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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1853.

No. VIII—Vol. II—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 1296.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, August 6, 1853.

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

☞ The NORTHERN MAIL arrived yesterday with the latest dates.

PROGRESS OF THE RUPTURE.

More than once have we had occasion to speak of the various striking evidences of the wide and disastrous schism existing in the ranks of the Democracy. So palpable and general has it become, that journals, which not a short time ago, were chaunting the unity of the Democratic party, now readily and unequivocally acknowledge that it is torn by dissentions, and menaced with the most fatal intestine feuds. We have frequently explained the *rationale* of this process, demonstrating to all whose partizan prejudices do not utterly beclouds their judgment, that it was the inevitable consequence of the dissolution of that temporary coalition of parties and opposite factions which elected Mr. Pierce. Several causes have conspired to precipitate the crisis—and among the most prominent is the weakness of the President himself. The cloying sentiments of the inaugural which received pro ses even from his enemies, were fine words—and the course pursued by the Executive is suffering himself to be made the tool of the Free Soil and Secession factions, proves that he had not the nerve to carry into practice the patriotic views embodied in that state paper. Governments are not administered by disinterested professions and beautiful sentiments of liberty. If they were, every Constitution would be a sinecure, of medium intellectual calibre, to reveal in administrative faculties our fine sentiments. The inaugural was good, very good, but we worldlees as waste paper, from the moment that its doctrines ceased to guide and dominate the President. We believe Mr Pierce was true to every word he uttered on the 4th of March, but good intentions do not palliate evil deeds, nor can the honeyed phrases of the inaugural offset that moral infirmity which, in a President, is consciousness and honesty of purpose to be the offspring of insatiate and unprincipled domination.

There has been the bracketing sin of the Executive, his lack firmness at the most critical period of his administration. He has been unwhile between the counsels of the Free Soilers and Secessionists, and has given them the lion's share of the spoils. What matter the feeble protestations of his self-constituted organ! The journals represented by those abolition journals—the New York *Evening Post* and Buffalo *Republic*—hold an tenaciously to the offices and patronage favored editorial excommunication. Meanwhile the friends of the American Union—the Democrats who did not spit upon the Compromise, but adhered to it warmly and in good faith—are profoundly disgusted at these events. We allude for proof of what we are saying, to the reader the hopeless discordant elements in the ranks of the party in Newyork, Georgia, Mississippi, Ohio, and New Jersey, but especially in the Southern States where the most powerful illustration of the prevalent dissatisfaction could be furnished that single announcement of the lack, that a delegate of New York, formerly U. S. Senator, a very prominent Democrat, a gentleman who was lately hailed the chosen candidate of the Democrats at Baltimore—has formally stated, that "at all times and on all occasions he should be found opposed to this hybrid Abolition." When a man like this—a man who abandons the President of his own choice, less than six months following his election, it indicates a settled and radical schism founded upon grave and sufficient motives. His example will attract others—disappointed office seekers will combine with the anti and free-hearted Union Democracy to rebuke the Administration. The opening of next Congress will bring together the various elements of discord, and we shall witness the singular spectacle of an Administration without public confidence, ere it has performed a single public policy, beyond the distribution of offices.

CAPTAIN OF BLISS.—The telegraphic dispatch in another column announces the sad intelligence of the death of this gallant officer, and worthy gentleman. Col. Bliss was a brother-in-law of the late ZACHARY TAYLOR, of whose staff during the Mexican campaign, he was a distinguished member. He fought at Buena Vista where he behaved with signal gallantry, and was wounded in the midst of the fight. Col. Bliss was a fine scholar, an accomplished tactician, an admirable officer, a courteous and well disciplined soldier. His premature decease will bring sorrow to the hearts of a numerous circle by whom he was both respected and loved.

Capt. Bliss left New Orleans but a few days ago for Pascagoula, having been driven away by the prevailing Epidemic. The melancholy result was that he must have carried with him the germ of the disease.

WEST AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.—It will be perceived by the announcement in our columns that books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the office of J. CORNING & Co., and will remain open until the 22d ult. We have written much in explanation of the objects of this great enterprise, and have so frequently pointed out the great advantages that will result to the commercial community, that it is scarcely necessary to do more than remind the public, that they have an opportunity of contributing towards a project that will constitute one of the most profitable investments for capital existing in the South.

ALABAMA ELECTION.—There appears to be no doubt of the election of LOUIS WOOD, Democrat, to succeed Congressman Hughes in the Mobile District. The reported majorities are 🕊 follows:

Dunlap.		*Lockwood.*	
Clarke	212	Baldwin	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	Choctaw	[illegible]
Wilcox	[illegible]	Monroe	18
Washington	[illegible]	Butler	85
	754		95

Dunlap's majority is to be heard from. It is a Whig county, and has probably given a round majority. The majorities in the Mobile district for all other Whig candidates are present. Montgomery District, ABERCROMBIE is probably elected. The Whigs are satisfied with his opposition to Gen. Wood vote 3 against him in great numbers. Wood is, however, strongly Whig, and ABERCROMBIE has escaped defeat.

In the other districts nothing positive is

THINGS IN NEW YORK.

Joseph H. Nutkins, Master of the brig [illegible] from Limerick, has been arrested on the charge of bringing an excess of passengers [illegible] which the capacity of the vessel, according to law, permitted her to receive but

Don Pedro Diago, the senior partner of the house of Diago Brothers, of New York and Havana, died on Thursday week.

Mr. Barnum's Curiosity Museum, in Broadway, is authorized to say, that their Aurelian Gardens in Long Island, and the Arabia will make the best two out of three trips with the Arctic—the bet to remain open for one week—over $1,000 was bet at Newcastle City, on Wednesday, on the comparative speed of the Pacific and Arabia on the Liverpool trip. The Pacific left on the 23d, and the Arabia on the 27th.

A girl named Ellen Pheasant was killed on Avenue, on Thursday week, while walking in the street, by the falling of the bales of a building.

Mr. Smith was severely burned on Wednesday week in consequence of the explosion of a gasolene lamp in an omnibus.

The new Bible House was considerably damaged by fire on Tuesday night.

A grand entertainment was given to the representatives of the press on Thursday night at the Prescott House, which opens on Monday.

Wm. Burns, a bricklayer, was killed on the spot by falling from a building. Jas. Hackett died the same day, in consequence of falling from a house last Sunday.

ANSLEY DEFALCATION.—The *Evening Post*, of Richmond, gives the following as the sum of the alleged defalcation in one of the Auditor's offices in the State Department:

In 1851 a convention was made with Portugal, under which that government paid to the Certain money to be distributed to American claimants. This fund was placed in Mr. Ansley's hands as disbursing agent of the State Department, to be paid over to the claimants as they presented and proved their accounts. On the last instant Mr. Z. was removed from office, and subsequently, in settling with his successor for the balance of this fund remaining in his hands, he gave a check for upwards of $10,000 on Connecticut & Boston. The check being presented at the time he was to have money in the bank to meet it, was protested, the return made by the notary on the ground being 'no funds'. Up to the hour at which we go to press this afternoon, we understand that the money has not been paid. Mr. Z.'s case comes under the sub-treasury law, and it is to be presumed that the district attorney for this district will be promptly directed to take it in hand.

SUPERSEDE.—A man yesterday died of consumption in Mercer street, this District. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest.

New York Correspondence.

Arrival of another Irish Patriot—Sketch of his Adventures—Crime in the City—A New Dodge—Chloroform and Burglary—A Scene in the Crystal Palace—Bold attempt at Swindling—A Canadian among the Elite—Extensive Bank Robbery in Jersey City—Departure of Lieut. Maury—Tribute to his Attainments and Labors—Death of Dr. Parke—The Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Monday last witnessed the arrival in this city of a distinguished stranger. This was no other than O'Donohoe, the friend of Meagher, McManus and others who gave themselves up body and soul to the late Irish movement.

"Dreaming they could do no better
Then by facing fearful odds,
For the sake of their fathers
And the temples of their gods."

With them he was found guilty of treason and transported to New Holland. He was there allowed his liberty on parole; but in consequence of the Colonial Government having, as he asserts, repeatedly broken its faith with him, he felt absolved from his promise, and on the 21st of December last made the attempt which has succeeded in procuring his liberty. After incredible sufferings and the narrowest escapes from the Australian Police, who strictly search every vessel leaving their ports, he succeeded in reaching Tahiti. There, through the aid of the American consul, he embarked on a ship bound for San Francisco. This latter city he left on the 1st inst., and reached here in the Northern Light. Cut off from the blessings of freedom in his native land, he hopes to enjoy them better in the country of his adoption. He has already recorded his intention of becoming an American citizen. At present he is staying at the Astor, where he has received calls from a number who sympathize with the cause in which he ship wrecked his private prospects.

Our black list of villainy grows longer every day. The present season is a harvest-time for burglars; while so many houses are vacated by their occupants and thus left to their tender mercies, they have a fair field for the exercise of their profession. Many families return in the fall and find the houses, which they leaving they had carefully locked up and deemed secure, ransacked, rifled, utterly spoiled as if by the Philistines of old. Leaving them in charge of servants or the police, is but little safer; the former frequently have their confederates into whose hands they well know how to play the latter are too often caught napping to make their capture. Such of an impudent to the light fingered community, "Necessity is the mother of invention" among thieves as well as the rest of mankind, and it is surprising to see with what promptitude and astuteness these reprobates pervert to their own purposes what ever discovery is made in arts or science. Their latest dodge is the use of chloroform; several cases have recently occurred in which it is evident they must have employed this agent. A gentleman, whose neighbors' pantries have been depleted by nocturnal excursions, goes to bed with a pistol within arm reach, determined to have a mark on the villain that would dare to try the same game with him. He reckons, without his host. A skillful jimmy turns the key, a stocking foot makes no noise, and in a twinkling a vial of double distilled chloroform is under the somnolent gentleman's nose. Half a dozen inhalations do the business for him; the seven sleepers never more wake to be, nor child so harmless They safely make the acquaintance of his watch, take liberties with his pantaloons pockets, pry open and into his money drawers, pen even thump his person or cut off his nose, and he will not waken. Behold one of the results of the marriage of science.

Yesterday morning two of these shapers played a handsome and with them a favorite game on a Canadian named Daniel Campbell, who had come to New York to see the shows and among other things to at wonderful beast "the elephant." A couple of unwashed hands seized on the unfortunate (their aliases we will not stop to enumerate) had the old dodge. "The Campbells are coming," and they resolved to meet him. While he was in the Crystal Palace, gaping with wide open mouth at the wonders, an affable gentleman came up, introduced himself to our Canada friend, declared that he knew all the Campbells like a book, and if Mr. Campbell would accept his services as a guide he would be most happy to show him all the curiosities of the metropolis, including the wild men, the fat ones, and the bearded lady. Campbell gladly closed with the offer, congratulating himself on having met with so competent a guide, and thinking what a fiendish and hideous set of men New Yorkers were. This was Morton, on the pretence of ferreting some wonders, he took the Canadian to an unfrequented part of the city, where they were met by Walton, who was duly introduced to the latter. After a few moments' conversation, the last comer produced an ivory cup and a bottle of chloroform and then out a piece of paper, then shutting it up handed Morton if he wanted to bet that the paper was not in it yet. Morton was anxious to take the bet, but had unfortunately left his purse at home. The Canadian saw that the bet was perfectly safe, and proved to lend him the money. He did so. The box was opened in different compartment of course, and the paper was found there. Walton took the money, and binding his friends great mutual oaths, walked off. Morton attempted to follow, telling his dear friend Campbell to call at a certain hour at the American Hotel, and he would give him a check for the amount. Poor Campbell, green as he was, began to suspect something. He tried to overtake his friend; the latter commenced running; Campbell ran too, and at last he reached the swindler and manfully put a policeman. Time was not long in coming, and the rogue was handed over to his fellow mates.

We have given a full description of this above case in order to show the cunning of our thieves, and to put all who may visit New York this season on their guard against them. Particularly in public places they cannot be too careful, in reading the officious attentions of strangers. Gentility of appearance is no guarantee; for these members of the swell gang pass under fashionable tailors and have all the airs and graces of a dapper Britain about them.

To such small game, however, these rogues do not always confine themselves. An extensive robbery was successfully carried through on Monday night last in Jersey City, where the Philadelphia Railroad terminates, directly opposite New York. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank was entered, the safe opened with a duplicate key, (which must have been taken in some way from the Cashier's house) and $11,000 were taken, $10,500 of which were in cash. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the restoration of the property. This is a case which our Police may well sharpen their wits on.

Lieutenant Maury, of the U. S. Navy, the distinguished Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, sailed in the Pacific on Saturday last. He has been invited to attend the Scientific Convention, which is to be held next month at Brussels and at which the most learned men of Europe are expected to be present. One of the leading objects that will receive the attention of this Convention, will be the adoption of some uniform plan of observations connected with our eminent consul Maury's wind and current charts. America could not have a more able representative here. His invitation to Brussels is not only a flattering acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the science of navigation, but also a graceful compliment paid by the navigators of Europe to their younger but not less enterprising sister on the Western continent.—Just before starting, Lieutenant Maury was presented with a valuable service of plate and five hundred dollars worth of Railroad Bonds of the New York and New Haven Company.—This handsome present was from the merchants, shipmasters, and underwriters of New York, as a token that they appreciate his persevering and laborious efforts for furnishing navigators with important and practical information.

The Rev. Dr. Martin P. Parks, a distinguished Episcopal clergyman of this city, for some time back one of the Assistant Ministers of Trinity Church, died on Thursday night the 21st inst., off board of the steamer Arabia. He was on his return from Europe, whither he had been for the benefit of his health. He was buried yesterday in Trinity Cemetery, our Bishop and a great number of the clergy taking part in the exercises. Dr. Parks was an old Chaplain and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Military Academy at West Point; and was elected to the episcopate of Alabama, which, however, he declined.

Yesterday it rained all day, and the transactions in produce were therefore limited. Prices in this department have varied much of late, according to the prospect of war or peace in Europe. There was, therefore, an inclination manifested to await the arrival of the Asia, now due. If, as is most probable, she brings intelligence that the warlike movements in South-eastern Europe begin to become a practical form, breadstuffs will go up rapidly. The sales of cotton yesterday were not very animated. About a thousand bales sold without change in prices.

Now, Messrs. Editors, give me credit for having accomplished what I promised to do at the outset of this letter—that is, for having devoted it exclusively to new matter, without touching on the engrossing topic, the monstrous Exhibition. "Variety is the spice of life;" and you have had more of that dish lately, that I thought I would put you on a different dish in this letter. Next week with your permission we will visit the Exhibition Department of the Palace, and note whatever is worthy.

YORK, MANHATTAN.

There are more than thirty thousand Chinese in California, and "still they come."

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 26th ult., bringing Liverpool dates of July 16th, and ninety-three passengers, among whom are the Earl of Mountcashel, and Messrs. Stevenson and Fitzgerald, members of Parliament. The mails furnish us the annexed details:

England.

THE EASTERN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT—LATEST MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

In the British House of Commons, on Thursday evening, July 14th, Mr. Disraeli referred to his previous remarks on the subject of the Eastern troubles, and said that, as things had now come to what he called a "dead lock," he thought it advisable that government should fix a day for Mr. Layard's motion on the matter, in order to have it fully discussed.

Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that he (Russell) had, in error, made a misstatement respecting the meaning of Count Nesselrode's circular, but on reperusing that document he admitted that it bore on its face the interpretation that Russia intended to make the withdrawal of the allied fleets from Turkish waters the condition of the evacuation of the Pruth principalities. He (Russell) had been unwilling to accept this meaning, because he did not think it possible that two things so totally unlike and dissimilar as the occupation of the Principalities and the presence of a fleet in the port of an allied power, could be compared with each other; or that Russia could conceive itself justified in demanding that the English and French fleets should leave the Turkish waters before its troops should evacuate the Principalities. He was also mistaken that a note signed by Count Nesselrode's signatory and experience should call in the honorable member's (Mr Disraeli's) suspicions that negotiations on the subject had come to a "dead lock," the contrary was the case.

Both the French and English Governments had considered that there are propositions which might be acceded to both by Russia and Turkey, which would be the means of obtaining a possible solution of these unfortunate differences. Whether or not these hopes will be justified, we cannot know immediately. Some time must elapse before we can learn from St. Petersburg what is the view taken by the Russian Government of any mode of settlement which either England, or France, or Austria, may arrive at, and while matters are in the state of negotiation, discussion is not advisable.

FRANCE—*Excitement of the people on the Turkish Question—The Emperor—Position and attitude of France.*—The Baltic has continued to fluctuate with the fluctuating accounts from the East. It had not, however, exhibited any alarming depression. The papers (it is to be they are gagged) support the policy of the Government with wonderful unanimity. The Emperor had kept very close since the attempt on him at the Opera Comique. Some additional arrests had taken place in connection with that affair.

The following noticeable paragraph appears in the *Estafette*:

"We blame the Government for not having made public what we are assured was developed in the Council of Ministers, namely, that in the event of any misfortune befalling the Emperor, the pregnancy of the Empress should be immediately declared, and Prince Jerome made Regent."

The Eastern question keeps the people in anxiety. The *Constitutionnel* confirms the statement that a joint note to France and England is on the way to St. Petersburg, and adds that the note has likewise been approved by Prussia and (this is exceptionable) Austria. Meanwhile business on the Exchange is almost suspended, awaiting the result of these final attempts at reconciliation.

Rumor, to which at present we are and dated for all kinds of surmises, says that the French Government was quite anxious to hurry matters, and had sent a note through Drouyn de Lhuys for to inquire if England yet saw the necessity of making an energetic demonstration, by ordering its fleet to enter the Dardanelles. Count Wimpffen was the bearer to Paris of Nesselrode's circular, and brought also a letter from Nicholas to Napoleon, in which, on dit, there are sarcastic allusions to the worldwonder of England's alliance.

The joint proposal of France and England is said to be written out in three different forms, of which the Czar may take his choice, and whichever one he selects England and France engage to have the Sultan sign it. All these notes are drawn up as nearly as possible in middle terms between the situations of Russia and the concessions the Porte would be willing to make. The propositions were forwarded through Austria in her capacity of mediator, and the result is anxiously awaited. The notes were penned before the appearance of Count Nesselrode's second circular, and it is right to say that no very satisfactory answer is expected of him the man who dictated that document.—In the event of its being refused by Russia, no one says what England and France can next do, except order their fleets to sail up to the Bosphorus, a step which the Czar said to have emphatically declared he will regard as a declaration of war.

RUSSIA.—Two characteristic incidents are noticed. The Russians have assumed directly over the Moldavian and Wallachian posts. Could their occupation of disunion, and from be celebrated in the cities of Warsaw, in defiance fled to bless the arms of the "Orthodox Faith" against the infidel. The merchants of Odessa have been warned not to send accounts of anything that transpires to foreign correspondents.

AUSTRIA.—*Consultation of Troops along the Adriatic—Ecclesiastical News.*—The position Austria will occupy in any recourse to hostilities is watched with anxious eyes. It was never imagined she would prove a very impatient mediator and the additional complication that M. de Bruck has caused in the Turkish difficulty, by revoking his demands for redress at Austria of the powers of Kossuth and Sutorina and for the expulsion of all Austrian refugees from Turkey, is no more than a well politicians looked for. It, indeed, opens up for the prospect of a speedy settlement. From Vienna we have nothing directly bearing on the question. Letters received from various parts of the Empire indicate that troops are concentrating along the Adriatic.

The Bishops of Neusohl and Cranad, who were implicated in the Hungarian revolution had been pardoned.

TURKEY—*Her Present Position—Financial Operations, &c., &c.*—The position of Turkey is, in reality, unchanged.

A despatch from Constantinople, June 30 states that the Porte had effected a loan of 43,000,000 piasters (about one million sterling) from the Oriental Bank, and that another of 50,000,000 is in progress of negotiation with foreign capitalists. The Sultan has sent to the mint all the plate he inherited from his uncle, and valued at 60,000,000 piasters. The gold thus is just now so plentiful at Constantinople, comes from the coffers of the Valonf Cadini, or receiver of the revenues of the mosques. The naval and military commanders continue to take all precautionary measures. To guard against a night surprise, merchant ships, coming from the Black Sea, are forbidden to take the entry to the Bosphorus, after sundown. Rumors which were attributed to the intrigues of the Russian emissaries, had taken place against the Christians of Adrianople, and Alaschehr, and the Turkish authorities had taken energetic steps for protection of life and property.

THE COSTA AFFAIR.—*Conduct of Commodore Stringham—Correspondence with the Austrian Minister.*—We have copious accounts of the arrest of Costa, the Hungarian, at Smyrna. It is a long time since that locality has been so thoroughly wished up as it has been by the energy of Capt. Stringham, of the St. Louis. The most straightforward statement so far is that Martin Koszta, or Costa, had been but a few days in Smyrna, although another account says he had been eight months concealed in the city. At all events, on the evening of the 22nd ult., he was quietly smoking in a Greek coffee house on the wharf, (not the private dwelling of a Sardinian, as was at first reported,) when a band of ten men came to the spot and arrested him as a Hungarian, who was in banishment with Kossuth at Kutayahey, and was permitted to go to America on pledging his word not to return to Turkish territory. Costa struggled with his assailants, and knocked one or two of them into the water, and at length leap into the stream and swam to a boat, and taken on board the Austrian brig of war Hussar, where he was heavily ironed. It was observed that six of his captors remained on board the brig, and the rest returned on shore. The affair would appear to have blown over for that night, but the next morning it was generally talked of, and the most intense excitement arose. Mr. Brown, the U S. Consul, learning that Costa was lost from America, waited on the Consul General of Austria, saying that he understood that a native of Hungary, who had become an American citizen, had been taken by force on board the Austrian brig of war, and he wished to see the man, and ask him for explanations.

Another of the officers, a Lieutenant, was ready because; and the third, the physician of the brig, being in plain clothes, escaped observ. This unwarily communication was universally reprobated by the respectable inhabitants. On the 25th the funeral of the young man took place, and all the Consuls, with the exception of the English and American, hoisted black flags. The Austrian and Prussian Consuls accompanied the body to the grave, but the other Consulates were not represented. On hearing of the affray, Baron Bruck, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, demanded ample satisfaction from the Porte, within twenty four hours, which the Porte instantly granted by dismissing Ali Pacha, and appointing the Governor of Rhodes in his place. Several of the refugees were also arrested, but the guilty ones were said to have effected their escape. It was even said that the Porte had pledged itself to put out of the reserve of the refugees, and in number, to do further valedict.

Meantime Mr. Brown addressed a note to Mr. De Bruck, demanding the release of Costa. De Bruck replied, in a warm manner, that he could not take such a claim into consideration for a moment, since Costa was a Hungarian, consequently an Austrian subject, and that the Emperor of Austria had full power over all his subjects in the Ottoman territory. Mr. Brown, in return, reiterated his demand, and sent Brock a copy of the oath sworn to by Costa in New York, promising adherence to the Government of the United States, stating his intention of becoming an American citizen, and renouncing all other allegiance whatever, especially that to the Emperor of Austria.

A dispatch from Constantinople, July 4, states that Costa had been provisionally handed over to the keeping of the American Consul at Smyrna.

It was stated in Paris that Lord Redcliffe, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, had also interposed, "in the name of humanity," in behalf of Costa, and that the United States Ministers, had taken place against the Christians of Adrianople, and elsewhere and the Turkish authorities had taken energetic steps for protection of life and property.

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Commercial.

The Harvest.

BEE OFFICE
FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1853.

For a limited period the weather has been favorable for the harvest, and the crop is now housed in good condition. The yield is said to be equal to the average of previous years, and the quality is good. The weather has been very