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# The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

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Daily Paper.
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Advertisements inserted in the Bee, and copied into the Daily Picayune, will be charged only half price.
Weekly Paper.
One square (10 lines) one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Advertisements inserted in the Weekly Bee, and copied into the Weekly Picayune, will be charged only half price.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Sept 17, 1853.

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

*For Auditor Public Accounts,*
**JOHN R. KING**, of St. Landry.

*For Superintendent of Public Education,*
**A. B. LAMON**, 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, [illegible] to assemble as early as possible [illegible] Representative parishes, for the purpose of [illegible] Representatives, and also to nominate [illegible] for all parish offices to be elected respectively [illegible] November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the electoral basis, being one vote for every hundred Whig votes, and one vote for every fraction over fifty Whig votes cast by the respective Districts and Parishes at the last Presidential election be recognized as the basis of representation to govern Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District composed of that part of the city of New Orleans, heretofore known as Municipality No. One, and Municipality No. Three, and now designated as Districts Nos. Two and Three of said city, the Suburb Tremé and that portion 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 [illegible] in the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday [illegible] September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room, [illegible] Whig Central State Committee, [illegible] and Executive Committee Ally.

CHAS. M. [illegible] President.
HENRY E. [illegible]
T. J. LAVILLE, [illegible]

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

THE NORTHERN MAIL brought no papers yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

### WEATHER AND HEALTH.

One of our cotemporaries speaks of the coolness of the weather in connection with the abatement of the Yellow Fever. Even were the alleged fact absolutely correct, we would hardly be safe in inferring that the diminished mortality was necessarily the result. "*Post hoc*," is often very far from being "*propter hoc*."

In good sooth, however, we find it difficult to understand how the weather can be considered cool. A Salamander might regard an atmosphere heated to 91° Fahrenheit as rather a pleasant and refreshing abode, when contrasted with the fiery element in which it usually dwells, but to ordinary mortals, with organs rather unfitted for the endurance of an egg roasting sun, the weather for the last few days would appear unnecessarily hot. If we bear in mind that we are now in the middle of the first autumn month; when we have a right to expect deliciously cool mornings and evenings, and moderately hot mid-days; and that instead of this agreeable season, sultry is sultry and sunset hot and breezeless, while noon glares down upon us with more than tropical fervor, it will be readily admitted that though the fever is falling, it is not accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the heat. Whatever other cause may exist for the subsidence of the epidemic—whether a paucity of subjects, or the exhaustion of the poison prevailing in the atmosphere, certainly diminished heat has not contributed to arrest mortality. We have for three or four days marked the thermometer and found that the mercury rose regularly above 90 between the hours of twelve and three o'clock. There is an occasional puff of wind from the South—agreeable enough while it lasts, but it does not vary in a minute or two, leaving us hotter still by the contrast. The weather is as oppressive now as it was a month ago.

As for the fever—having fallen to a pretty low figure, it seems indisposed to go any lower. We thought that the reports of the Board of Health would have indicated a successive abatement up to the point of total disappearance. Such a conclusion is, however, unwarranted by the reports for the last four or five days. The deaths have diminished to some thirty or thirty-five a day, but they still remain at about the same ratio, varying only two or three more or less from one day to another. We are inclined to think that the epidemic will linger among us, picking out its victims from the unacclimated, until a decided atmospheric change takes place. The annual equinox is at hand—it period usually ushered in by a tempest, and succeeded by a spell of cool weather. Such a commotion of the elements would be exceedingly apt to substitute a purer air for that we are now breathing, and destroy every remaining vestige of the epidemic. The weather now may in one respect be considered favorable, salt is sandy, but if there be worth anything, such uncommon heat in the commencement of the fall, cannot but unhealthe the system and predispose it to imbibe the seeds of the pestilence. It would be unreasonable to anticipate a more rapid decline of the disease, as long as this mid-summer heat continues.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—A further amount of $135 has been subscribed at the office of the Charleston *Courier*, making a total of $8,540 65.

FEVER AT MONTGOMERY.—The Board of Health report two more cases, and one death, but add that no case has originated in the city since last week.

FEVER AT PENSACOLA.—The *Gazette* of last Monday is silent touching the ravages of the epidemic in that town, but its column contain various obituary notices, the subjects of which had perished from the disease. Among those we perceive recorded the death of Capt D. D. Baker, of the United States Marine corps, of Mrs. Kelly, wife of Purser Kelly, and of Messrs. Cameron and Stephen, both of Pensacola.

YELLOW FEVER IN NATCHEZ.—We find a list of all the deaths occurring in Natchez since the yellow fever broke out, in the last Herald. The report commences on the 11th of August, and from that date to the 31st, there were two [illegible] and one death, principally from yellow fever. From Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, there were seventy-nine deaths.

☞ The Wh[illegible] places on the Louisiana Lake shore are suffering greatly from the prevailing fever. At Covington there are many cases, but the disease has not assumed a malignant form. Madisonville has been severely scourged—most of the cases having proved fatal. At Lewisburg, where there are only [illegible] families, the disease has raged most fr[illegible] hoped that the Howard Association [illegible] limit its kind offices to Madisonville; but will send deputations to the assistance of all those affected villages.

FEVER AT MOBILE.—The following is the latest report:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, Mobile, September 14, 1853.
Report of interments in the city of Mobile for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock P. M. this day

| | |
|---|---|
| Of yellow fever, | 21 |
| Of other diseases, | 3 |
| Total, | 24 |

GEORGE A. KETCHUM, Secretary.

OFFICE CAB'T-GET-A-WAY CLUB, September 14, 5 o'clock, P. M.
Number of patients admitted in past twenty-four hours, 6
Discharged, 4
Died, 1
Remaining, 53
J. M. PARK, Secretary.

NEW CROP.—We learn from the Demopolis, (Ala.) Sentinel of the 10th inst, that G. Breitling's warehouse has already had in store nearly twelve hundred bales of new cotton. We have not been able to ascertain the number received at the warehouse of Messrs. Prince & Co., but suppose that it does not fall very far behind.

### NEW BOOKS.

Our thanks are due the publishers, STRINGER & TOWNSEND, through J. B. SYZEE, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new publications:

*The Artist-Wife and Other Tales*, by Mary Howitt. We hardly know a more successful writer than Mrs. Howitt in certain departments of fiction. Her delineation of female character is exquisitely fine and accurate—less microscopic than Miss Kavanagh, but with more breadth of design, and a bolder and a broader execution. The stories contained in this volume are in Mrs. Howitt's happiest style.

*Rudiments of Architecture*, edited by John Bullock. Within the compass of less than 300 pages the author of this treatise has condensed an amount of information seldom to be found save by patient investigation of many volumes. It embraces the orders of architecture; a description of the architectural styles of various countries; the nature and principles of design in architecture, and an accurate and complete glossary of architectural terms. To the builder, draughtsman, machinist, engineer and mechanic, the work will furnish explanations and illustrations of the highest practical value.

☞ The steamboat F. Dalman, down yesterday from Vicksburg, brought 852 bales of cotton—the largest cargo of the season, so far.

THE CROPS.—We have a letter from Blackwater, Miss., dated September 12th, which says: Corn is plenty at 60c. per bushel. Cotton here will turn out at least an average crop on the sandy lands, but the black lands will not make half a crop.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the sale of Eighty Packages Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by VINCENT & Co., at their Auction Rooms, No. 49 Exchange street.

### Fifteen Days Later from California.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived at New York at noon on the 8th instant, from San Juan de Nicaragua, having on board one hundred and sixty passengers, and nearly two millions of dollars in gold dust. She brings the Panama mails and part of the bullion brought to San Francisco by the steamer Sierra Nevada, which sailed from San Francisco, August 16th, with $1,204,000 in gold.

The steamer Winfield Scott, which sailed for Panama on the day before the Sierra Nevada left, had only $638,000. The aggregate semi-monthly shipment, therefore, amounts to nearly two and quarter millions.

The dates from San Francisco to the arrival are to August 16th, fifteen days. [illegible] were brought by the last arrival.

The approaching elections in California are creating much excitement. The latent manifest. ed is greater than on any previous occasion. Both parties appear to be sanguine of success.

The head of Joaquin, the celebrated bandit, has been preserved in spirits, and is exhibited publicly by the doesptakers.

The Alta Californian insinuates that it is not the head of Joaquin, and that that notorious personage is now in Mexico.

A loan of $100,000 is being agitated for the erection of Public School Houses and a City Hospital.

The Indian difficulties are again threatening. Many depredations on the whites have been committed.

Peter Sa[illegible] was formerly in the Mexican war [illegible] at under Col. Jefferson Davis, [illegible] killed by Captain Scott, on the 3d of [illegible].

Strikes among laborers and mechanics are now the order of the day in San Francisco. The latter are now getting $8 to $10 a day, and the former $6.

A spring of water capable of furnishing fifty thousand gallons, daily, has been discovered in the tunnel on Mountain Lake.

The State Printing of California, for the past twelve months, has amounted to $919,000.

Several squatter cases are on trial in San Francisco.

A newspaper controversy is going on relative to the advantages of the Nicaragua and Panama routes between the Atlantic and Pacific.

A Universalist Society has been formed in San Francisco, with Rev. J. Ugeos, of Cincinnati, as pastor.

Dessau's steam cracker bakery has been destroyed by fire. Loss $90,000.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco are about establishing a Banking House.

The Sonora Crea gold mines continued to be worked with great advantage.

Mrs. Catharine Sinclair, the actress, was tendered a complimentary benefit by the entire force of San Francisco.

The foreign miners' tax is being most villainously abused.

The clipper ships Hornet and Flying Cloud, which left for New York together on the 26th of April, arrived at San Francisco on the same day—the Hornet beating the Flying Cloud only 45 minutes.

The announcement of their arrival caused great excitement, as heavy bets were pending on the result of the race.

Gold dust in large quantities has been discovered within the city limits of Sacramento.

A valuable Copper mine has been discovered between Los Angelos and Santa Barbara.

Five buildings in Sonora were destroyed by fire on the 12th. Loss $90,000.

Sandwich Island dates to the 20th of July, have been received at San Francisco. A card has been posted around the streets of Honolulu, got up by the resident foreigners, requesting the king and ministers to resign.

The sloop of war Portsmouth, which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, reported the continued spread of the small pox in that place.

A public meeting was called to take measures to arrest the epidemic.

An earthquake was felt at Honolulu on the 17th of July.

Grapes were growing quite plentifully in some of the Islands.

The Polynesian, speaking of the Cootie contract system, says it is more than ever convinced that the dependency of the planters must rest upon the Chinese working class labor.

Advices from the Salt Lake have been to early in the spring. The report that immigration was pausing quite briskly. The crops were good. The Mormon Temple at Deseret was progressing slowly.

The people of the territory were going ahead with all the improvements of the age.

The United States frigate Colombia, left San Juan, August 11, bound to Pensacola. Officers and crew well.

Mr. Borland, Minister to Central America, was to proceed to Granada, on the 3d September.

### Three Weeks Later from Oregon.

Oregon dates to August 13th, have been received.

Major Alvord, U. S. A., who was appointed by the President to survey and open a military road from the mouth of Myrtly Umpqua county to Camp Stewart on Rogue river, has gone to South Oregon to commence operations.

Burglars have commenced operations at Portland, and a Vigilance Committee was talked of.

The first ox team arrived at Portland from across the Plains on the 1st of August. The party left St. Joseph's, Mo., April 20th. They report the grass good on the whole route.

The Pacific Railroad Exploring party, under the command of Captain McClellan, U. S. A., which left Vancouver, a short time since, were at the base of Mount St. Helen's, when last heard from.

A correspondent of the Oregonian, writing from Utilla, July 26th, says the immigration is coming in daily and in good spirits. They had had good health, and their stock was in fine order.

The bulk of emigration was reported three days back in good health.

The Pacific Railroad Surveying party passed here yesterday, full of animation. They will leave Walla Walla on the 20th of July.

### Sandwich Islands.

The following is an extract of a letter dated July 2nd, 1853:

"The Small Pox is raging among the natives, and from thirty to forty are dying daily."

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth sailed a week ago for Lahaina, to give her men liberty there.

Yesterday, the United States Sloop St. Lawrence, Commodore Delaney, arrived in the harbor from Tahiti, and on learning the state of affairs, left immediately in pursuit of the Braser [illegible]

[illegible] picture that something is in the wind, and [illegible] ship of war would not [illegible] every [illegible] and again, [illegible] Sandwich, [illegible]

It is reported that [illegible] French men of war are on the coast, probably destined for these islands. We are informed credibly that should there be any arrival of a French character, with warlike demonstrations, the stars and stripes would be immediately run up.

The California markets were dull, but prices were firm for many articles. Speculation had, however, entirely ceased.

Hawaii Flour is quoted at $30; Gallego $22. Coffee was firm; Pork quiet; Beef heavy; Butter and Lard declining; Cheese dull and lower; Rice firm, with some speculative demand; Lumber drooping.

The money market was active.

The accounts from the mining regions were favorable.

THE FEVER IN VICKSBURG.—The last Vicksburg *Whig* presents a most gloomy picture of the ravages of the fever in that town. It says:

The fever has been, within the last week not only an epidemic, but is becoming (if it has not already become so,) a pestilence of a most fearful character. It is now more general and fatal, than it was in 1841. It extends its victims without distinction. The old and the young—the rich and the poor—men in the fullness of his strength, and women in the pride of youth, beauty and loveliness, are alike its victims. It spares no age, sex, or condition; and even the aspirous, who have heretofore escaped. There is scarcely a tenanted house in the city not afflicted by the hand of death or some sore sickness. The mortality for the last few days has been fearful for the size of our present population, and the number of patients more numerous, and varieties of disease much larger than ever known before. When it first made its appearance in our city, it was supposed that it could not, as the term was class, become epidemic; and, after it made its appearance more generally, it was for several weeks mild in its character, and yielded readily to skillful treatment. But a change has taken place within some days past. What is attributable this change to—the bad weather—a more virulent disease, or a more impure atmosphere, we cannot tell.

Among the deaths announced by the *Whig* we perceive that of Capt. HOLTON, the Democratic candidate to represent Vicksburg in the Legislature.

JENNY LIND.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin understands that Madam Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has presented her husband with a son and heir. The event took place on the 8th of August in the city of Dresden where Madam Goldschmidt now resides. The intelligence came direct from the lady herself, in a letter to a correspondent in Philadelphia.

At Syracuse, on the 7th instant, a man named Patrick Gallagher, attempted to jump on a dirt car while the train was in full motion, but slipped, and the wheels passed over his left arm and leg. They were amputated, but he expired recover. As unknown man was killed the night before, by the Oswego train, as he was walking on the track. The locomotive buried him into a ditch beside the road, covering his head from his body.

## THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* arrived at New York on the night of the 8th inst., after a passage of 12½ days from Liverpool, whence she sailed August 26th. She brought one hundred and fifty passengers. The news is interesting without being particularly important.

ENGLAND.—On Sunday, at Osborne, Mr. Ingersoll delivered to the Queen his letter of recall, and Mr. Buchanan was presented by the Earl of Clarendon.

Thirty-five and twenty railway laborers had been embarked at Southampton for Sydney, under contract to work for two years at the Sydney railroad, at five shillings sterling per day. They were accompanied by their families.

The ship Emigrant, from Port Philip, arrived at Plymouth Aug. 26th, with £7,000 of gold.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles J. Napier continues to seriously ill that his recovery is despaired of.

Archdeacon McCarron, parish priest of Waterside, Derry, died on Sunday last, while officiating at the altar.

The receipts at the Dublin Exhibition are now close up to the paying point. 9000 to 9000 visitors is about the daily average.

The London Morning Chronicle ridicules Lord Stirling's claims of the Pretender, as the Times had before done. The Times has also an article on our Minister to Spain, Mr. Soule, who has reached Paris, as follows:

(*From the London Times, August 26.*)

MR. SOULE and the *Estandard Espana*.

There is an impressive from some few expressions in Mr. Pierce's inaugural address, which have been repeated by his present colleagues, that the democratic party now in power are disposed to modify considerably the principle of non-intervention, which has hitherto been the basis of the foreign policy of the Union; and certainly nothing has tended to confirm this opinion more than the extraordinary choice of Mr. Soule to be the American envoy to Madrid. This gentleman, who does not descend from the Anglo-American race, and even acquired the English language comparatively late in life, is believed to be one of the great promoters of the disturbances and invasion intended to separate Cuba from Spain. To select him for the mission to the court of Madrid was about as wise as it would be to appoint Lord Dudley Stuart to the British legation at St. Petersburg; and the Cubans liberators took care that the full force of this affront should be well understood before Mr. Soule sailed from New York. On the night before the departure the Democratic party assembled to the number of five thousand persons in that city, and marched in procession through Broadway, carrying banners and transparencies inscribed with devices of the Lone Star.

* * * * * * *

We are really curious to learn whether Mr. Soule will present his credentials to the Queen of Spain in the same language in which he took leave of the Cuban liberators and the citizens of New York; for, if this is to be the tone of the accredited envoy of the United States, instead of being regarded as the minister of a friendly nation, they will be shunned and dreaded as incendiaries and aggressors. Indeed we are surprised that, after what was previously known of Mr. Soule and his fellow-citizens, the court of Spain should submit to receive declared enemy in the garb of a foreign minister, and if the cabinet of Madrid was not such to the very dregs of political life, such an outrage would be committed. This mass of shingle is aggravated by the disposition of the people of the United States to applaud and reward acts of violence or intimidation committed by American agents abroad; and if the American government is to adopt the extravagant views of Lafitte Fatrol of Bologna, an energetic leader of the liberal movement: Dr. Bunn, accountant of the Roman Stamp Office, his sister; Castellati, son of the well known jeweller on the Corso, Rodee; Cantini, son of Major C. of the Pala Civica Gendarmerie together with others of less note, to in all, including some estimates from Genoa. The charge against these unfortunates is that they intended to take advantage of the 15th, when the French troops were celebrating the fete of Louis Napoleon to attempt a *coup* like that which resulted in the death of Milano.

### THE MARKETS.

Cotton remains very quiet. The sales are small, and although it is impossible to quote a decline in prices, the tone of the operations tells against the seller, whilst enlargement in the corn market causes wanted, and leads the operators to anticipate a decline. Consumers generally being "full" of "low" cotton, which is more abundant, are content to be idle, and in Manchester there has been very little business during this week, and prices of both goods and yarns are lower than at the period of which I last wrote. Sales are Thursday, Sept. 2nd, 7000 bales, of which 600 are American. Stock last week, 514,000 bags, of which 463,170 were American, 30,000 bags being on speculation, and 4,000 for export.

The London Money Market.

Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1853.

Consols commenced the week with firmness, but subsequently yielded to the influence of a speculation sale, has not shown much animation, closing the 10th at 96 ⅞ money, and account, and 97 for the 5th of Oct. Exchequer Bills have ruled steadily, and gradually improved, closing at 63 to 65 pm.

Dr. Bell, Son & Co., report during the week a fair business has been done in American securities, both in State stocks and Railway bonds, but prices were little altered. Illinois Central shares have fallen a trifle at noonly.

U. S. 6 per cent Bonds, 1868, at 110¼ to 111¼; Penna Five 95 to 96; do Bonds, 1866 at 99; Penna Six 6 per cent, 1888, 99½ to 99¾; Ohio 6 per cent 105 to 106; Illinois Bonds, 1853, 98½ to 99.

The Railroad Speculation.

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### The Railroad Speculation.

A New York letter in the *Freeman*, written doubtless by a well informed authority, states that the failure of Messrs. ROSS & SLIDELL to negotiate the bonds of the Jackson Railroad Company, has arisen out of the uncertain political and financial condition of European affairs, and that nearly all other Railroad Companies have shared the same fate. The writer says:

Six months ago these bonds could have been sold without difficulty at good rates; and if continuously effort should become stable, and the political condition of Europe assume the aspect of a state of English capitalists, there is no doubt but that they will be readily negotiated, notwithstanding the immense amount of securities in this country to obstruct it. The popular impression is viewed with great favor by the capitalists of Europe, and the Jackson Road, which they have examined it, as one of the greatest literal interests of commerce in this country, and as forming an essential link in the perfect line of interior communication between New York and the fleeth west and far Pacific regions—The Company's agents found no obstacle start in the shape of prejudice against the Jackson Road on the part of the capitalists of Europe. The objections were purely pecuniary and temporary, connected with the state of affairs in Europe and the East.

We are glad to learn that the mission was in some respect successful. Whenever one hundred miles of the road shall have been completed, and put in operation, the means for completing it to Aberdeen, on its way to Nashville, have been secured, and the Company will be enabled to extend the road one hundred miles, upon which the funds for its extension to Nashville will be forthcoming. The amount then conditionally pledged is said to be about three millions of dollars.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### Arrival of the Franklin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The New York and Havre steam packet Franklin arrived at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, the 30th August, three days later than the accounts brought by the Asia.

Her news consists of the cotton market at Liverpool as remaining quiet, with prices rather in favor of the buyer, but without any material change in the rate, there was no quotable change. The sales of the three days embraced 16,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 2000 bales.

Breadstuffs had further advanced on Saturday and Monday, and the Wednesday's Corn Circular of Mark Lane, and 31s 6d ⅌ bbl for Baltimore brands, but on Tuesday 30th, the market was dull, with prices in favor of buyers, sales being made in some instances about 2d lower. Corn had been in good demand, and prices had further advanced 2d ⅌ quarter. Yellow Western sold at 36s 6d, but was dull at the close. Pork and beef were in moderate request at previous rates. Hams were active and quite firm.

TRADE.—Trade at Manchester had slightly declined since the departure of the Asia.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

EASTERN QUESTION—RUSSIA REVILED—SULTAN'S ACCEPTANCE.—The latest advices from constantinople, state that the Sultan has accepted the note of Vienna, and has consented to send a special envoy to St. Petersburg simultaneously with the evacuation of the Principalities, which is expected. This evacuation is expected to take place in September, when the French and English fleets would with advantage be ordered to Sebastopol.

FRANCE—The French Government has officially denied that the grain harvest is deficient.

STRAITS MOVEMENT.—The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, and the Collins steamer Arctic on the 26th August.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market at London was easier. Consols were firm, closing at 96⅞.

(Evening paper.

We find the following in the *North Louisiana*, published at Bastrop, Morehouse parish:

RAILWAY NEWS DEPRECIATION.—Last week, just as we were going to press, we were informed that there were a band of runaway negroes, armed with guns preying about in the place hitherto known as Bellevue, in this parish, and that they had entered several houses during the absence of the residents, and robbed them of various articles, such as clothing and provisions. We placed but little credit in the report at the time, treating it as an idle rumor. But since then, we have seen and conversed with persons who live in the neighborhood where the depredations were committed. The depredators, in another, took to the woods of Bayou Bartholomew, where they lurked in darkness, while the family or two of the place, and the daughters, were [illegible] by the negroes, and robbed of their clothing, [illegible] of Bayou Bartholomew, between Bastrop and Monroe, were the chief of prisoners, at the expense of the place of their captivity. In truth, when all shall have been known, it will be found that it would be almost to be wished that the Africa would venture to leave the negro of the United States. But she will not attempt it, well knowing that the American government is ready to defend the right, as it requires to be defended. However, we regret to of good society, the immoralizing effect of Lynch Law, and of a desire to remove all hesitation on the part of the Government of General France to stretch out a friendly hand to those persons who suffer in Europe from the pretensions and note of Austrian despotism."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The following despatches caused considerable excitement in London, they being interpreted to indicate that the Russians had evacuated the Pruth, which, however, does not appear to be the case:

BUCHAREST, August 19.

"Gen. Osten-Sacken, the commander of the third corps of the Russian army, has crossed the Pruth with his forces. Gen. Luders, who commands the fifty corps, is still at Jassali."

GALATZ, August 19.

"A Russian commission has arrived at the Sulina branch, to investigate the condition of the river, and to advise as to the means of making it navigable."

A report prevailed at Constantinople on the 11th, that a collision had taken place between Omer Pacha and the Russians on the Danube. Had there been any truth in this report, it would have reached us in more authentic shape ere now.

Correspondence from Paris states that the French Government had received despatches from Vienna, which are surmised to contain the ultimatum of the Porte, but only on the indispensable condition that the Russian evacuation shall be executed before the Sultan will send an ambassador to the Czar. To meet this possibility, the Vienna Conference had prepared a middle course, between the joint acceptance of the Czar and the Sultan. The proposition had been communicated from Vienna to Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and some three short months only elapse before a reply could be received.

HAH Pacha is mentioned as the intended envoy to St. Petersburg.

Vienna Correspondence to the general tone of correspondence indicates that England is losing, from day to day, her credit, influence, and popularity in the East, which, perhaps, it had been the same proportion, from the first outbreak of the late taken during the whole of these troubles.

THE LATEST.—Intelligence from Constantinople, 19th inst, had reached Vienna. The Porte had accepted the collective note, with a few slight alterations, in a partial manner. Official Half Moon Pacha is to stop with particulars thereof.

Advices in London of the same date from Constantinople say: The Turks are anxious for a peaceful settlement through the aid of the four Powers, but they require some alteration in the note that has been sent from Vienna. A Turkish courier is to proceed to that place on the 20th, with the note modified according to the wishes.

We have some further accounts of the reported mutiny in Servia, but the same are not given clearly. Prince Alexander Karageorge-vitch had left his capital, taking with him the archives of his State, and had retired to Kragujevatch, a town in the mountains. He had meanwhile, called out all the municipal militia, consisting in 40,000, and had published a manifesto, characterized as false, yet probably designed to repel any invasion, which, or Austrian or Turkish.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 20th inst, state that the Minister of Public Works was actively occupied with the railway question. Great hopes are entertained that the discussion connected with the 27 concessions, referred to the Royal Council.

The Spanish Government, dated Manila, 13th June, containing an account of the operations of Gen. Morlaes Oscario, in the east of Luzon. Rebellion in the province of Tarlac is stifled, and 300 rebel prisoners. The Spaniards liberated 30 Christians reduced to slavery, and captured a quantity of fire arms and two small pieces of artillery. The Batilla, under the order of Col. Oscario, remained out six days. The steamers could render no service along a coast locally unknown, and blind with shoals. It was with the boats alone that the Colonel obtained the above results.

ITALY.—The Minister of War announces that the capture of "the brethren of the Christian schools and Holy family" from military service is revoked, and they are again liable to serve.

The Marquis Andre Tagliarrone, first Secretary of Legation at Brussels, is named Chargé d'Affaire and Consul General at Washington.

The Piedmontese Gazette contains a letter from Sardinia dated on the magnificence of the ball given to the reigning Queen of Piedmont by the officers of the frigate Cumberland. "The Italian and American colors were every where united," and, says the colonel, "the Italian flag held the place of honor. The cordiality of the Americans on the occasion equalled their magnificence. Dancing commenced at eight o'clock in the evening, and continued until half past four next morning. Among the Americans was the brave commander of the corvette St. Louis, which had just arrived in the Gulf."

It has just been already announced by telegraph, from Rome, that some agents of Mazzini's were arrested there during the night of August 14. Certain compromising papers were the advocate Patroni of Bologna, an energetic leader of the liberal movement; Dr. Bunn, accountant of the Roman Stamp Office, his sister; Castellati, son of the well known jeweller on the Corso, Rodee; Cantini, son of Major C. of the Pala Civica Gendarmerie together with others of less note, to in all, including some estimates from Genoa. The charge against these unfortunates is that they intended to take advantage of the 15th, when the French troops were celebrating the fete of Louis Napoleon to attempt a *coup* like that which resulted in the death of Milano.

THE MARKETS.

Cotton remains very quiet. The sales are small, and although it is impossible to quote a decline in prices, the tone of the operations tells against the seller, whilst enlargement in the corn market causes wanted, and leads the operators to anticipate a decline. Consumers generally being "full" of "low" cotton, which is more abundant, are content to be idle, and in Manchester there has been very little business during this week, and prices of both goods and yarns are lower than at the period of which I last wrote. Sales are Thursday, Sept. 2nd, 7000 bales, of which 600 are American. Stock last week, 514,000 bags, of which 463,170 were American, 30,000 bags being on speculation, and 4,000 for export.

The London Money Market.

Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1853.

Consols commenced the week with firmness, but subsequently yielded to the influence of a speculation sale, has not shown much animation, closing the 10th at 96 ⅞ money, and account, and 97 for the 5th of Oct. Exchequer Bills have ruled steadily, and gradually improved, closing at 63 to 65 pm.

Dr. Bell, Son & Co., report during the week a fair business has been done in American securities, both in State stocks and Railway bonds, but prices were little altered. Illinois Central shares have fallen a trifle at noonly.

U. S. 6 per cent Bonds, 1868, at 110¼ to 111¼; Penna Five 95 to 96; do Bonds, 1866 at 99; Penna Six 6 per cent, 1888, 99½ to 99¾; Ohio 6 per cent 105 to 106; Illinois Bonds, 1853, 98½ to 99.

### The Railroad Speculation.

A New York letter in the *Freeman*, written doubtless by a well informed authority, states that the failure of Messrs. ROSS & SLIDELL to negotiate the bonds of the Jackson Railroad Company, has arisen out of the uncertain political and financial condition of European affairs, and that nearly all other Railroad Companies have shared the same fate. The writer says:

Six months ago these bonds could have been sold without difficulty at good rates; and if continuously effort should become stable, and the political condition of Europe assume the aspect of a state of English capitalists, there is no doubt but that they will be readily negotiated, notwithstanding the immense amount of securities in this country to obstruct it. The popular impression is viewed with great favor by the capitalists of Europe, and the Jackson Road, which they have examined it, as one of the greatest literal interests of commerce in this country, and as forming an essential link in the perfect line of interior communication between New York and the fleeth west and far Pacific regions—The Company's agents found no obstacle start in the shape of prejudice against the Jackson Road on the part of the capitalists of Europe. The objections were purely pecuniary and temporary, connected with the state of affairs in Europe and the East.

We are glad to learn that the mission was in some respect successful. Whenever one hundred miles of the road shall have been completed, and put in operation, the means for completing it to Aberdeen, on its way to Nashville, have been secured, and the Company will be enabled to extend the road one hundred miles, upon which the funds for its extension to Nashville will be forthcoming. The amount then conditionally pledged is said to be about three millions of dollars.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### Arrival of the Franklin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The New York and Havre steam packet Franklin arrived at Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock, on Sunday, the 30th August, three days later than the accounts brought by the Asia.

Her news consists of the cotton market at Liverpool as remaining quiet, with prices rather in favor of the buyer, but without any material change in the rate, there was no quotable change. The sales of the three days embraced 16,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 2000 bales.

Breadstuffs had further advanced on Saturday and Monday, and the Wednesday's Corn Circular of Mark Lane, and 31s 6d ⅌ bbl for Baltimore brands, but on Tuesday 30th, the market was dull, with prices in favor of buyers, sales being made in some instances about 2d lower. Corn had been in good demand, and prices had further advanced 2d ⅌ quarter. Yellow Western sold at 36s 6d, but was dull at the close. Pork and beef were in moderate request at previous rates. Hams were active and quite firm.

TRADE.—Trade at Manchester had slightly declined since the departure of the Asia.

### Government News.

EASTERN QUESTION—RUSSIA REVILED—SULTAN'S ACCEPTANCE.—The latest advices from constantinople, state that the Sultan has accepted the note of Vienna, and has consented to send a special envoy to St. Petersburg simultaneously with the evacuation of the Principalities, which is expected. This evacuation is expected to take place in September, when the French and English fleets would with advantage be ordered to Sebastopol.

FRANCE—The French Government has officially denied that the grain harvest is deficient.

STRAITS MOVEMENT.—The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, and the Collins steamer Arctic on the 26th August.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market at London was easier. Consols were firm, closing at 96⅞.

(Evening paper.

We find the following in the *North Louisiana*, published at Bastrop, Morehouse parish:

RAILWAY NEWS DEPRECIATION.—Last week, just as we were going to press, we were informed that there were a band of runaway negroes, armed with guns preying about in the place hitherto known as Bellevue, in this parish, and that they had entered several houses during the absence of the residents, and robbed them of various articles, such as clothing and provisions. We placed but little credit in the report at the time, treating it as an idle rumor. But since then, we have seen and conversed with persons who live in the neighborhood where the depredations were committed. The depredators, in another, took to the woods of Bayou Bartholomew, where they lurked in darkness, while the family or two of the place, and the daughters, were [illegible] by the negroes, and robbed of their clothing, [illegible] of Bayou Bartholomew, between Bastrop and Monroe, were the chief of prisoners, at the expense of the place of their captivity. In truth, when all shall have been known, it will be found that it would be almost to be wished that the Africa would venture to leave the negro of the United States. But she will not attempt it, well knowing that the American government is ready to defend the right, as it requires to be defended. However, we regret to of good society, the immoralizing effect of Lynch Law, and of a desire to remove all hesitation on the part of the Government of General France to stretch out a friendly hand to those persons who suffer in Europe from the pretensions and note of Austrian Despotism."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The following despatches caused considerable excitement in London, they being interpreted to indicate that the Russians had evacuated the Pruth, which, however, does not appear to be the case:

BUCHAREST, August 19.

"Gen. Osten-Sacken, the commander of the third corps of the Russian army, has crossed the Pruth with his forces. Gen. Luders, who commands the fifty corps, is still at Jassali."

GALATZ, August 19.

"A Russian commission has arrived at the Sulina branch, to investigate the condition of the river, and to advise as to the means of making it navigable."

A report prevailed at Constantinople on the 11th, that a collision had taken place between Omer Pacha and the Russians on the Danube. Had there been any truth in this report, it would have reached us in more authentic shape ere now.

Correspondence from Paris states that the French Government had received despatches from Vienna, which are surmised to contain the ultimatum of the Porte, but only on the indispensable condition that the Russian evacuation shall be executed before the Sultan will send an ambassador to the Czar. To meet this possibility, the Vienna Conference had prepared a middle course, between the joint acceptance of the Czar and the Sultan. The proposition had been communicated from Vienna to Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and some three short months only elapse before a reply could be received.

HAH Pacha is mentioned as the intended envoy to St. Petersburg.

Vienna Correspondence to the general tone of correspondence indicates that England is losing, from day to day, her credit, influence, and popularity in the East, which, perhaps, it had been the same proportion, from the first outbreak of the late taken during the whole of these troubles.

THE LATEST.—Intelligence from Constantinople, 19th inst, had reached Vienna. The Porte had accepted the collective note, with a few slight alterations, in a partial manner. Official Half Moon Pacha is to stop with particulars thereof.

Advices in London of the same date from Constantinople say: The Turks are anxious for a peaceful settlement through the aid of the four Powers, but they require some alteration in the note that has been sent from Vienna. A Turkish courier is to proceed to that place on the 20th, with the note modified according to the wishes.

We have some further accounts of the reported mutiny in Servia, but the same are not given clearly. Prince Alexander Karageorge-vitch had