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Big. XIII. Vol. XII. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853. Vol. 2 EVE. Whole No. 1267.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1853.

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

For State Treasurer.
J. H. HAWTHORNE.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

☞ The Northern Mail brought no papers yesterday from beyond Baltimore.

A REMINISCENCE.

Once upon a time, not many years ago, a certain patriotic and high minded American statesman, who had been elected a Senator of the United States, rose to his place, and in language of fiery eloquence and withering denunciation exposed the hideousness of the infamous practice of political proscription. It was in 1842, during the Tyler administration, that this scathing exposition of the iniquity of the spoils system was made. The indignant orator, though reared in the strictest tenets of orthodox Democracy, proclaimed aloud his abhorrence of that buccaneer maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." There was no part of Gen. Jackson's administration, which the speaker more uniformly disapproved, than his habit of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies, and alluding to the plea of State necessity put forth in defence of the principle, he continued thus.

Sir, the demand of the nation—this plea of State necessity," is as old as the history of wrong and oppression. It has been the stand ing plea—the never failing resort of despotism. It is cold selfish, heartless; and has always been regardless of age, sex, condition, services, or any of the incidents of life that appeal to passion or humanity.

Wherever its authority has been acknowledged, it has assailed men who stood by their country when she needed strong arms and bold hearts, and has assailed them when, maimed and disabled in her service, they could no longer brandish a weapon in her defence.

It has afflicted the feeble and dependent wife for the imaginary faults of the husband. It has stricken down innocence in its beauty, youth in its freshness, manhood in its vigor, and old age in its feebleness and decrepitude. Whatever other pleas apology may be set up for the sweeping, unsparing exercise of the civil guillotine at the present day—in the name of liberty, let us be spared this fearful one of "State necessity" in this early age of the Republic upon the floor of the American Senate, in the face of a people yet free.

This is powerfully said— the sentiments are just and the expressions more vigorous than anything we have seen from the same source.

It is beyond all doubt so attested truth, that the indiscriminate removal of all the subordinate offices of the Government on a change of administration, not only involves, in thousands of instances, the most ruthless cruelty, but is eminently degrading to principle, converts the sentiment of the Presidential election into a base struggle for office, tends to make cowards and traitors of the minority, and is ruinous to the laudable and honorable ambition of the high minded and worthy, who scorn to purchase favor by cabal, intrigue and electioneering manœuvres. The author of the remarks above quoted knew all this, and refers to it briefly, but forcibly. The man who would thus ably depict the vices of an execrable system—who denounced it for its heartlessness, its selfishness, its disregard of age, condition and service—is named FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Circumstances, they say, alter cases. Mr. Pierce, as one of the "victors" in 1842, will probably quite as well not keep exactly every word he uttered on that memorable occasion; but that being at the head of the "nine," in 1853, he has a prescriptive right to claim the privilege of lofty station, and dismiss unpleasant evidences of former patriotism, with a shrug of the shoulder and an ejaculation of "*non mi recordo.*" Unfortunately, a defective memory is often corrected by a written record; and Mr. PIERCE with his really clever speech against proscription, published at full length in the Congressional Globe, may—unless he has subsequently intermeddled. Probably, had Mr. PIERCE, in the full radiance of an ambitious day dream, conjectured at the time the remote possibility of being one day President of the United States, he would have suppressed that particular speech, and the world would have lost a very passable specimen of oratory, as well as a striking illustration of the immeasurable difference between profession and practice. But it is the old story of the bull and ox over again.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The Whigs of the several Representative Districts in the 1st Municipal District, held meetings on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Parish and District Conventions. In the First Representative, the Delegates chosen were Messrs I N Bishop, R H Prendergast, W M Robson, J P Shaw and James Gibbing, in the Second, Messrs C H Nobles, T H Shields, James F Graber, E J Carroll, T L Leeds, E Blessy, F H Quirk, Dr Rogers; in the Third, Messrs H J Forstall, Charles C Callahan, James Boyce, R G Abbot, P Dowling, C P Nash, Gerard Stith, Samuel T Joseph, H C Vaux, J R Wingfield, J W Duplessis, T E Adams, John Vairin.

The primary assemblages were generally well attended, and marked unanimity and good feeling prevailed.

FEVER AT BATON GOULA—A private letter from Bayou Goula, in the Parish of Iberville, under date of the 20th inst., states that the Fever was prevailing extensively in Plaquemine, at that date, that several fresh victims had succumbed to the disease.

☞ A letter from Magnolia ville, on the Texas frontier line, to the *Picayune*, states that out a party of 13 men well mounted and armed, who left Magnolia ville to recover some horses stolen by the Apache Indians, eleven were killed in a conflict with one or two hundred savages. Of the two surviving, one was wounded, and died subsequently from the effect of the shock his nerves received during the fight. On application at Fort Fillmore for an armed force to repair to the scene of the massacre and bury the dead, a party of twenty were sent to Magnolia ville, but learning the facts, refused to proceed, as it would have been madness for so small a force to cope with two hundred Indians.

☞ The letters by the *Niagara* arrived at Mobile yesterday, and should an accident prevent the mail boat from reaching New Orleans, will be in our city to-day.

COTTON CROP OF GEORGIA—The Savannah *Republican* estimates the annual product of Cotton in Georgia at upwards of 300,000 bales.

HORAID MURDER—A despatch from Somerville, Tenn. dated the 5th, states that John H. Hicks, of Haywood county, had killed his wife and father in law, by shooting. The murderer escaped, and it is supposed has fled to Memphis.

HARRY R. W. HILL—A special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was held on Wednesday and a report of a special committee accompanied with resolutions relative to the death of the lamented HARRY R. W. HILL was adopted. The proceedings are published in another part of our columns. The Hall of the Grand Lodge and those of the respective subordinate Lodges will be dressed in mourning until the next regular communication.

MOBILE ITEMS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Mobile, September 20, 1853. }

Report of interments in the City of Mobile for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock P. M. this day:

Of yellow fever,	14
Of other diseases,	8
Total,	17

GEO. A. KETCHUM, Sec'y.

OFFICE CASY'S GET-AWAY CLUB, }
Sept. 20, 5 o'clock P. M., 1853. }

Number of patients admitted in past twenty four hours,	9
Discharged,	2
Died,	1
Remaining in Hospital,	54

J. M. PARK, Sec'y.

SAMARITAN INFIRMARY.

Barton Academy, Sept. 20, 1853 }	
Received in the last 24 hours,	8
Remaining,	96—29
Died,	1
Discharged,	4— 5
Remaining,	24

JOHN JOHNSON, Sec'y.

A fire took place on Monday night, in a large frame house on Walnut street, near the church of the Colored Baptists. The building was entirely consumed.

A considerable rise in both the Alabama and Bigbee has taken place during the past week, the former being now navigable to Montgomery, and the latter to Gainesville, though owing to the scarcity of hands, freights have been put up to a dollar per barrel.

The *Advertiser* has the following:

COTTON—Our great staple comes in very freely. The Jenny Lind, on Saturday, brought down 1010 bales, the largest load of the season. Since then, the Magyar and Anibe have arrived, the former bringing 308, and the latter 580 bales. The receipts from the 1st instant to the present time sum up 5609 bales. Letters have been received from Memphis, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., which state, it the late weather continues, more cotton will be saved than was at first anticipated.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly unpleasant, and we fear prejudicial to the health of the many sick and convalescent in our midst. In the night it was overcast, dark, and extremely sultry, and at noon the sun was exceedingly hot, a cold northwest wind blowing the entire time. We hope for a speedy change.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Clinton *State Paper* declares positively that no Yellow Fever exists in that town.

The Fever has broken out in a little town of 800 inhabitants above Monroe, called Felton; 17 died in one day.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* says:

Until within the last ten or twelve days, we had been felicitating ourselves on the health which the people of Pointe Coupee have enjoyed during the present summer. We regret that since the above named period, several cases of very malignant fever have occurred in our neighborhood, on the river, and we have to deplore the loss of several of our neighbors and friends. Others are dangerously sick, so that the sanitary condition of the parish is at present far from being satisfactory. With the yellow fever in all the Southern towns on the Mississippi—and even as some of the plantations—the fatal termination of several cases of our ordinary, though ascertained fever, was calculated to fill our citizens, and to induce them to think that the yellow fever had reached us. We are satisfied on enquiring that there is good ground for this fear. All separate indications ought however to be avoided, for from what we have seen and heard of our autumnal fevers this year they are to be dreaded almost as much as the pestilence that rages in the neighboring towns.

The Young American, published in the parish of Iberville, has the following:

On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Thompson was murdered in the yard of Mr. Voorhies, on Bayou Maringouin. We are not sufficiently aware of all the circumstances to detail them here. On that day, we are informed however, Mr Thompson went to the residence of Voorhies to get a claim filed, and that late in the afternoon, his brother in law was informed by a boy sent him, that Thompson was dead, and to come and take him away. He immediately hurried to the place, when he found the deceased at the place mentioned, with three or four large bullet holes in his back, and seemingly just murdered. With the assistance of some negroes the corpse was taken away, when the brother in law immediately left for Grosse Tete to see a magistrate. It is to be hoped that this diabolical act will be traced to its author, that he may be brought to the bar of justice. It is the interest of the citizens of Maringouin that they exert themselves to this end.

The Opelousas *Courier* says:

The panic is general here in our town on account of yellow fever raging at Washington, in this parish. About forty families have abandoned Opelousas in haste, those who are here yet, are unable to quit on account of their business or pecuniary matters. The Bell Cheney and Beaver Creek Springs are crowded with our citizens, also the Lake of the Ozarks. Whitsyhitto, situated at about eighty miles from this town, where several families have started with tents, baggage, provisions, &c., others have gone to Attakapas and the banks of the Teche. We are now in a most deserted town. The boarding schools of Mrs. A. Mansard, Miss H Bercier, Mrs Delarmelle, Rev. Thomas J. Hand Jr. and Mr. Velade are all shut up, also several stores and coffee-houses.

The *Courier* adds that Opelousas continues in a very healthy condition.

In the parish of Assumption the Fever has broken out. The *Pioneer* states that twelve deaths had occurred among the inhabitants, and that a very large number of persons were sick.

It is said that the Yellow Fever has appeared in the town of Vermillionville, parish of Lafayette, and that three persons died of it in one day.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We gather the following from the *Star* of the 15th:

SILVER CHANGE—The amount of $600,000, in silver per month, now being coined at Philadelphia, is for the mint, at the property of individuals, who, having virtually deposited it in silver, for coinage, are entitled to have it back in the same metal, less the small amount which they are to receive in gold coins under the Treasury regulations. The Government is purchasing upon silver as fast as possible, at the rate of its real value; the new coins, and as fast as they can be procure it, they are scattering it through the country, together with their paper and gold, either retained from the depositors of that metal for which the latter take gold in exchange. It will be evident, at a glance, that the operation, so far as it depends within the Treasury Department's power, in the way of relieving the existing general pressure for silver change, has to be total amount required to that end before at least twenty millions.

The mint at New Orleans is now turning out some $200,000 per month in new silver coins, and there, as at Philadelphia, those engaged in making silver money are working night and day; two sets of hands being employed certain hours of the day.

Gen. Shields, as expected, is in well under way for Albany, have been ordered to proceed North, to cruise in and around the latitude of the fishing grounds until there shall be no necessity for a vessel of war there for the protection of the fishermen, on account of the entire cessation of the season's operations

NAVY OFFICERS ORDERED, DETACHED, &c.—Lieut. Thomas Wilkes has been ordered to the St Mary's. Surgeon Maulsby has been detached from the steamship Alleghany and ordered for duty on the steamship Saranac. Surgeon Joseph Beale has been detached from the rendezvous at Baltimore, Md., and ordered to the steamship Alleghany. Surgeon Sickels has been ordered to the Baltimore rendezvous in his stead.

THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF A PURSER IN THE NAVY.—We have every reason to believe that this place, made vacant by Purser Pauldenay's death, has fallen to Mr. Griswold, of Michigan. There were forty or fifty applicants for it, it appears.

New-York Soft-Shell Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.

The seceding Soft Shell delegates, to the New York Democratic State Convention, made the following nominations yesterday afternoon:

Secretary of State—Isaac A. Verplanck. Comptroller, Robert Kelly. Attorney General, Martin Grover. State Treasurer, Francis Seur. Canal Commissioner, Andrew J. Yeates. Prison Inspector William C Dayer. State Engineer, William Hale. Judges of the Appeal Court, G. H. Reggles for the long term, and Hiram Denio for the short term. Clerk of Appeals, Albert Rigdon.

SECOND DESPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.

The vote for Regules, as judge was unanimous, and for Dennis, nearly unanimous. Henry S. Randall declined the nomination of Secretary of State. For Comptroller the vote was Kelly 6, Cooley 2. For Secretary Verplanck, 74. H. B. Stanton wished his name for Attorney General, and Martin Grover was nominated almost unanimously. John B. Miller was nominated for Treasurer, but withdrew his name, when Seger was chosen almost unanimously. On the 1st ballot for Commissioner Yates received 79 votes, Bound and J. O. Mather, 5. On the 3d ballot Yates 31, and Mather 4, and the former was declared elected.

After the nominations were completed the Adamantine or Hard Shell resolutions were read, speeches in their favor being made by Messrs. Grover, Van Buren, Preston King, Cochran and Champlin. The Convention then adjourned in great glee after a vote of thanks to the officers.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES—THE FLIGHT OF GEN URQUIZA.—It was stated by telegraph that Gen. Urquiza, who has so long misruled Buenos Ayres, had scooped the property of Indian, who, having virtually deposited it in silver, for coinage, are entitled to have it back in the same metal, less the small amount which they are to receive in gold coins under the Treasury regulations. The Government is purchasing upon silver as fast as possible, at the rate of its real value; the new coins, and as fast as they can so procure it, they are scattering it through the country, together with their paper and gold, either retained from the depositors of that metal for which the latter take gold in exchange. It will be evident, at a glance, that the operation, so far as it depends within the Treasury Department's power, in the way of relieving the existing general pressure for silver change, has to be total amount required to that end before at least twenty millions.

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THE HOWARDS IN MOBILE.

We hasten to report the proceedings consequent upon the kindly visit of the Howard Association of New Orleans, to our sister city of Mobile. The Can't Get Away Club and Samaritan Society met the delegates at the Court house, John Hurtel in the chair, and James M. Park acting as Secretary, viz: Gerard Stith, Emil Bouillemet, President Howard Association; C. H. Nobles, second Vice; J. E. Caldwell and D. F. Ricardo Secretary, accompanied by Drs. J. S. McPhilamy, J. Bencudon and N. Benedict. Mr Bouillemet kindly tendered the assistance of the Howard Association to the Can't-Get-Away Club and the Samaritan Society.

Dr. McFarlane, at the request of Mr. Bouillemet, stated briefly his views of the prevailing epidemic in our city, insisting that it is not contagious. Dr. Benoudon concurred in this opinion.

On motion of John Rolston, seconded by D. McNeill, it was resolved that the thanks of the Can't-Get-Away Club and the Samaritan Society be tendered to the Howard Association of New Orleans for their liberal contributions to aid the sick and destitute of our city; also, for the prompt manner in which they have entered their personal services in aid of the sick and suffering of our city.

Dr. Bencudon having suggested that a committee be appointed to wait upon the physicians of Mobile and obtain their views in relation to the origin of the disease here, John Johnson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three physicians of this city be appointed by the President of the Samaritan Society and the Can't Get-Away Club, for the purpose of investigating the nature of the first case of the present epidemic, whence originating, and the lapse of time from the first case to the spreading of the fever, and to obtain an expression of opinion whether they consider the disease infectious or contagious.

Dr. McFarlane expressed a desire to get at these facts.

Mr. Bouillemet stated that the members of the Howard Association were compelled to return home at once, but before leaving they wished to testify their appreciation of the kindness and courtesy extended to them by the two charitable societies here. He further stated that the Association over which he had the honor of presiding was ever ready and willing, at any and all times, to render any assistance that might be required to the suffering sick of Mobile.

John Rolston moved that the proceedings of the meeting be spread upon the minutes of the Samaritan Society.

Daniel McNeill moved that the proceedings be published in the newspapers of this city.

The Niagara at Boston.

The steamship *Niagara* reached Boston, from Halifax, on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

At the moment we have last settled, and Russia apparently disposed to terminate the crisis, the war party in Turkey unexpectedly obtained sufficient ascendency to complicate the negotiations, causing delay and giving Russia a new excuse for postponing the settlement.

A hostile feeling against France and England had also sprung up among the Turks, who accused their allies of cowardice.

The present state of affairs is that a meeting of the Grand Council was announced for the 20th, but on the demand of the Ambassadors, was held on the 18th. The Patriarch attended, and at that meeting the note drawn up by the powers was accepted, with the modification which follows. It was then sent off to the Czar and would reach him August 31st, so that no answer could be received for some days.

The following is the note of the four Powers:

"His Majesty the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re establish between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighborhood and perfect harmony—interests which have been unhappily disturbed by recent and painful misunderstandings—has carefully undertaken the task to find the means to efface the traces of those different points. A supreme Iradi having made known to him the imperial decision, the Sublime Porte, etc, congratulate itself at being able to communicate to the Cours de Nesselrode. If at all times the Emperors of Russia have shown the sincere solicitude for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, the Sultan never refused to confirm them anew by solemn acts which attested their ancient and constant benevolence towards their Christian subjects.

His Majesty, the Sultan Abdel Medjid now reigning animated by the same disposition, and being desirous to give his majesty the Emperor of Russia, personal proof of the sincerity of friendship, owing to his undoubted confidence in the eminent qualities of his august friend and ally, has deigned to take in serious consideration the representation of which the Prince Menschikoff rendered himself the interpreter to the Sublime Porte, and has consequently, and irrevocable, received the order to declare by the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kouchuk, Kainardji, and of Adrianople, relative to the protection of Christian religion, and that it is his majesty regards it as a point of honor with him to cause to be preserved for ever, from all attacks, either at the present or in future, the enjoyment of the spiritual privileges which have been accorded by the august ancestors of his majesty to the orthodox religion in his Empire, and which are maintained and confirmed by him; and moreover to allow the Greek worshippers to participate, in a manner of high justice, the advantages conceded to other christians, by Convention or special agreement; moreover, as the imperial firman has recently been given to the great Patriarchate and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their spiritual privileges, must be regarded as a new proof of those noble sentiments—and moreover, the proclamation of that firman which gives every security must dispel forever all anxiety as regards the worship which the Greek religion of his majesty the Emperor of Russia.

I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present notification. As regards the guaranty that in future nothing shall be charged at the place of visitation, at Jerusalem, it results from the firman provided with the hatti-humayun on the 12th of the Moon of Rabbi Mikair 1268, February 1852, explained and corroborated by the firman.

It is the formal intention of his Majesty, the Sultan, to cause his sovereign decrees to be executed without any alteration. The Sublime Porte, moreover, officially promises that no modification shall be made in the state of things which has just been regulated, without a previous agreement with the governments of Russia and France, without prejudice, whatever to the different christian communities, in case the Imperial Court of Russia should demand in a suitable locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or in that vicinity, for the construction of a church consecrated for the performance of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation. The Sublime Porte engages itself, even now, to subscribe, in this respect, a solemn act which would give to these highest foundations under the special surveillance of the Consul General of Russia, in Syria and Palestine.

The undersigned, &c.

The following are the modifications insisted by Turkey. First—for the worship of the Orthodox Greek Church—the Sultan have never ceased to watch over the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of that worship, and of that Church, in the Ottoman Empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts.

Second—"The Communications." Third—"Of Kouchuk and Kainardji, confirmed by that of Adrianople relative to the protection by the porte of the Christian worship."

Fourth—"And to make known, that His Majesty the Sultan, &c."

Fifth—"The advantages accorded, and which may be accorded to other Christian communities of Ottoman subjects."

Matters rest there notwithstanding an assertion on the Paris Bourse, that the Sultan had concluded to forego the amendments, provided—First, that the powers would guarantee against any new Russian demands. Second, That no power to expunge the principlities be given before the commander leaves Constantinople for St. Petersburg.

A rumor is gaining ground that if Russia evacuates the principalities she will demand from Turkey the expenses of the occupation.

Another rumor, (more improbable) is that Turkey is willing to have the principalities formed into independent States, under protectorate of the four powers.

IRELAND.—The Queen's movements in Dublin occupy the newspaper columns, where it is daily set forth how Ireland is in a feverish state of loyalty, and that the presence of the Sovereign dispels those mists of ignorance and prejudice, which had arisen at the aid of professional agitators. The Queen had visited the Exhibition two or three times, witnessed the review of eight regiments of troops, and paid a private visit to Mr. Dalgas, at his house at Auville.

The sickness at New Orleans had excited intense interest.

The Comet—All Safe.

On the 13th inst, according to the predictions of Professor Jewett, of North Carolina, who has made comets his study for the last thirty years, the comet was to have struck the earth, doing an immense and incalculable amount of damage. In order that our readers may see what dangers they have escaped, we give the essential part of the Professor's communication:

"The diameter of this comet (says Professor Jewett) is 100,000 miles, and its velocity shows 30,000 miles a minute; consequently, its direct concussion would produce consequences disastrous to the extreme to all its inhabitants. But if it strikes the earth slanting, making an acute plane with the angle of its surface, (which I think it will have) as the 3d and 13th September, it will probably glance without actually carrying away any portion of the surface, but only very greatly disturb it, and of course destroy all objects, animate or inanimate, which may be in its course. It may become so under circumstances like these to consider if there be any possible means of averting the danger. I cannot find any reliable data for calculations as to what part of the earth's surface will be the first point of contact. The number of victims of this dreadful judgment might probably be greatly decreased by the removal of the inhabitants from that part and placing them in comparative security on the opposite side of the globe; but half so delusive. I leave that matter in obscurity, because, as I said above, the data are insufficient. If the comet should first strike the water—say in the middle of the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean—it may cause a partial or general deluge, as one did in the time of Noah. In that case the best plan would be to take to boats. If it should strike on the solid land, the evils to be apprehended would be multiforious. The concussion would extinguish life in a great measure—the subterranean fires might be stirred up and made to burn so fiercely as to consume the whole world. At all events, the axis of the earth would be changed so much that it would be necessary to remove the pales and place them at points nearer the centre of bearing, drag our lines for the tropics and the temperate and cold zones would be in place our equator. In the South region at the Northpole, or parts it under the burning sun at the new equator."

(Signed) O. W. Dodge,
Bishop of New Jersey!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A terrible murder was committed at Shrewsbury, in Massachusetts on the night of the 14th upon the person of Reuben Cousins, a farmer, aged 70 years, and his wife Mary, a mulatto named Jagen Chapman. The villian first called Cousins to the door and murdered him with an axe, then killed Mrs. Cousins, and attempted the life of a laborer who was in bed. The latter gave the alarm, when the murderer fled. The whole village are out to-day in pursuit of the murderer. Cousins was reported to have a large amount of money in his house.

The compositors of Pittsburg have demanded an advance of 50 per cent. on their prices, which all the publishers refuse to give. The Chronicle and Despatch have engaged 20 girls to go to work on Monday next, the day fixed upon for the strike. A second and later despatch states that the Typographical Society have engaged to take 26 cents per thousand as a compromise. The Post and Allegheny Daily Enterprise have agreed to these terms. But the other papers still hold out.

Wm. Spriggs, a fugitive slave claimed by Dr. John Whitridge, of Baltimore, was arrested at Philadelphia on the 15th, by a young man, son of the notorious Geo. F. Alberti. He had a hearing before Commissioner Ingraham, acknowledged himself a slave and refused to have counsel. He was remanded to his master, and left this afternoon. There was no excitement and no negroes present at the hearing.

Returns from 94 towns in Maine, give Crosby, whig, for Governor 38,000, Pillsbury, democrat, 29,500. Morrill, independent democrat 2,500, Holmes, F. S., 7,300. To the Senate 8 whigs and 19 democrats and independents elected. 13 no choice. In the House 84 whigs and 66 democrats and independents are chosen. Twenty-two towns remain to be heard from.

The Free Soil Convention of Massachusetts nominated Henry Wilson, for Governor, and Amasa Walker, for Lieut. Governor.

The cholera is again subsiding at Cumberland only one death having occurred there since the 13th.

The following are the rates of wages in San Francisco, as fully established by the recent strikes, combinations, and compromises, per day:

Bricklayers $10; stone cutters $10; ship-carpenters and caulkers $10; plasterers $8; house-carpenters $6; blacksmiths $6; watchmakers and jewellers $6; painters and glaziers $6; sailors $4, alone shore men $6; hod men $6; shoemakers $100 per month, without boarding; teamsters 100 to $120 per month, finding themselves; and farm hands $50 per month, and board.

The Joliet (Ill) Tree Democrat says the recent frosts have done much more damage than at first anticipated. It has quite ruined the corn crop in the northwestern part of that county. Around Plainfield thousands of acres have been totally blasted. Buckwheat is a total loss, and so with nearly all the tender vegetation.

The Guano Trade with the United States is rapidly increasing. Next year, it is expected that it will equal that of England, and in few years more by twice as great. In the month of July last, the quantity of guano imported that 16,927 tons had been exported to the United States, and 13,379 tons to England.

A collision occurred on the afternoon of the 15th instant, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, on the Hudson River Railroad, between a single engine and the Poughkeepsie passenger train going south. The shock was very severe on the passenger train were killed. Both engineer and fireman on the single engine were badly hurt. Engines entirely smashed.

The brig Shamrock, from New Orleans, has arrived at Philadelphia, her crew being in a State of mutiny.

E. A. Hopkins, Esq., U. S. Consul to Paraguay, arrived at Montevideo on the 25th of Jn. on a Brazilian steam frigate, from Rio Janeiro. He was saluted by a Brazilian vessel of war lying at Montevideo, and received by the government with great kindness.

Col. E. C. Lettner, of Spartanburg, S. C., it is said, has lately discovered on the lands attached to his manufacturing establishment, a gold mine, of the most unmistakable promise.

The anniversary of the taking of the city of Mexico, was celebrated at New York on Wednesday by a dinner at the Astor House. Various toasts were drunk.

The Hon John M. Botts has received and accepted an invitation from a number of Whigs of Richmond, to a public dinner.

The Franklin brings word that the American expedition to Japan was, at the latest date, in the neighborhood of the Loo Choo Islands, awaiting the arrival of the Powhatan. According to the Hong Kong papers, the Emperor of Russia is resolved to share the glory of forcing open the country, and has arrangements in the China seas, according to these authorities, is for that object; and is not, as has been stated, a squadron of observation, but one to check and control the movements of our fleet. Three vessels—the Pallas of 52 guns, the Dwina, of 19 guns, and the Vostok, of 20 guns, were to sail from Hong Kong early in August, to join the American fleet and co-operate in the "overture."

The Mississippi River is the world is being constructed for the Fall River line. The best timbers, which are ready to be put down and united, will be about 338 feet in length. On deck she will be about 245 feet in length. She will have sixteen feet depth of hold, and be 48 feet in breadth. She will have a measurement of about 2,300 tons, which exceeds the tonnage of any steamboat ever built.

At Louisville, a few evenings ago, a woman of doubtful character named Thomas Bowen, was stabbed in the breast, at the corner of Jefferson and Market streets, and a man named Smith was shot in her company, received a slight or none cut in his back. The wounds of the woman and man were carried to Dr. Hall's office, on Jefferson street. The former died in a few minutes after she reached the office. The wounds of Peters were dressed by Dr. Hall, and he was in a fair way of recovery yesterday.

Confession of Bishop Doane.

The Court of Bishops have adjourned *sine die*. Bishop Doane having made a confession, and the charges dismissed. The following is the statement submitted:

The undersigned, in prosecuting his plans of Christian education in connection with St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College, found that the expenses of the enterprise greatly exceeded the calculations on which it was undertaken, and which he had confidently relied, perhaps too sanguinely, fell altogether short of what he deemed his reasonable expectations. In this condition of things, being entirely left alone and without advisers, every step which he advanced involved him more and more deeply in pecuniary embarrassments.

He admits that he made representations which, at the time, he believed to be correct, but many of which turned out in the end to be erroneous. He was also led by his too confiding temperament to make promises of aid to missions which he fully expected to perform, but which experience has taught him were far too sanguine and premature. He was also induced, for the sake of obtaining money to meet his necessities, to resort to methods, by the payment of exorbitant interest, which he did not suppose any man would ever accept, and which occasion once seemed to him to justify.

He also in entire confidence in his ability to repay which he deeply regrets, and although they have long since been perfectly secured, he does not now justify. The embarrassments here referred to were aggravated by a long and well nigh fatal sickness, withdrawing him from his classes which he had carried on alone, was near his presence in the entire failure of his pecuniary affairs.

The perplexity arising from this failure, with the pecuniary difficulties which it involved, and many, made him liable to many errors and mistakes which might easily bear appearances of intentional misrepresentations.

In consequence of the embarrassment of his property, he not his name and cash to an inventory of his goods, and also to a list of his debts, which he believed to be correct, as not which he grieves to find has given rise to an impression in the minds of some that he exhibited an insensibility to the awful sanctions of the oath of a Christian man. But while he laments the impression, he declares that this act was only done under legal advice, and in the firm conviction of its propriety.

Some time after his recovery from the illness above alluded to, but while he was still in the midst of perplexities, assailing under his heavy disappointments, arrived at the conclusion that he was guilty, and under the strong excitement of the moment, he penned a pamphlet, part of which he does not now justify, and expressions in which in regard to those brethren, he deeply regrets.

In reference to his indebtedness, he now reserves the declaration of his intention, which he has constantly made and has acted on to his utmost ability, thus far to devote his means, efforts and influence independence on God's blessing, to the payment of principal and interest of every just demand against him, an expectation which there is reasonable hope of having fulfilled, since a Committee of the Trustees and a Friends of Burlington College have undertaken an enterprise, which is nearly completed, to discharge the whole of the encumbrance of property at Burlington College and Bordeaux and St. Mary's Hall, with that of Burlington College to the Church forever for purpose of Christian education. This done, the Trustees have further agreed to appropriate during his life, the surplus income of both institutions to the liquidation of all his debts in carrying on said institutions.

That, in the course of all these transactions, human infirmity may have had him into many errors he deeply feels. He does not now justify or excuse them. If needed to the church, he hopes to be the cause of further injury from these, they are the occasion to him of mortification and regret. For these things, and all humility and penitence, he prays God and man, he has always felt himself liable to, and willing to receive the friendly reproof of his fellow in Christ Jesus, and especially the Bishops of the Church.

New Orleans, Sept. 21, 1853.

A meeting of the Whig voters of the Third Representative District of the city of New Orleans, held in Lafayette Hall, on Monday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Parish and District Conventions.

On motion of George Allen, Esq., Col. William Christy was called to the Chair, and Fred. J. Roberts appointed secretary. The Presidents then rose and in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the delegates elected were empowered to serve in both Conventions and on further motion proceeded to the election and delegates were the following named gentlemen having received the greatest number of votes were declared by the President duly elected, to wit:

A Doering	H J Forstall
Gerard Stith	Cora Callahan
Gerard T Jones	James Boyce
R C Wood	Robt O Abbot
Jas M Wingfield	Jas W Duplessis
C T Bush	Thos E Adams
John Vairin	

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion adjourned.

WM. CHRISTY, President.
FRED. J. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

☞ The most continued complaints from debilitating diseases, obtrusive arise from indigestion. All of us more or less are troubled with this annoying symptom, and as it is general thing, we do not attemp