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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1853.

Vol. XXVI. Whole No. 7197.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, July 2, 1853.

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

[COMMUNICATED]

EDITORS OF THE BEE —

How can you have the conscience to publish editorials so full of *error* as that which appears in your paper of this morning, under the heading of "*No more Yellow Fever.*" If I am not mistaken, one of your editors, Mr. Harby, is, or has been a physician. Let him go up to the City. Hop tal to-day and walk through the wards. If he *sees no Yellow Fever*, you may continue to maintain what you have said; if he does, you are in duty bound to correct a *error* as soon as when you discover it. As for our city having been clear of Yellow Fever "for six years," Mr. Harby will examine the annual reports of the city mortality for that period, he will find it is too in an *egregious error*. Now, in the name of common sense, what benefit can you expect from either suppressing or perverting the truth respecting any matter whatever? I hope you will either correct the errors you have fallen into respecting Yellow Fever in New Orleans, or say nothing more on a subject of which you appear to be entirely ignorant.

Very respectfully,
A. PHYSICIAN.

New Orleans, June 30th, 1853.

The above precious communication was marked "Private"—the writer probably conceiving himself privileged to fling his impertinence at us, provided it did not appear in our columns. We are not much given to notice anonymous articles, and still less anonymous attacks. We will however, in this instance, depart from our usual rule, and, allowing "A Physician" the entire benefit of unrestricted publicity, will proceed to strip him of his pretensions and exhibit his ignorance.

If "A Physician" had read our article with the slightest attention, he would have spared himself the ungracious labor of connecting nonsense, and saved us the trouble of constructing a *reductio ad stupidity*. He tells us in substance, that we should visit the Charity Hospital, and that there we shall certainly behold Yellow Fever. Who doubts it? Who ever denied it? Did not the *Bee* expressly state that sporadic cases of Yellow Fever presented themselves every year? Did we even intimate that none had occurred during the present summer? Can "A Physician" comprehend the purport of plain English? If he can, which seems doubtful after the exhibition he has made of himself, we would recommend him to peruse the article which has provoked his discourteous and absurd reply. He will then perceive, that while not question ing the periodical existence of cases of acclimation or of the will, Yellow Fever, in our city, we distinctly and emphatically maintained that since the year 1847, Yellow Fever, as an EPIDEMIC had ceased to afflict us. Here is the point raised by us, and we challenge not only "A Physician," but the entire Faculty to improve, our controvert our statements.

Who is "A Physician" to understand that we have no occasion to visit the Charity Hospital in order to satisfy ourselves that occasional cases of Yellow Fever may be observed every summer in New Orleans. The weekly reports of that institution are regularly published, and are as accessible to us as to the writer himself. Neither do we overlook the annual reports of the city mortality, for they prove in the clearest and most convincing manner the absolute truth of our assertion. The fact is, that "A Physician," to use a vulgar saying, "goes off half cocked." He probably belongs to the class of Sanitary philosophers, gloomy soothsayers—birds of ill omen—medical Jeremiahs—who are ever crying woe to our devoted city. He has made up his mind that Yellow Fever must continue to desolate New Orleans, and in this fixed and inalterable belief, wraxes excessively indignant at the bare idea that a newspaper article should venture to claim the apprehensions of the community, and should overthrow his cherished opinions, by announcing and denouncing the fact, that for six successive summers we have been free from an epidemic visitation. This interference of the press with the prerogatives of the profession is doubtless intolerable. No wonder "A Physician" is stirred up to such raging wrathful the outrage. No wonder he throws down the article, after reading it a dozen times, and flying to pen and paper, administers such a rebuke to the impertinent his consort, fondly imagine to be an unwarrantable castigation to the daring wight who has ventured to tell the people of New Orleans that hereafter they need little danger of dying of Yellow Fever, or of their doctors' prescriptions.

When a correspondent who carefully shrouds his name under an anonymous designation, ventures seriously to accuse an editor of "perverting or suppressing truth," and of gross ignorance, he must certainly expect either to make a civil but change, or to be treated as both a knave and a simpleton. We have no warrant for extending to "A Physician" the slightest courtesy. He has levelled his lies at us from behind a cowardly battery. He has stabbed at us in the dark. If this can reveals and shatters his paltry dagger, he has turned upon himself, he will have to deplore his unworthy and impotent assault. The charge of "perverting and suppressing truth," and of gross ignorance, is an impute grave indeed from "A Physician," when his communication affords internal evidence that he has either deliberately distorted the meaning of our article, or lacks brains enough to understand it. Either he has wilfully overlooked our position, or he is morally incapable of following a logical sequence. He cannot discriminate between sporadic and epidemic disease, the fault is none of ours. If, with a clear comprehension of the difference, he prefers to impugning to us opinions and conclusions utterly foreign from those expressed, he exhibits an unpardonable moral obliquity. He has impale himself upon either horn of the dilemma. Both are sharp enough for the purpose.

As "A Physician" volunteers us some advice, we cannot do less than return the compliment. We counsel the writer in the first place, to use his faculties, that they may improve his vision. At present it is both imperfect and distorted, for he sees not only fails to see things immediately beneath his nose, but actually fancies that he sees things which have no visible existence. Next, we beseech him to cultivate the virtue of attention. By sedulous care he may yet be enabled to gather from different readings the clear signification even of so recondite and mysterious a thing as a brief newspaper essay. Lastly, we sincerely advise him to study CHARITABLENESS, for his communication abundantly demonstrates a woful deficiency in the graces and cool breeding that should invariably distinguish a member of his high and honorable profession.

WHIGS

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The Whigs of the fifth Representative District, are hereby notified that on SATURDAY, July 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., they will meet at the Corner of Carondelet and Julia streets, for the purpose of forming a Club to nominate Delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention. The meeting will be held at the corner of Carondelet and Julia streets.

Citizens of other districts, opposed to Locofocoism, are invited to attend.

Carondelet Packed — The Memphis *Enquirer* says, a great deal of cotton, falsely packed, has been shipped from our port during the past season. We have just heard of one lot which was purchased in this market last January and shipped to New Orleans, the total weight of forty two bales of cotton—three bales of which proved to be wet or packed. Two of the bales were detected at New Orleans previous to the sale of the lot in that market, but one was not discovered to be damaged until after it had been sold, among the rest, at 9¾ cents. This bale was very heavy, weighing about 604 pounds, and sold for about sixty six dollars. The false packing, however, was discovered after the sale, and the bale has just been returned by the purchaser to the commission merchant in this city. It is thoroughly water jacked as to be almost entirely worthless, and was sold at auction for $19, leaving a net loss to the first purchaser in this city. This loss he has paid to the commission merchant, and he must now look to the planter for justice.

We regret to say that this is only one of the many cases of this sort; and we trust it will be the last. It is very disreputable to pack cotton in this way. It injures the standing of the market which it is originally sold; it is a stigma upon the planter, and puts all parties to great inconvenience and expense.

By the way, is there not an ordinance of the city authorizing the confiscation of all cotton falsely packed, for the benefit of the poor? If there is, why is not the law executed?

The N. Y. *Herald* notices that something is in the wind. George Saunders, Mr. Corry and Beverly Tucker have gone to Canada, accompanied by the legal counsel of George Law. What does this mean? Is there to be war? Are there any *muskets* to be sold here, or has Young America gone to Canada to raise the lion to better down *The Union?*

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier* says of Edward Burke's attack on the Administration, that Mr. Burke's object is merely to create a party schism in New Hampshire, as the fulcrum for a general opposition to the administration, founded on the idea, that national men having been neglected, the President himself has deserted the Baltimore platform and is preparing to march off to Buffalo with Mr. Dix, or to Memphis with Jefferson Davis. He will certainly fail, but the sensation which his movement has produced, affords evidence that any real departure of the Executive from the policy sketched by himself, would be the signal for organizing a party under the auspices of able and disinterested leaders, which would make itself felt at Congress and throughout the country.

OUR CLIMATE.

Our city has rarely been more completely deserted than at present. Since the beginning of June a regular and uninterrupted *stampede* has been in progress. Every steamer has carried away a living freight, and the process of temporary depopulation has continued so rapidly, that now at the beginning of July, it is very questionable whether New Orleans contains one-half the number of those who reside amongst us during the Winter. This mania for absenteism takes vast numbers to the North, in the fallacious expectation of finding cooler regions and purer and more refreshing breezes. What a delusion! Let those who have tried the delights of a Nothern Summer, and have since resolved to abide the Solstice and the dog days in the Crescent City, come into Court, mount the witness stand, and give us their impartial evidence on the question at issue. If they are unprejudiced, they will not scruple to admit, that New Orleans is far cooler and more agreeable than New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore. We have been publishing paragraphs from the Northern press for the past week or two complaining of the *perpetual heat* which the denizens of that clime are compelled to endure. Has the thermometer in New Orleans yet reached 96°? We know that it has hardly risen above 90°, but in the boasted North, the people have been sweltering under an atmosphere laden with the stifling blasts of Senegal or Ethiopia. With us, the moderate heat has been rendered grateful by the periodical recurrence, morning and evening, of the most delicious breezes—whereas in the North, the panting and perspiring wayfarer cannot snuff a single breath of air, to cool his fevered brow, and calm his boiling blood. Unhappy mortals are they, who labor under the pleasing hallucination, that in travelling about New England and the Middle States, they are escaping from the fever of the tropical temperature of New Orleans! Rather do they rush blindly and ignorantly from general warmth to torrid and insupportable heat.

If people must observe fashion so far as to run away from our city in summer, let them visit the numerous watering places that skirt Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. With little trouble and at small expense, they can there enjoy a magnificent climate, where they are perpetually fanned by healthful and invigorating breezes, and can regale themselves on spectacular luxuries in profusion. For those who belong to the Cant-get-away Club, they have the comfort of reflecting, that if their fate binds them to New Orleans, they are ten times better off than the mistaken runaways who sacrifice comfort and coolness, in the vain hope of finding both by travelling twelve or fifteen hundred miles. We "cotton" to the Lake shores—we unhesitatingly acknowledge that they are preferable even to New Orleans—but with this fragrant and balmy southern wind pouring in at our window, even during the fierceness of meridional heat, we would not exclaim New Orleans in summer for Broadway, State street, Chestnut street, or any of the over crowded thoroughfares of the North.

LOUISIANA ITEMS

The St Landry Whig states that the weather has been intensely hot, and adds:

We have had partial showers of rain for several days, and have present prospects of a few more.

The crops are still backward, but seem to be improving and maturing as rapidly as could be desired.

From all we can learn, we are fearful the early corn crop will not be quite a moderate yield. The planters are generally of opinion, that it will be so good this year, as it was last. Indeed, it is thought there will be enough of the article made.

On Thursday last, says the *Opelousas Courier*, John Wheeler, an estimable young man, employed by F. Arbour, Esq., was shot by a man named Thomas Prendergast, and instantly killed. Prendergast is in jail awaiting trial, Justice Stands having refused to admit him to bail.

Under the head of accidents, the same paper mentions the following:

A lad, aged about ten years, a son of our fellow citizen Treville Babin, of Brule Landing, was drowned on the Bayou on Monday morning, and from the wounds received, is not expected to live.

Another.—On Sunday evening colored a boy aged about ten years, son of a cigar maker in Baton Rouge, fell into the river from the Ferry landing, and was drowned. The body was recovered at noon on Monday.

Worst Accident.—On last Friday morning, the wind blowing from the north rendered the Ferry boat, with her one wheel unmanageable. She was driven against a raft near Mr. Arbour's saw mill, where a very indulged and interesting little daughter of W. W. Knickelbo, long jumped off, making a narrow escape. She was no sooner on the raft than the Misses two younger daughters of Mr. K., whom the negro man, Henry, stopped them to his presence of mind in using his utmost strength of the boat as well as the life of the two children—the engineer having, as we learn, sought safety on the raft.

SUGAR HOUSE BURNT.—The sugar house of Rayland Hebert, Esq., of this parish, was completely consumed by fire on Sunday. The fire occurred about 12 o'clock at night, and no one knows how it originated. It is believed, however, it was the work of an incendiary. We believe there was no insurance.

The Donaldsonville *Vigilant* states that a young lady was taken suddenly ill, while on board the steamer *Tweed*, from that town on its way to Cincinnati, and died in a few hours. Her name we have not ascertained. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of "death from congestion of the brain."

A rascally theft by means of chloroform was committed in the parish of Ascension a few days ago. A robber entered the apartment of Mr. Saint Amand, while he was sleeping, and applied the anæsthetic agent to his nose, thus plunging him into complete lethargy. The keys were then taken from his pocket, his armoir opened, and a number of valuables abstracted together with $150 in money. The robber has not yet been discovered.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA

The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on the evening of the 24th ult. The following embraces the latest news received by telegraph, prior to the sailing of the *Niagara* from Liverpool.

An article in the London Times, of the 11th inst., on the Russian and Turkish troubles, says:

There is nothing at present to testify that the English and French fleets will proceed beyond the Bosphorus of Tenedos or Besika Bay. Although, in the event of the outbreak of hostilities, the Ambassadors would find themselves in a position to command the services of the Admirals. But until the peace be actually broken, the Straits are closed by the Convention of 1841, against the naval forces of all the Powers, and it is of vital importance to the maintenance of peace, that no signal of hostilities should be given by a departure from the terms of that agreement. Supposing that the Russian Government adheres to the course which it has indicated in its latest communication with the other powers, it would seem that some time must still elapse before any decisive event can occur. It would not be before the 10th that orders to commence hostilities could be given, but, in the meantime, the Russian Government will have received from all the principal States of Europe the strongest remonstrances against the conduct it has thought fit to pursue.

The Times is wholly at a loss to conceive what reply the Russian Cabinet is prepared to give to the remonstrances of Prussia, as Greville and Austria. As regards the French politics, should the Russians even suffer them, it is greatly to be desired that the Turks should remain on the defensive on the right bank of the Danube.

RUSSIA.—Two divisions of the fourth corps of the army are a certain distance from Pruth. The Third corps has scarcely quitted the Polish frontier. At St. Petersburg, June 4, there was sufficient uneasiness to cause a general dullness in the markets. No actual alarm seems to have prevailed and but little was known of the general courses of affairs. The tendency of exchange was still in favor of England. Quotations 36 7-8 a 36 1-8th.

ODESSA, May, 30.

There is not much further alteration in prices, but freights are enormously high, and if the Eastern complications should continue, the prosperity of the port would be seriously damaged.

Machikoff had not gone to St. Petersburg, as was reported, but remained at the naval depot of Sebastopol with the Russian fleet.

TURKEY.—A despatch from Constantinople of the 31st May, received at Trieste, contradicts in a positive manner the rumors of the Austrian mediation having been refused.

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday.—The article on the Prospects of the Sanitary Question, in the Moniteur, caused quite a panic in the Bourse to-day. The Threes closed at 74, 60, and the Fours and Haiers at 90, 20. Railway shares also declined.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF COUP DE SOLEIL.—A medical correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on the subject of *coup de soleil*, a disease which has caused so many sudden deaths since the hot weather set in, thus describes the symptoms and the proper remedies to be applied:

"The symptoms of its approach differ some what. In some cases its attack is very sudden, with slight indications, if any, of its approach; though, as a general thing, vertigo or dizziness, ringing in the ears, dimness of sight, pain and heaviness in the head, are the precursors of *coup de soleil* and of apoplexy. Persons experiencing these symptoms, or their approach, should immediately quit work, and rest home, and by making, as soon as they can, free use of cold applications to the head, will, in all probability, recover.

"Place the patient in a cool and airy situation, with his head and shoulders elevated, and while some one is removing his cravat, substituting his shirt collar, and unbuttoning or loosing whatever else may be tight about his person, dash suddenly cold water on his head. This may be done with a syringe, or any another vessel, held at some little distance above the head, pouring out upon it a large and steady stream. Mustard plasters may also be used over the upper part of the Executive from the policy sketched by himself, would be the signal for organizing a party under the auspices of able and disinterested leaders, which would make itself felt at Congress and throughout the country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The hot weather in New York has been followed by very fatal consequences. The Times says that since Tuesday morning, no less than sixteen persons have lost their lives by apoplexy, occasioned by the heat. The four corners were occupied during the whole of the 23d ult., in holding inquisitions upon the dead in various parts of the city. The total number of deaths requiring the action of these officials was *thirty-seven*, and sixteen of the deceased persons died from the overpowering heat of the weather. They were principally poor laboring men, and many of them leave large families in destitute circumstances.

The first steamship which ever sailed up the waters of the Amazon, left Para, a seaport of Brazil, on the first of February. She is named the Marajo, and her destination was the city of Barra, in the province of the Amazon. Much enthusiasm was shown in consequence of this first application of steam to the navigation of the largest river in the world. Several steamers intended for the same trade have lately been launched, or are in progress of building in England.

The Rev. Dr. Sharp, an eminent divine of the Baptist Church, died on Thursday evening at the country residence of Robert P. Brown, Esq., on the York road: Dr. Sharp left his home in Boston some time since with the intention of seeking the South for relief from a wasting consumptive disease. His progress was interrupted at Baltimore, and with moments of temporary improvements, has gradually grown worse until death ensued.

The grand jury of Suffolk county, Mass., have made a presentment, in which they state, as the result of their examination into the criminal calendar of Boston, that three fourths of the crime committed there is caused by intemperance, and attributable, in a great degree, to the swarms of illegal dram shops infesting the purlieus of the city, and they severely rebuke the mayor and councils for not diminishing the evil.

Later dates from New Zealand fully confirm the reports of the discovery of gold in that quarter. Some very fine samples of the precious metals had been brought in, but to what extent it existed had not with any certainty been ascertained, owing to the fact that miners were very scarce, and it being to their interest to keep as quiet as possible.

The canal receipts during the 21st and 22d, at Albany, were as follows: 36,000 bbls. flour, 2,000 bbls. pork; 40,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bushels oats; 23,000 bushels wheat, and 600,000 lbs. bacon.

On Friday week, 50 imported sheep, the property of Mr. Jewett, of Middlebury, were killed on the Burlington and Rutland Railroad. They were valued at $10,000.

The steamboat *Challenge*, on her first trip from Buffalo, burst her boiler, killing five passengers instantly, and scalding several others. The boat is a complete wreck. She was owned in the New York and Hartford offices for $24,000.

The Auburn Woolen Factory and machinery was sold on the 28th ult. at public auction, by a special grant of the Legislature, for $54,000, to Abijah Fitch. The mill originally cost $140,000 and is in good running order.

A case was tried a few days since in Nashville, in which John Massino was plaintiff, and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Co. defendants. Suit was brought to recover damages from the railroad company for the breaking and consequent loss of plaintiff's leg by amputation caused by the upsetting of a box car in which he was traveling as passenger, on the 29th June, 1851, while the road was yet in an unfinished state, but at a time when the company received passengers and transported them for pay, becoming liable as carriers. The case occupied the attention of the court from Tuesday until Friday in the afternoon session. The argument was lengthened and close on both sides, and was hotly contested. The main point relied on by the plaintiff, and contested by the defence was, that as common carriers they were liable for extraordinary diligence and caution but that they had been negligent and careless, and that the company was responsible for the negligent acts or failings of its employees. The defence contended that the accident was an unavoidable one, which no human foresight or ability could prevent. Verdict, seven dollars for plaintiff.

In Louisville a few days ago, a young lady bought some arsenic at a drug store, telling the druggist that she wanted to use it for killing rats. She took a dose of it herself, however. Her sister, with whom she resides, called in Dr Brewer, who administers to her, and saved her life. The young lady has declared that she will never again attempt to poison herself. She refuses to assign any cause for her act, but it is reported that she had become enamored with a young gentleman in that neighborhood, who did not reciprocate her affection. He must be a hard hearted young man.

The Ogdensburgh *Democrat* says: "We regret to learn that Col. A. C. Cleaveland, formerly of Crawford, but for several years past a citizen of Marion county, was murdered at Poindexter on Wednesday last, by a man by the name of Jacob Martin. All that we have heard of the particulars, is that only a few words passed between them at the time, when Martin drew his knife and stabbed Cleaveland from which he died in about half an hour thereafter. Martin has made his escape, but we learn that a company of men and dogs are in hot pursuit of him. It is hoped that he will be arrested and brought to justice."

The Democrats of Vermont, in State Convention, have nominated Hon. John S. Robinson for Governor.

The proceeds of Mr. Meagher's lecture for the benefit of the N. Y. Volunteers will reach about $2,150.

At a temperance meeting held in London, recently, an incident occurred which excited considerable mirth. In consequence of the remarks made by Mr. Fry, on the subjects of courtship, a code was handed up to him by a youngladdy at the end of the room, containing as follows: "I have a lover who is a moderate drinker. If I discard him, will you warrant me a teetotaller in his stead?" After the laughter occasioned by the reading of this had subsided, Mr. Fry advised the lady by no means to discard her lover, but to use her influence to make him a tee totaller. He thought that if she used a little address, and exercised a little art, she would win her lover over before 1853 had expired.

Professor Silliman says that the aggregate destruction of human life, annually, in this country, from the use of burning fluid and camphene, is greater than by all the accidents with the steamboats and railroads.

THE LATE SULTANA.—The death of the Sultana Bezar Aslem, mother of the reigning Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, has been announced. A letter dated Constantinople, May 5, gives the following account of this remarkable woman:

"The deceased princess was of Christian origin, and in 1811 was kidnapped by Circassian freebooters from a village near Anapour, in Georgia. Her father was a wealthy peasant, and was killed fighting valiantly for the protection of his daughter. The girl, Mariam by name, was conducted in crutchs for Trebizonde, and from thence was conducted to Constantinople and sold for $150 to the celebrated Kusref Pacha, who gave her the romantic name of Bezar-Aslem (assembly of the world) and on account of her beauty gave her an education to fit her for the imperial seraglio. She learned to read and write, to play the tambourine, to sing, and to dance, and she acquired these accomplishments with astonishing facility. At the age of 16, she was presented by the Pasha to Heibeddah Sultana, Sultan Mahmoud's eldest sister, with whom she remained until she sickened at the age of 17, when, on account of her capacity and beauty, she was presented to the Mahmoud, who at once acknowledged her as one of his wives. She had but one son, the present sovereign, Abdul Medjid, but she always maintained a superiority over all the other women, and was the preferred favorite. The monotonous life of the harem is vividly imagined. It is a focus of intrigue and perfidy, and the princess had no occasion to display the talent and the heroic courage that has since rendered her so popular.

When in June, 1839, Sultan Mahmoud died, and his eldest son, Abdul Medjid, at the age of 16, buckled the sword of Osman, the Princess Bezar-Aslem became spiritual sultana, and took the reins of the State in hand. Things went on thus for many years. The son consulted his mother for every affair, and the mother imperious were religiously obeyed. We must clear over the intrigues of the Sultana with Riza Pacha; they are of too notorious a character, but up to the last week she was engaged in the public business. She was naturally parsimonious, but her acts of benevolence are innumerable. She never forgot her Christian origin, and protected the followers of her former faith on all possible occasions. She was often to be seen incognito at the *bâtat* (tribunal) if justice was done to cases she had decreed, and more than once judges have been dismissed for acts of intolerance. She often visited the poor quarters of the city, and gave aid to the sick and needy, without making known her quality. The treasury allowed her a monthly stipend of $7,227, but she expended double that sum, chiefly in acts of charity. She built and endowed the only Turkish civil hospital in Constantinople, and gave her name to it. She built and endowed the first school on the Lancasterian principle, under the direction of Kiamil Effendi. She had also contributed towards the building and repairing of a great many public fountains. The Turkish Steam Company was established through her influence and interest in the concern. The coal mines of Heraka are worked for her account. In fine, most of the enterprising commercial transactions have occurred among the elder sycophants with a view to encouragement. Of a strange life she has not endeared a single mosque or Mussulman institution, and it is universally believed here that she still adhered to her Christian faith. She had repeated inquiries and remonstrances made for the members of her family, but they were ineffectual. It is probable that the civil commotions and wars in the Caucasus have long since annihilated and dispersed her relatives."

RECEPTION OF AMERICANS BY THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

A letter from an officer of the United States frigate San Jacinto, dated Spezzia, May 22d, gives the following account of a recent presentation of a number of Americans to the Grand Pacha of Egypt, at Cairo:

"At 1 P. M. the Grand Pacha sent four of his state carriages, four fine Syrian and Arab horses attached to each, for us at the hotel, with a guard of Janizaries and a few mounted soldiers. We were all ready, in full dress, and immediately on the receipt of the message we were seated in the first carriage: Lieutenant Lanman, Lieut. Perry, Lieut. Green, Lieut. Rennon, of the St. Louis, in the second; Purser Rittenhouse, Chief Engineer Everett, Doctor Wright and Midshipman Sharpe, in the third; Midshipman Bash, a Mr. Fish of New York, Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and an English gentleman—dragomans and Janizaries, with their silver-mounted canes, bringing up the rear. The Pacha was at his palace outside of the city about two miles, and we had to go as far through the city. The horses did not go out of a walk (the streets are narrow, and very dirty and door was crowded with people staring at us outside barbarians. At the several military posts we passed, the guards presented arms, bugles sounded and drums beat. Arriving at the palace, a most splendid Syrian horse, richly caparisoned, was led by two Arab grooms in front of the carriage, and as we found out afterward, was a present from his Highness, with a rich scimeter to our consul general.

"On entering the gates of the palace, two regiments of youths, from 12 to 15 years of age, were drawn up in military order; a large band of music commenced playing; the troops presented arms whilst we alighted; and ascended to the audience-room—a spacious one, but not so richly furnished as the Sultana's at Constantinople. The Pacha rose at our entrance, and we were individually presented to him, after which he motioned us to be seated, when long pipes with jewelled mouth-pieces, similar to those of the Sultan, but some of as thought richer, were offered. After puffing awhile, coffee, in jewelled cups, was brought, and the audience ended, having lasted about twenty minutes. The Pacha is a jolly looking fellow, about forty years of age, and I have no doubt is as fond of the good things of this life as anybody. Our return to the hotel was in the same order, the gilt horse being led in front prancing and capering about to the delight of all. The next day we left Cairo for Alexandria, and arrived on board ship next night. Our trip down the Nile was very interesting."

City Intelligence.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Caleb Green, who had been accused by perjury in the Fourth District, has been honorably discharged by Recorder Vaught. There was not a particle of evidence against him.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SLAVES.—C. Ogleshee was charged yesterday before Recorder Winter, with selling liquor to slaves at his grocery on the corner of Dauphine and Barracks streets. The case was not examined, in the matter of F. Kennedy charged with a similar offence, the accused was released, and the papers were sent down to the First District Court, to be held before the Grand Jury.

LARCENY.—A man named Marcelin was brought up yesterday before Recorder Ramos, charged with having committed a larceny on Wednesday last at the house of Mr. Lagarde, in Bayou St. John. The case has not yet been examined.

TAKEN UP.—Jacob Wm. Cooper was taken up, of yesterday before Recorder Winter, with a bench of trust, in appropriating to his own use some tin plate and tin tubing, valued at $20.

DIED.—Thomas F. Malone, who was stabbed some time since by L. C. Bernard, Scandinavian of the Hotel de Paris, died on Thursday last. The deceased at the time, died on Thursday at the Circus Street Infirmary from the effects of his wounds. The case will be fully reported on the present coroner's inquest of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by a stab given by Bernard, with an instrument sharp edged instrument in the hands of one Bernard of the Second District Police, said sharp edged instrument calling an artery, thereby causing "large effusion of blood."

THEFT.—Pauline Fole, was charged yesterday before Recorder Vaught, with stealing from the house of Mr. Lagarde, in Bayou St. John, a quantity of articles of value, the property of Mr. Lagarde. The case was not examined, the accused being released on her own recognizance. Its appeared that the prisoner was employed by the complainant.

SCRENDERED THEMSELVES.—Pat Boyd and S. Rockel, in c., surrendered themselves yesterday to the Police of the Third District, having been informed of a warrant had been issued against them for stabbing Edward Maguire, Esq., in April last.

VAGRANT.—J. Wilson alias J. Sullivan was arrested yesterday by the First District as a vagrant. Wilson brought before Recorder Winter he claimed a trial by jury, which being accorded, he was committed to stand his trial before the First Court.

Whig Meeting

First Representative District, (First Ward)

THE Whigs of the First Representative District (Lower Ward) met at Lafayette Square, and congregated between Felicity Road and Thalia street, last evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and, after having marched to Gurney Kennedy's Corner House on Hevia street, near the House station, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th of July, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent them in the Whig Convention, to be held at Donaldsonville, on Monday, the 1st of August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for the Second Congressional District of the State.

A. Mollous, L. M. Dey, W. J. Albers, J. A. Albe, Thos. Pugsley, W. W. Mumford, Hugh Campbell, Edward Kennedy, R. B. Baughman, R. McFarlane, Joseph Dunbar, Henry J. Leary, V. M. Bostick, W. Pitcher, Jas. Pitcher, Jas. Pitcher, Jr., Jas. J. Walker, Wm. H. Wheaton, L. Levy, Leg. d'Pacip, Henry Kinzel, Adolphus Lapet, R. Thornhill, R. H. Thomas, Jas. Lapet, Jr., Jas. Lapet, Sr., Wm. H. Brown, Henry Kelshaw, Jas. Golding, C. H. Wade. j 2d

WHIG MEETING.

THE WHIGS of the Second Ward (Second Representative District) of the City of New Orleans, are hereby notified that they will meet at Lafayette Square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th of July, at 8 o'clock, to select Delegates to represent them in the Congressional Convention at Donaldsonville.

P. DEWINT, Secretary.

Jo 30 (2d)

Notice.

THE name of Mr. J. B. SLACHE, was announced amongst the Vice Presidents at a late meeting in relation to the Parish Ball, in error, without his knowledge, consent, or approbation.

J. B. SLACHE.

jy 2 1t

☞ The French brig HERCULE MATIN, Captain A. Roux, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo opposite Hain street. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and free days from the present notice; otherwise their goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

jy 2 2t CHARLES CAVAROC, 30 Bienville st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the French brig Hercule Matin, will be responsible for the debts which may be contracted by the crew of said brig.

CHARLES CAVAROC,
30 Bienville st.

jy 2 2t

C. SV.

WHO has obtained the first prize in the Conservatory of Paris, &c. &c., announces that he has just opened a Musical College. He will be assisted by the best Artists of this city. Apply at No. 173 Royal street.

N. B. A class of Solfeggis is opened every evening from 8 to 9 o'clock. jy 2 3t

LANDING ex ship Revel Matin from Bordeaux: 26 quarter pipes Edmond Jaulin's cognac, for sale by

X. LAMBERT.

jy 2

NO. 1 SHAP, Winchester—In st & for sale, landing and for sale by

R. M. BARNES.

jy 2

DELIONES—Landing ex ship Leonard Dyer, cargo do; 500 Pipes do, for sale by

LAMAR, GANDOLFO & CO.

jy 2

CHAMPAGNE—25 baskets Champagne, Verzenay, for sale by

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

17 and 19 St. Louis st.

RED WINE, HAUT BRION—500 boxes Haut Brion, Carmes, for sale by

R. CARUZAC & CO 30 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1853.

A fair amount of business has been transacted since the date of our last report, and prices have been well supported. Cotton per moved off freely, considering the season of the year, and in Tobacco large operations have been effected at an advance of 5a 6P lb. Sundries continue firm, whilst in Provisions, there is no change to notice. The advices by the Africa, received yesterday, report a large business in the Liverpool Cotton market, at steady prices.

The weather was dry and very hot until yesterday, when rain set in and has partially cooled the atmosphere. The advices in relation to the growing crops, with the exception of Tobacco, are generally fair.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 24th ult., 1,798 bales—Coastwise in the same time for Liverpool, 4,878 bales; Havre, 100; Barcelona, 457; Vera Cruz, 647; New York, 379; Boston, 1,290; Philadelphia, 10; together 10,449 bales, making a reduction in stock of 8,848 bales; and leaving an actual inventory of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 69,752 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852	bales	3,703
Received last week	"	1,798
Received previously	"	1,608,203
		1,609,501
Exported last week	"	1,862,512
Exported previously	"	1,577,217
		1,609,729
Stock on hand not cleared	"	69,752

Our report of Friday evening closed on a dropping market, since having been effected at a decline on the lower and middling qualities. There was an improvement on Saturday, and the sales of that day were limited to 800 bales; but on Monday, under the influence of the Baltic accounts adverse to a firm market, an improved state of trade in Manchester, and a brightening up in political affairs, purchasers came forward and took 4,000 bales, and prices rallied which they had lost some the close of the preceding week. The demand continued on Tuesday, which sales of 2,200 bales, and during Wednesday and yesterday, there was also a good market, resulting in transactions of 3800 bales. After the close of business yesterday, the Africa's accounts came through, reporting extensive transactions in the Liverpool market at full prices. These advices being considered favorably, the demand continued to-day, and 2,500 bales changed hands, making the total operations of the week 11,500 bales. The market closes firmly at our quotations.

LIVERPOOL CLEARANCES—LOUISIANA AND MOBILE PORTS.

Inferior	5¾ @ 6¼	Fair	7½ @ —
Ordinary	5 @ 5¾	Fully Fair	— @ —
Middling	6 @ 6½	Good Fair	— @ —
Good Middling	6¼ @ 6½	Good Fair Fine	— @ —
Middling Fair	6½ @ —		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 24th ult. 1,544 hhds.—Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 62 hhds.; London, 1,663; Marseilles, 30; Vigo and a market, 886; Genoa, 180; New York, 140; together, 2,959 hhds.—Stock in warehouse and on shipboard 36,437 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852	hhds.	16,931
Received last week	"	1,544
Received previously	"	38,368
		56,843
Exported last week	"	2,376
Exported previously	"	45,770
		48,146
Stock on hand and on shipboard	"	36,437

The long continuance of drought in the West and the consequent unfavorable appearance of the crops have given a powerful impulse to the demand for their article during the past week. The enquiry has been active for shipping, and at speculative purchasers, and therefore, prices have advanced from 5a 6P lb. whilst many holders refuse to sell unless at considerably enhanced rates. Accounts from New York and the Western market show a similar state of things, and the tendency was still upward. The transactions of the week have reached the large figure of some 2,500 hhds., including 1,000 hhds. Virginia, at 4a 5P lb. 50 at 5¼, 76 at 5¾, 192 at 5¾, 60 at 6, 54 at 6¼, 48 at 6, 16 at 7¼, 54 at 7½, 67 at 7¾, 112 at 8, 79 at 8¼, 154 at 8½, 31 at 8¾, 40 at 9, 96 at 9¼, 34 at 9½, 30 at 9¾, 30 at 10, 30 at 10½, 30 at 11, 30 at 11½, 30 at 8¾, 30 at 8½, 100 at 6, 30 at 5¾, 30 at 6¼, 30 at 6½, 30 at 8¼