, at St. Thomas for repairs, had lost three passengers and four seamen. The Captain and first mate were down but recovered.

The Baltimore *Clipper* says the unexpected withdrawal of Messrs. Morphy & Boon, the rum cooker pioneers and proprietors of that establishment, and the co-partnership of Mr. Dobbin and Mr. C. C. Felton, for the last two years the able and energetic telegraphic correspondent of the New York Associated Press. We wish the new proprietors of the *American* every success in their venture.

A Commercial Convention is advocated by the Chicago newspapers, which is proposed to be held at that place at an early day, embracing delegates from the Eastern, Middle and Northwestern States, assembled with a view to the centering of measures calculated to promote the development of their commercial interests.

Private letters to merchants and bankers of New York from London and Liverpool it is said, are all but unanimous in the opinion that the quarrel between Russia and Turkey will blow over. The still uncertain state of matters, however, they add are having a very depressing influence on all sorts of business.

The papers announce the death of Henry Love. He greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican war.

The Cincinnati Gazette, the oldest paper in the West, has been enlarged and improved.

Advices from Turk's Island state that the rain had destroyed an immense quantity of salt, causing a scarcity. The article is selling at 15 cents.

Dr Nathaniel Chapman, one of the most celebrated physicians of the United States, died on Friday evening at Philadelphia, aged 76 years.

The U. S. M. steamship *Humboldt*, sailed from New York for Europe, on Saturday, with $315,760 in specie and 140 passengers—among whom are Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Dr. B. M. Spencer, A. Barry, bearer of despatches to France, C. Pilhethely, do. to Switzerland, and Julius Arnold, do. to Berlin.

The Emperor of the United States has officially recognized Edward Philips Le Poidevin, as consul of France at Portland, Maine, Chas. F. Taylor as consul of the same power at Louisville, Ky., and J. J. L. Herrick, as Consul of Sweden and Norway, for the port of San Francisco.

Dr Babbitt, formerly delegate from Utah territory, has been appointed as Secretary, and will leave immediately for that post.

The net amount subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the 27th ult. was $21,152,610 84, of which, $11,960 00 was on the bonds of the Assistant Treasurer in this city.

The steeple of Rev. Dr. McLane's Presbyterian Church corner of South Fourth and Sixth streets, was blown off, carrying with it a large portion of the roof. A portion of the steeple fell on the dwelling house No 3 Lafayette place, owned and occupied by Mr. Sandford, which was greatly injured. Damage to the church and house, about $6,000.

The steeple of the Mr. Potter's Dutch Reformed Church, in Fourth street, corner of South Second, was also torn off, and fell across the roofs of houses Nos 130, 132 and 134, Fourth street, occupied respectively by the Rev. Dr. McLane, Dr. Ward, and Mr. Brearson. The bell in the church, which weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds, fell on the roof of the lecture room of the church, which is in a separate building, immediately adjoining the church, and broke in the last named place and the rear house were thrown into confusion. The Rev. Mr. McLane's house, the immediate neighbor penetrated the roof, and rested on the basement.

The roofs of the other houses above named were also completely broken in by the weight of the steeple.

The young ladies attached to Professor Mettalle's academy had given their annual literary entertainment in the lecture room of the church to the afternoon. The congregation, which was quite numerous, had been dismissed for a few minutes, and were hardly clear of the premises when the disaster occurred. Fortunately, no person was injured.

The roof of Mr. Keyer's grocery store, corner of Grand and Ninth streets, was blown off, and the rear wall thrown down. The loss to his premises and stock is about two thousand dollars.

The new frame building in Grand, near Seventh street, owned by Philip Hanley, was completely demolished, being blown down and broken in pieces.

Several new houses in Grand street, between Union and Bushwick avenues, were divested of their roofs.

The windows of the Gothic church corner of Grand and Ewen streets, were shivered into atoms.

The ropewalks of Messrs Waterbury, Thurston, and Lawrence, in the vicinity of Bushwick avenue and Grand street, were completely demolished, together with a number of outhouses. Loss to the three walks about $12,000.

A frame house at the corner of De Bevois street, Eighteenth ward, has been moved, and was undergoing repair, was blown down and completely destroyed.

Rev. Mr. Harris's house, in Montrose avenue, between Graham avenue and Humboldt, was struck by lightning, and considerably injured.

The roof was taken from Mr. Sisbey's house in Johnson street, between Graham avenue and Smith street.

A thunderbolt struck a pile of lumber in Mr. Keath's lumber yard, foot of North Third street, splitting about a thousand pieces, and sending a large portion of it into the river.

The City Hall was greatly damaged about the roof.

The roof was taken from the Half Way House, corner of Twelfth and South Third streets, and carried nearly two blocks.

A large portion of the roof was taken from William Guichard's porter house, corner of Grand and Fourth streets.

Officer Gardenier, of the Third ward, while walking through Ewen street, was struck by a ball stone, which cut through a fire hat and inflicted a very curious wound on the top of his head.

A number of the hail stones which fell in some parts of the city were from four to five inches in length and three or four inches thick.

Scarcely a house can be be found that did not suffer more or less from either the wind, hail stones or lightning.

The damage to property in Williamsburg is variously estimated at from $60,000 to $80,000. Nothing of the kind has been in city similar to the above yet remain to be heard from, which will in all probability swell the sum to a much larger amount.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa, July 1, 1853.

TELEGRAPHIC.—*Tremendous Hailstorm in Pennsylvania—Harvests and Fruit Destroyed.*—A terrific hail storm passed over this place from the west, about three o'clock this afternoon, and lasting some five miles in width. Nearly every farmer has lost almost his entire harvest, and the fruits of all kinds have suffered sketch. Several thousand window lights were broken in this town, and the loss is estimated the extent of damage. Hail stones measuring 7½ inches in circumference were picked up on our streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 8 P. M.

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Thermometer in the Barracks of the Kensington Guards at 4 A. M. 76th: at noon, 85, and at 2 P. M. 94. Several cases of deaths had to "strike under," and 3 laboring men are reported to have died at Richmond from too free an indulgence in the use of cold water.

DEFEAT OF RADICALISM.—The result of the election in Rhode Island on Tuesday week, relating to a Convention to frame a new Constitution for that State, was an agreeable disappointment to the opponents of radical and fanatical change. The friends of the Convention, in the majority of counties in their favor, have contrived that the vote of the people on the question of the expediency of a Convention and the election of delegates shall take place on the same day, thus forestalling the contrived efforts counter-move to the first question.

Wednesday, therefore, if all passed off the people decided at their polls in Tuesday, the meeting of the Convention, and voted down the proposition of having a Convention. All through the election of delegates there has been a majority of Conservatives known to be opposed to the Convention, and this majority has been increased by the large vote cast by the Democrats. The Democrats generally have voted with the Conservatives, and have contributed to the result. The Democrats generally have voted with the Conservatives, and have contributed to the result. The Democrats generally have voted with the Conservatives, and have contributed to the result