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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1853.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN LINES for each insertion on the first insertion and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements must be in the counting-room before 10 o'clock (noon).
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged a dollar for every TEN LINES for each insertion.
The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to a discretionary profit with the proprietors and cannot be claimed as a right.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, August 17, 1853.

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

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

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

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. [illegible] ANGE, of W. Baton Rouge.

THE EASTERN MAIL brought papers from various quarters, except Baltimore, so late as due.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

Great Britain enjoys a well established reputation for her bull-dog courage and tenacity. While not questioning the existence of these attributes, her position in the Turco Russian quarrel proves to our mind, that she has reason for the instinctive instance of peace so potent, as to overrule even the instincts of valor, and the impulses of outraged dignity. The impression now prevails that war will not follow the occupation of Moldavia by eighty thousand Russian troops—and why? Does any one imagine that the Czar Nicholas dispatched an immense army across the Pruth, fully equipped and amply supplied with provisions and munitions for nine months—only to make an innocent demonstration, and then to reverse the boundary and to return to Russia, without accomplishing anything more substantial than [illegible] ABDUL MEDJID, and eliciting insulting protocols and propositions from the [illegible]. It is not thus that Russian policy is conducted. The occupation of the Principalities was a deliberate act, followed by a formal assault upon the Turkish Empire. It was the first formidable step in the train of proceedings, by which Russia intended to compel Turkey by physical force, to accede to the demands of the Autocrat. Russia is cool, wary, resolute and inflexible. She has claimed certain concessions from the Porte, and she will have them, or her armies will extort them at the sword's point.

It can hardly be believed that the sagacious statesmen of England are ignorant of the views and objects of the Czar NICHOLAS. Yet, in the beginning, they timidly declined officially and unhesitatingly to proclaim that the entrance of a Russian army into Moldavia, would be an act of aggression, tantamount to war—though the London *Leader*, the *Chronicle* and one or two more liberal journals stricken themselves hoarse with talk appeals to the British Ministry, boldly and pertinaciously to nip in the bud the doctrine—In the midst of this hesitating policy, the Robinoe was crossed by Russia—the potentate of that Empire evincing a vigor and hardihood in a direct ratio to the vacillating and temporizing counsels of England. At the last accounts her regiments were taking possession one, after another, of all the fortified places upon the Danube and unceasingly strengthening their hold upon the country. England, with extraordinary sagacious, witnessing this violent and dangerous invasion, and keeping her ships of war stationed at Besika, outside of the Dardanelles while, in concert with France, she transmits treat proposals to the Czar, and humiliates her pride and that of her subjects by negotiating with a power that laughs her navy to scorn—this year is a guarantee that Russia will triumph in this contest, if it should end with not a rupture. Russia has every advantage in his favor. The hesitation attitude of England has enabled him to capture a powerful army within territories tributary to the Sultan—to act as his pleasure, notice to march upon that state. Russia is in a position to act with celerity and human nature to believe, that with a force of 80,000 fold, Russia will retreat, without obtaining every thing she claims!

There must be overwhelming motives to induce Great Britain to pursue a line of policy that lowers her pretensions in the eyes of the civilized world. She is fully aware that Russia has rapidly has long yearned to glut itself by the dismemberment and absorption of the Ottoman empire, and it is perfectly well understood by every English politician, that the possession of Turkey would open to Russia the way to the Indies, to say nothing of enabling her to become a formidable maritime power. The strides of the East upon the West of Europe must be a subject of incessant national concern, and it would appear to thinking minds, that the only feasible mode of arresting this fatal tendency, would be for the leading powers—England and France—to seize the very first suitable occasion, firmly and uncompromisingly to resist Russian aggrandisement, even at the risk of war. England is more interested than any other power in arresting the encroachments of Russia, for independently of her Indian Colonies, threatened with being overrun, if ever the Northern Bear holds Constantinople in his grip, her institutions are the freest in Europe, and hence the most antagonistic to those of Russia. When all these strong inducements to confront the Czar with an unbending eye, and to incur any hazard that may arise, are impartially considered, we may well wonder at British lake warmness.

Unless it be the commercial influence—always averse to war—that weighs down and paralyzes British valor, we cannot understand the real motive for the conduct of England. Certainly peace is a precious boon, and war a terrible calamity, but peace may lose its value when it becomes disgraceful, and war may well be resorted when it is waged for noble and dignified objects. It will avail little to Great Britain, that she has spared blood and treasure, if in a few years she should forfeit, through impolitic abasement, her standing as a first rate European power.

WHIGS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Whigs of the Fifth Representative District, are requested to attend a meeting at the Orleans Coffee House, Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in order to select Delegates to the Parochial Convention.

We hope, special—other matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

MORNING EXAMINER.—We are indebted to Messrs. Lindsay and and Blakiston, for the 4 cent number of this sterling publication.

☞ We trust the readers of the *Bee* will make due allowance for editorial and reportorial shortcomings, during the prevalency of the epidemic. One of our editors is absent, and one of our reporters is sick, and the place of either cannot be easily supplied.

☞ The Secretary of the Howard Association received yesterday the following letter-[illegible] evidence of the generous spirit that [illegible] our citizens

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 15, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Please accept the enclosed check for $500, for the use of your noble society. The absence of one of our partners has prevented us sooner from the manifestation of our deep sympathy with the poor sufferers from the dreadful epidemic has not been forthcoming at an earlier date.

Believe us, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. BALLIT & CO.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary Howard Association.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The steamer *Africa* arrived at New York on the 11th instant, having left Liverpool on the 30th ult. The dispatches we find in the Charleston papers and little to the meagre summary received here.

Relative to the Turkish question, all that has transpired, is, that the Sultan of Turkey had signed the agreement dictated by France, England and Austria, and was about to send an ambassador to St Petersburg. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities by the Russian troops, is said to have been temperatily written. The Foreign Sources regard peace as secured, and continue firm.

Italy is in a feverish state, especially the Roman territories and symptoms of an approach [illegible] are almost apparent, as riots [illegible] at Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, [illegible], nominally on account of the [illegible] at Ravenna, indeed is reported [illegible] a state of siege, and numerous [illegible] had taken place, amongst others [illegible] of the Republic of San Marino. [illegible] occurred. Rome, also, was in a very excited state, and it was rumored that several patriot leaders were in the city. The police, however, were on the alert.

The exports of breadstuffs had been prohibited from Odessa.

The Costa affair at Smyrna was precisely in the same condition as reported by the last advices. Another Hungarian, however, who had escaped from Bayrout, had arrived at Smyrna, and went on board Lloyd's Austrian steamer, where he was arrested by the Captain as an Austrian subject, when he jumped overboard, and applied to the American Consul, who grant[illegible] protection, and compelled the Captain of the steamer, also, to deliver up the refugee's wife and children.

A political crisis had occurred between the Ministry and the House of Representatives in Denmark. The chiefs was raging fearfully in Copenhagen.

The Emperor of Austria has forbidden Austrian mechanics to visit Switzerland.

General Concha, the late Captain-General of Cuba, has written a full exposure of the maladministration of the Cuban authorities, and asked permission of the Spanish Government to publish it.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The statement of the fifty nine banks in the city of New York made on the 5th August, foots up as follows:

Loans	$97,375,450.
Specie	9,728,420.
Circulation	2,802,806.
Deposits	86,469,760.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

It is proposed to start a Whig paper in the Parish of Assumption. We hope the project may succeed.

The Thibodaux *Minerva* says:

Wm. A. Shafer, of Bayou Black, parish of Terrebonne, has left us a sugar cane measuring six feet two inches in height, numbering four joints and leaves. Hon. H. C. Thibodaux, of St. Brigette, same parish, sends us two of nearly the same dimensions as the above, all of which we pronounce very good, and extremely sweet for the season.

According to the Clinton *State Paper*, the Parish of East Feliciana is becoming quite sickly—and West Feliciana is no better off.

The Points Coupee *Echo* has the following:

The weather during this week has been exceedingly warm, will cool nights. A few light showers have fallen. We have heard of a good many cases of intermittent fever in our neighborhood. This disease is quite a usual visitant of our parish every summer, but is more easily managed here, and is milder in its form, than in perhaps any other portion of the State, being rarely accompanied or followed by congestion. Few have died, and it is altogether but in trivalence appears to be weakened among the numbers it attacks. On the other side of the river, on the contrary, fevers are uncommon, but when they do occur, they are violent and malignant. Neither of the little villages of Pointe Coupee has ever been visited by yellow fever; this is probably attributable to their diminutive size, than to any other reason. It is however worthy of notice that in 1839, when nearly every town and village in Louisiana was desolated by the plague, Waterloo and the New Road escaped, an exemption which we hope they may always enjoy.

The East Feliciana *Chronicle* relates an instance of great brutality towards a helpless and friendless stranger, manifested by certain persons at Bayou Sara. It says:

One of the engineers on board the steamboat Plaster, was landed from that boat at Bayou Sara, on Sunday, evening last about 4 o'clock. He went to the Planters' Exchange Hotel to obtain lodgings, and the proprietor being absent, the bar keeper told him he could remain there until the proprietor came in. The man had the yellow fever, and as soon as the proprietor came, he told him that it was impossible for him to accommodate him, as his boarders would all leave him in the event of his doing so, but said that he would have him removed to other quarters and furnish him with a bed and other convenience. He was accordingly, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on Sunday night, moved into a warehouse which was unoccupied, on Bien street, and the proprietor of the hotel accompanied him until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The next morning the man got up and went to the steamboat landing to get passage on a steamboat for New Orleans, but the Captain refused to take him. He then went back to the house on Bien street, when some persons residing in the neighborhood of the house where he had been taken the night previous, objected to his remaining there, as they apprehended danger from so near a proximity to the fatal disease. He was accordingly taken from thence to a house near the railroad depot, out of the limits of the corporation, on Monday evening—A kind gentleman attended to him on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning he was placed in charge of some persons, and while they were temporarily absent he got up and left the house, and was about 24 hours afterwards, found in the woods near the premises dead. A jury of inquest was immediately called together, and returned a verdict of "killed of yellow fever."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Fishing vessels arrived at Gloucester report that mackerel are scarce, and that several Cape Cod vessels have returned with but small fare. The Salt Fishers are represented as being more civil in their intercourse with American fishermen, but they keep a sharp lookout in all the bays and coves. The steamer Devastation had gone to Quebec to make repairs. A United States steam frigate had been seen off Cape Sable.

Samuel Jones, late chief justice of the supreme court of New York, died at Cold Spring, on the 9th instant, in the 85th year of his age.

The North American and European Railway Company intend having a grand opening celebration at St. Johns, N B, on the 14th September.

A youth, who refused to give his name, was arrested on the 8th instant, while attempting to break into the house of the Worcester, Mass., Railroad. He had loaded pistols in his pocket, a check for $300, and money, which he confessed having stolen from his employer in New York.

All but in name, the Albany Argus says, the Secretary of State writes editorials for the Union, respecting the politics of New York, and uses his influence to reward Free Soil friends who run him for the Presidency, and to punish such who opposed him at Baltimore.

A virtuous, industrious young widow, the only support of aged parents, is now incarcerated in the jail at Portland, Me., for no other offence than that of being unable to meet her landlords.

The Lynchburg Virginian says that a hogshead of tobacco was sold in that market on Wednesday, at $110 per hundred lbs. It was purchased for the New Orleans market. How many "Hamas" cigars will be made from this hogshead of Virginia tobacco?

We learn that the Governments of Sweden and Norway have promptly adopted the suggestion made by Lieutenant Maury, for simultaneous observations at sea by the navies of different nations, with a view to obtaining correct data for carrying out more completely the Lieutenant's system of Wind and Current Charts.

The highest tax paid in New York is by Wm B Astor, whose tax this year is something over $40,000.

Dr. D. N. Carpenter, formerly attached to the U. S. ship San Jacinto, is supposed to have been drowned on Friday week, below New York, by the upsetting of a boat.

The value of imports of the colony of Australia for the year 1851 amounted to £11,076,000, and the following year to £4,841,000. The increase in the value of export produce for the same period is still more striking, being from £3,124,000 to £7,452,000. A large amount of gold it has since been ascertained, was exported from the colony, but not included in this sum of £7,452,000, a careful estimate of which gives the total at £14,000,000 as the value of the entire exports for the year.

Mr Henry Stetson, a native of Orange, N J was accidentally killed on the Hackensack railroad, by throwing himself out of the window of a car, in the fear that the draw of a bridge which he was about passing, had not been closed.

H. M. Rice, formerly of Kalamazoo, Michigan (a great Iowa for Democratic politicians) has received the Democratic territorial nomination for Delegate in Congress. H. H. Sibley, (the present incumbent,) and R. R. Nelson, declined the presentation of their names before the Convention. According to *The Minnesota's* description, the Convention was an interesting one. Mr. Hollinshead, an old Nativist politician, being the principal wire puller. Of the resolutions adopted, one mildly endorses the administration of Gen. Pierce, and another gives a moderate threat at "our ancient enemies" (Hollinshead's ancient enemies?) the Whigs.

The Baltimore Sun in summing up the result of the Democratic Primary Elections for delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention, gives Hughes 43, Ligon 21, Mitchell 21, Key 9, Duvall 2; from which it will be seen that Mr. Mitchell, the choice of Baltimore is nowhere. Forty nine votes nominate, and as Col. Hughes is the second choice of a number delegates who will vote on the first ballot for other gentlemen, his chances are good for the nomination.

The rain storm at New York on Saturday week, did considerable damage in that city and vicinity. At the Crystal Palace much injury was done. The imperfect manner in which the roof is constructed suffered the water to beat in, and, in consequence, many of the wares were badly damaged. Some of the statuary was stained by the mixed mortarset and water, and goods of the more delicate order were almost spoiled. At Westchester, Brooklyn, Newark, Patterson and other places great damage was done by the overflowing of embankments, submerging of Railroads, &c. At Patterson the banks of the Morris canal gave way and damaged the town to the amount of $10,000.

Another of the great India Rubber cases between Horace H. Day and the Goodyear party was to have been tried in the United States Circuit Court at Newport, Rhode Island on Monday last. It is a suit in equity to enjoin some of the parties connected with the rubber shoe manufacture in New England, including Nathaniel Howard and Dr. Hartshorn from any further use of the machine used in grinding and forming India rubber into sheets, and spreading it on cloth; and to recover the profits on the same for the past three years. Mr. Day holds the title to the chief patent, but his right under it is denied, and it is claimed that the invention is now new and that, if it is, William Judson holds it in trust for the various manufacturers. This case has excited great interest with the trade, as all who are connected with Goodyear have acknowledged the legality of the patent. Eminent counsel have pronounced Mr. Day's title good. A large number of persons interested in the rubber trade, and lawyers, have been making preparations for the trial.

The United States Mail steamer *Wilmington*, Captain Burns, which has been laid up in ordinary for the last nine months, undergoing thorough repairs, arrived at Charleston on the 10th inst., from Wilmington, North Carolina, having resumed her place on the line.

The Comptroller of the New York State Finances has refused to pay the members of the Legislature of that State their *per diem* allowance for the forty days of recess which have intervened between the regular and extra sessions, notwithstanding that twenty thousand dollars had been added to the appropriation bill for that purpose.

Louisianians in New York.

The New York papers publish the proceedings of a meeting of Louisianians held in that city on the evening of the 8th, in pursuance of a call issued by the Rev. F. L. HAWKS, J. O. WOODRUFF and CHARLES D. FROST, members of a Committee of the Howard Association. A large number of gentlemen having assembled at the Astor House, the meeting was called to order by Mr. FROST, on whose motion J. L. HARRIS was called to the chair, and Messrs. LOGAN McKINORY and WM. C. TOMPKINS were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. FROST addressed the meeting, stating the sad occasion which had called it together, the unexampled distress prevailing in the city of New Orleans, and the measures adopted by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, with their pressing need of further assistance, for the care of the sick and dying. He was stated that the number of deaths in that city for the week ending August 1, had been 880, out of a population reduced by the flight of almost every person able to escape. All agreed in considering this by far the most terrible visitation which had ever fallen upon the city. The fever was never known to be so swift and deadly in its attacks as at the present time; the weather being most unfavorable, alternating daily between hot, cold and wet.—Numerous corpses lay awaiting burial for hours for the living were too much occupied by the care of the sick, to give due attention to the dead. The Howard Association had taken charge of 984 cases, of which 187 had died, and 400 were still under treatment. Their strength was worn out by incessant exertion, and their funds were nearly exhausted. Mr. FROST alluded to the criminal negligence of the municipal government, and said that it proceeded from the short sighted policy of endeavoring at such a time to counteract impressions unfavorable to the business of the city. It had been said that they ought to take care of their own sick, and bury their own dead. That, said Mr. FROST, we do—but the fact is we have also to take care of the sick of the whole world. It is the *strangers* who falls under this pestilence, and who claims our care. Strangers from every part of the Union, broken down with consumption and other maladies, throng to our city yearly, and fall upon the hands of our Charitable Institutions to large numbers. We have therefore a right to call upon our countrymen in New York and elsewhere for assistance in this hour of appalling calamity. After recapitulating the efforts made in New York and Boston, under the authority of the Howard Association, to raise funds for the relief of the perishing inhabitants of New Orleans, with the sums so collected and remitted, Mr. FROST moved that a committee of fifteen be raised from all classes of merchants trading with New Orleans, to solicit subscriptions in aid of that noble Society.

After earnest remarks by several gentlemen, the following Committee was appointed, viz:

Messrs F. Fabre, Wm. Dunscom, J. Marks, W. I. Lyelbert, Alfred Maurice, S. B. Schiwell, D. W. Belden, L. M. Knight, Z. Taylor, Isaac Haber, S. S. Walton, Chas. A. Town send, Wm. F. Vredenburg, D. Jamison, B. W. Holbrard, J. K. Hoyt, C. Yale, jr., Paul Tulane and Isaac Sawin.

During the above proceedings, subscriptions were pouring in nearly as fast as they could be recorded in sums generally of $50 and $100.—Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, were, of course, among the foremost and most liberal in their subscription, and proposed voluntarily, to open a subscription at the office of their hotel, in aid of the object. The names of the principal donors were as follows:

Harbeck & co; J A Heard; Armstrong, Harris & co; G S Hawkins, J L Phipps & co, R C Ten Broeck, Coleman & Stetson; Jas H Caldwell, Price, Fowler & co; D W & M F Haden, Townsend & Tompkins, Miller, Harris & Wade, Taylor, Haddon & co, Rossier, Shaw & co, Wm H Letchford—15, at $100 each, making $1500.

L C Maltby, J C Patrick, Stanton & Thompson, J M Hicks & co; Mr Train, Lee, Foster, Elliott & co, T R Wolle, General Guttman, of Mississippi; Schlunden, Stilwell & Montross, M & J B Walton, Clement & Hay, Jos. Chaplin, P Levendige, Goldsmith, Haber & co—14, at $50 each, making $700.

Amount before acknowledged,	$1,105 00
The above sums,	2,200 00
Collected by Dr Hawkes,	446 00
Do W F Vredenburgh,	152 00
Small sums,	202 50
Total,	$4,605 50

The committee were empowered to fill vacancies in their number, and requested to report their progress on Wednesday morning, at the Astor House.

Mr. JULIAN of the Laws in the United States, appointed to solicit aid in Newark.

Mr John E. Owen, proprietor of the View of the Ascent of Mount Blanc, said in a note, seriously proffering the proceeds of his exhibition on any evening the committee might appoint.

A resolution of thanks to Messrs Coleman & Stetson, was unanimously passed.

Dr. Hawkes was unavoidably absent from the meeting, in consequence of the removal of his family to the country, on the same afternoon.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

According to the Washington letter writers the negotiations pending between Messrs MARCY and CAMPBELL relative to the fisheries, involve many perplexing and troublesome questions. The Boston correspondent of the Republic doubts whether any treaty will be concluded embracing a tithe of the subjects suggested in the negotiations thus far—at least not for months to come. Scarcely two of the demands of Great Britain could be conceded by the Administration without awakening a storm of indignation among large and influential classes of our citizens, even were the concessions offered in return at all adequate. The President, continues the same writer, is understood to be decidedly adverse to Americanizing Colonial built vessels, bringing our ship builders into competition with the cheap ship-wrights of the British Colonies, and thus destroying the competition for perfection in model and construction with reference to capacity and speed, which of late years has given our ships their acknowledged superiority. It is undoubtedly preferable that American mechanics should continue to build American ships, at prices that will enable them to pursue their investigations and experiments with a view to still further improvements. It is presumed that Messrs. Cushing and Marcy agree with the President in his opposition to this summary process of naturalization.

The proposition to admit Great Britain to the coasting trade, or any part of it, will hardly find favor with the President. To admit a foreign nation to the full enjoyment of this coasting trade is a step not to be taken without careful deliberation—more than Mr Marcy is likely to have during the coming four months. Admission of British vessels to the California trade alone will probably be prevented by constitutional means, it being at least a matter of serious doubt whether Government could constitutionally make any such partial arrangements as would be the protection of a portion only of the States from foreign competition in the coasting trade.

As such reciprocity tariff as that suggested will be settled by any treaty, they can get a vote of the Senate. If the thing is ever accomplished, it will be by an act of Congress, which may readily be obtained if the proposition be brought forward in reasonable shape. It is known that Mr. Clayton refused to negotiate a tariff treaty, because that act would encroach upon the prerogatives of the legislative department of the Government. If any attempt at reciprocity is to be made, it would be far better to abolish all duties between the colonies and the United States, instead of adopting a patched up arrangement that either or both parties may wish altered two years hence. But the Secretary of State is great on patches at the public expense.

The official despatches relative to the Smyrna affair, confirm the statements already published. The conduct of Captain INGRAHAM, so far from exciting general indignation among the residents, occasioned great enthusiasm.

Mr. WILDER of New Orleans, is at Washington, pressing applications for bounty lands for many members of the black regiment who served in the battle of New Orleans.

☞ The Richmond *Times* remarks: "That negroes are, proverbially, the heartiest and most contented slave in the world. A slave who has borne the light yoke imposed by an indulgent master, attains freedom upon the death of that master. He commences life for himself, and in the management of his affairs finds it necessary to procure the services of a negro. He experiences great difficulty in securing one, because slaves generally entertain a mortal aversion to serving one of their own caste. The aversion is the result of two causes: the first is the cavilling disposition of the master; and the second the degradation attachable to the service. They are perfectly willing—we say, will joyfully accept a home in a respectable white family, and faithfully discharge the menial services imposed on them, without a murmur; but as to taking service in a colored family, why that is entirely out of the question. The result necessarily follows that those free negroes who find themselves encumbered to employ the services of slaves, generally obtain the refusal of the numerous agency rents in this city. These reflections are suggested by an incident which occurred at the Mayor's Court on Saturday last. It seems that a free woman, residing in the city, has succeeded in purchasing her husband, an unseemly looking fellow, who calls himself Wm. Price. As he cannot remain in the State, if manumitted, he of course continues here as the bond slave of his wife. Now, this wife, it appears, found it necessary on the commencement of the year, to secure the services of a young woman, and accordingly hired one from Mr. P. M. Tabb. The free wife and her husband become dissatisfied with the conduct of their serving woman, and a few days since the slave husband administered a severe flagellation to the indignant serving woman."

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—OFFICIAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Monday, 15th inst:

Admissions,	67
Discharges,	56
Deaths,	1
Of Yellow Fever,	46

H VANDERSLUISE, Clerk.

INTERMENTS IN ALL THE CEMETERIES OF THE CITY FOR THE TWENTY FOUR HOURS ENDING AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., ON THE 16TH INSTANT.

	Fev.	oth. dis.	tot.
Protestant Girls' Street,	2	2	4
Cypress Grove, No. 1	1	6	7
Cypress Grove, No. 2	1	6	7
Lafayette, No. 1,	1	2	3
Charity Hospital,	1	0	1
Metairie,	1	2	3
St. Patrick's,	2	0	2
Lafayette, No. 1, 6th District,	16	2	18
Hebrew,	0	1	1
St. Vincent de Paul, 3d Dist.	1	0	1
Catholic, No. 1,	0	1	1
Do. 2,	0	1	1
Total,	26	19	45

PRESERVING BODIES—Washington Square, 3d District, is the resort of a number of tomfoolery conjurers, who half pretends charm the dire pestilence away, by the mere wonder of all things appearing to be weakened among the numbers it attacks. On the other side of the river, on the contrary, fevers are uncommon, but when they do occur, they are violent and malignant. Neither of the little villages of Pointe Coupee has ever been visited by yellow fever; this is probably attributable to their diminutive size, than to any other reason. It is however worthy of notice that in 1839, when nearly every town and village in Louisiana was desolated by the plague, Waterloo and the New Road escaped, an exemption which we hope they may always enjoy.

BOTH GANDHE.—The Third District police has recently closed another one of those beer gardens and bells, whose sounds of revelry by nowness compport with the present feelings of our citizens. The old fellow, by Mr. Simon, at the corner of Elysian Fields and Chartres street.

PETTY OFFENCES.—Several drays, wagons, &c, were arrested in the Fourth District yesterday for running without brands and licenses, and two or three poor fellows were picked up drunk in the streets. Nothing else worth of note.

BEATING A WOMAN.—Mrs. A. Mitford raised the arrest of a free negro named The Philo Bloom, who she charges with having assaulted and beaten her. The accused was locked up for examination.

INTERPOLITE COURTESY.—In Recorder Wilson's Court, the cases of John Bordman, accused of assaulting and battering Mrs. Mary Bomford, and Thomas Dwyer and Pat O'Donnell, charged with assaulting four gentlemen with a dangerous weapon, were dismissed, in consequence of the absence of witnesses.

AN UNRULY HORSE.—Wm. Freeman, of no. street, arrested in a fight on Union street, 1st District, for fighting and disturbing the peace.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—Philip Amste and S. Gelary were arrested in Carondelet street, 1st District, at the request of Mr. Erasmus Payssot, charged with assaulting that gentleman with a dangerous weapon. Amste had two informers on his person when searched.

LARCENY.—Diamond, a slave belonging to J. Pecot, jr., is in custody in the 1st District, on the charge of stealing a watch and chain.

DRUNK.—Thomas Brown, found drunk on Broom street, was fined $3.

TRESPASS.—James Cavanagh, accused of assaulting and battering Mrs. Ann Dunn, of Bienville street, was fined $10 and costs, without parading it on the streets, and sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

[illegible]—Michael O'Keefe, charged with having assaulted and maltreated Thomas Brown, was released by the First District Court for trial on the charge.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the National Line]

Later From the Plains—Indian Hostilities.

LOUISVILLE, August 15th.

A person just in from Fort Laramie reports that Gen Harney is at Fort Laramie with two companies of cavalry, one company of infantry, and the principle of which he intends to chastise the Indians for their outrages, and to establish a reasonable boundary line.

Some rumors of difficulties are current, but the battle which is said to have occurred, is not yet in any shape fixed. They state that the number of Indians killed was 100, the Sioux on one side being killed by the Sioux, forming a loss of 5,000, and the Pawnees engaged by the Sioux, lost 1,000 and the Pawnees lost 1,000, making together at least 2,000 killed. The fight lasted two hours and half, and number killed on both sides stated at 2,000 at first.

The battle took place about fifty miles from Fort Kearney.

Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, August 15th.

The river here is now rising, with heavy rains daily rendered.

The steamboat Lexington has departed for New Orleans.

Contributions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA August 15 h

Fifteen thousand four hundred dollars have been collected in this city for the Yellow Fever sufferers in New Orleans.

Government Appointment.

WASHINGTON, August 15th

Major Bryant, Anti-Benian, has been appointed United States Marshal of Missouri.—*Ex. Papers*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE

[By the Southern Line]

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Aug. 16.

A number of new cases of Yellow Fever have occurred here lately, and several have resulted fatal. A great many people are leaving the city for the watering places in consequence.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1853.

The Cotton market continues quiet, and the sales yesterday and to-day together do not reach 300 bales. We only quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MOBILE.

Inferior	7—07	Fair	12
Middling	8	Middling Fair	12
Good-Middling	11	Good Fair	—
Middling	11	Good Ord.	—
Ordinary	10	Good Ordinary	—

Nothing doing in Tobacco.

In Sugar the transactions of yesterday and to-day amount to 350 hhds. at 5@6½c.

Some small lots of Texas Molasses have sold today at 17c.

Sales of Flour—1000 bbls at $4.12½ 12½c for common, and $7 for extra St. Louis.

Corn—Sales of Corn limited to 500 sacks in forwarding, and 300 white at 65c.

Of Oats—30 sacks St. Louis have sold at 40c.

Bran has been selling at 82½c @ 100 lbs.

Meal Pork has retailed at $14 75@15.

In Bacon, the transactions are limited to 27 cases Shoulders at 6½c.

Sales of Lard, 600 tierces prime at 10½, and 250 kegs at 11½c ⅌ lb.

Good demand for Hogs Rops, with sales yesterday of 500 head at 5½ and 5¾c.

Sales of 900 bags Rio Coffee at 8c, and 400 Shimmang at 7c ⅌ lb.

Nothing done in Freights.

In Exchange, Sight Checks on New York have ranged. We quote:

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	9—10@9
Paris	5 25@5
New York, sixty days bills	1½ pm@ par
Do ten days do	¼@½ pm
Boston, sixty days	1½@1¾ pm
Philadelphia, sixty days	1½@1¾ pm
Havana, at five to eight days	4—8@—

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile.....Oregon, Helm.
Chesa Springs.....Creole, Walker.
Livingston.....St Charles, Dunning.
Bayou Sara.....Alpert, Orr.
Opelousas.....Opelousas, Hackley.
St Louis.....Uncle Sam, Ivy.
Red River.....Shreveport, Tarbell.
St Louis.....Lone Star, Harpend.

BIRTH.

At Elmid on Friday, the 12th inst., GEORGE BOURDON HARDY, infant son of George W. M. E. Hardy, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Last night at half past 10 o'clock, EUGENE VIGNIE, aged 20 years. The friends and acquaintances of the Bookkeeper and Vignie families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this evening at half past 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. A. Bouquier Bayou Sarah avenue and Prytania streets, and other invitation.

☞ The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficacious nature of Mandel's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union. Testimonials without number may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the author has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, to testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more efficacious remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with dyspepsia, dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale by

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.
aug 15 161 Chartres st.

Temperance Democratic Association.
ELECTION AND ANNIVERSARY.

A GREEABLY to the Rules and Bylaws of the Association, the members will meet at St. Alfred Perrin's Coffeehouse, corner of Canal and Baronne streets, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M. precisely, to celebrate their 8th Anniversary, and to elect the following officers: A President, 1st and 2d Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Physician.

Previous to the election, a production will be found at the above place, and addresses having been through the principal streets of the city, will report to the Hall of the Perfect Union No. 4, on Baronne street, between Main and St. Philippe, where the Election will take place, and a Banquet prepared for the members, and invited guests. The banquet will be ready at 8 o'clock P. M.

The President hopes that every member will be present on the occasion. ANTONIO VEIRNA,
aug 17-6t Recording Secretary.

Above New House or Sales.

A FIRE three story house on Lafayette street, No. 98, between Tchoupitoulas and Julia streets. Possession given on the 1st of November next. Apply to CHARLES CAVAROC,
aug 17 1t 38 Bienville st.

PILLS, ANTI-COSTIVE, prepared by BORDE, for sale by Druggist in the Hospitals of Paris. This never failing pill will radically cure, without purging, all complaints arising from costiveness and Hemorrhoids. Sole Agent, Dr. Bois-Malaquin street, No 32, Paris and in New Orleans, by LIGH & PIMARD, Druggists and Apothecaries.

SOUTH SPOON, BROGANS AND [illegible] Shoes, Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Linseys, from New York, for sale on a [illegible]

G W DUNBAR, 3 Magazine [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Fancy Articles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, Wallets, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Cigar Cases, Pocket Flasks, Pocket Knives, Fancy Boxes, Fancy Stationery, Cigars, Segars, Segarettes, Segar Cases, Segar Tubes, Segar Holders, Segar Lighters, Segar Lamps, Segar Vases, Segar Stands, Segar Box