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The New Orleans Dee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1853.

Vol. XXVI....Whole No. 7910.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, August 20, 1853.

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

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

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

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

THE NORTHERN MAILS came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The tables of mortality continue to present a frightful record. The deaths reported in the last bulletin of the Board of Health exceed considerably those of my previous report. It will be seen that the interments in the various cemeteries for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday, were 234—exclusive of the Israelite Hebrew burying ground, in which it is stated on good authority, that there were eight interments. This would give a total of 249, of which 219 are from yellow fever, without counting the cemetery in question.

We are certainly discouraged at this appalling exposé. When and where will the Fever cease? If the mortality remains undiminished, whilst the population daily decreases, and after so many thousands have perished, and so many more have passed through the ordeal of the scourge, it seems indubitable that its malignity must be greater than ever. If, for example, when there were 50,000 unacclimated persons in our city, the deaths averaged 200 a day, now that one half that number have had the Fever, either recovered, or have fled from the city, a corresponding ratio of mortality ought not to average more than 100 per diem. Yet the deaths are absolutely quite as numerous, and relatively far more so. This is undeniably sound logic. Nobody will pretend that there are as many subjects for yellow fever in our city now as there were one month ago. The material has been largely reduced, yet the epidemic carries off daily the same number of victims. For ourselves, we have given up speculating. The characteristics thus mark the prostrate baffle all reasoning founded upon past experience and observation. We think it altogether probable that the Fever will not disappear until all the unacclimated have been attacked—or until a spell of cold weather cuts it suddenly short. It we are **mistaken**, so much the better.

RELIEF FOR THE INDIGENT SICK.

Our exchanges are filled with accounts of the efforts which have been made and are still making to raise large sums of money in aid of the indigent sick of New Orleans. In New York and other members of the Committees of Collections had made their reports. We perceive that at one meeting on the 11th Mr. HERBERT handed in $655 as the amount obtained by him—Messrs. STUYVESANT and MONTROSS collected $715; D. N. HELDEN $575; W. H. LETCHFORD $710; C. A. TOWNSEND $510; W. T. WARDEN $1—$5; C. YATE, JR., $500; JOHN MARSH $395; F. FARNIEL $299; J. C. PIERSON $150; ALFRED MONROE $216; ISAAC SWAIN $230; D. JAMISON $200; J. D. DAMERON $85; J. B. WALTON $350; B. O'CONNELL $67; J. K. HOTT $185—total $7,393. Several members of the committee were to report in the course of the day. In the meanwhile, they were all active and untiring in their exertions for the successful fulfilment of the duties assigned to them. The full amount subscribed, as our readers have learned through the telegraph, exceeds $20,000.

In Philadelphia the same humane and beautiful spirit prevails. At a meeting of the merchants held on the 12th, the sum of $2,700 was subscribed for the Howard Association. This has been largely augmented by subsequent donations.

In Baltimore the appeal was promptly and generously met. The labors of the Committee were effectual in increasing the amount of contributions to nearly five thousand dollars, and they were still unceasingly engaged in the good work.

These are but examples of a generous spirit which seems to pervade the entire North, and to a minor extent, the South. We record them with feelings of unalloyed gratification. We believe that, out of America, one might look in vain for such splendid illustrations of fraternal kindness. But we are one people—a nation of brothers—linked together by common institutions and a common destiny. We may now and then squabble, even as differences will arise among families and kindred, but let calamity overtake any part of this great fraternity, and warm sympathies are at once awakened, and ready hands are stretched forth to succor and to save. The people of New Orleans will bear in grateful and grateful recollection the munificent charities of which her distressed and plague stricken poor have been the objects.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

We are constantly assailed with complaints of the irregular receipt of our paper by distant subscribers, and within the last few days many who reside at the watering places on the Lake shore, have written to us that they get the *Bee* once or twice a week, instead of every day. In answer to these complaints, we have to state, that the daily edition of our journal is regularly mailed to subscribers, and that the semi-weekly edition is despatched on Wednesdays and Saturdays with equal punctuality. We are CERTAIN that the papers reach the Post Office in due season—once there, they are beyond our control. The fault does not lie at our door, and we are serious losers, by the neglect or the sinfulness of others.

☞ We have been requested to announce that the members of the Masonic Lodge "Perseverance No. 5, have offered to the Howard Association the use of their building and ground, situated at the corner of Dumaine and St. Claude streets, during the Epidemic, and that the Association will appropriate that building and ground for CONVALESCENTS ONLY for a few days.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The Pottawattamie Indians now here, have had very serious charges before Colonel Mayberry, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against their attorneys, W. G. Ewing and G. W. Walker, which the commissioner is now investigating. They gave a power of attorney to the above agents to receive back pay stated by them to be due the tribe under certain treaties, and $30,000 was named as compensation. The bond, however, expressly stipulated that this amount was in no case to come out of the regular annuities. Last spring these attorneys took $30,000 out of the annuity, contrary to the agreement, as the services never rendered.

A deputation of the tribe visited the President, who gave them a kind reception, promised that the matter should be thoroughly investigated, and cautioned them against future credulity.

Messrs. Robinson and Stevens have been appointed to $1,200 clerkships in the Indian office.

Arthur Sprigg, Jr., son of the man recently executed in Philadelphia, has been appointed messenger in the Office of the Register of the Treasury.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Washington was to take place last Saturday, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the indigent sick of New Orleans. All the Washington papers allude to the subject in feeling terms. The *Republic* remarks:

There is a moral obligation in this case which does not always apply. A large proportion of the population of New Orleans is transient—or they have in their extremity no relief except at the hands of public charity. We have seen constituted authorities of steamboat, railroad, and drivers of every country and State, borne to the hospitals of New Orleans, and the agents of humanity, not merely the sisters, who have given their lives to the care of suffering humanity, watching over and ministering to them as lovers had been brothers, but the physicians, actuated by a high sense of moral duty, and whose hospital charges were borne by the poor of New Orleans. Now, therefore, that this unhappy city has been visited by a special infliction, we should remember that it is not exclusively her own sick, but also ours that she is attending, and if we cannot go to take our watch with her, let us at least send the means of paying for food, medicine, and attendance.

THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—The *Tribune* of Thursday, has the following, which we transcribe, with the remark that it is a serious error to suppose that in New Orleans, only one out of six or ten cases is within the reach of curative means. Such a rate of mortality would consign from 600 to 1000 patients to the grave every twenty-four hours. It is not easy to say what the average proportion of deaths to cases is, but it must at the worst exceed twenty or twenty-five per cent.

The Board of Health has already informed the public that the yellow fever exists among us. We shall endeavor, while it lasts, to keep our readers accurately advised of its progress, so that there will be no occasion for the usual exaggeration in regard to it. We see nothing to be ashamed and much to be lost by concealments or misrepresentations.

We may state, on the best authority, that the type of the disease is entirely unlike that which is now prevailing in New Orleans. There it was marked at first, and is now, by great mortality—one perhaps out of six or ten cases only being within the reach of curative means. Here not one in ten does not yield to them. We know of five of our most respectable physicians who have, perhaps, in the aggregate, treated cases, and there is no danger in any of them of a fatal termination. One of these gentlemen, who has had much experience in treating the disease, assures us that he has never seen it developed in a form so mild and manageable.

It may be concluded from this that the disease, if it assume the epidemic form, will be characterised by little mortality.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Tremendous Rains—Their Effects on the Police—New Tickets—Washington Monument Collection — A New Invention — Western Springs—A Buxom Widow—Phelon's Show case—Soap Busts—Terrific Railroad Collision—Loss of Life—Narrow Escape—Arrest of the Conductor—Remarks of Mr. Seward's Accident—Death of Ex-Chancellor Kent—The Market—Contribution for the Indigent Sufferers in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1853.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The rainy God has of late been lavish of his favors towards us, and poured from his watery cornucopia young floods which have not only been decidedly gawkish woes for corn and wheat, but have also *gone against the grain* in the figurative acceptation of that phrase, laying as at the mercy of Beelzebub, and loading our atmosphere with a dull sickly humidity pronunciatory of cologne and consumption. Saturday last, it poured without intermission from sun-rise till sun-set dark, and on Monday night again the clouds untold themselves and gave us the tallest specimen of a shower. Against such torrents the Crystal Palace is not proof. The roof, under the opening influence of a scorching sun, has been cracked in many places, and on Saturday streams poured in to the great discomfort of the few visitors who had ventured out, and to the detriment of a number of articles which were exposed to the wet. There was a general excitement among exhibitors, and canvas and india rubber cloth were in demand. With the aid of these they managed to shelter their stands; and the visitors found themselves the greatest sufferers. Not only were some of the most interesting objects thus covered over and concealed, but a number of spectators were well soaked by the descending flood. Fortunately, interviews of about one third of an inch have been left between the planks of the floor, so that the water soon ran off, but not without leaving many a wet foot as a souvenir of its visitation. Hereafter visitors will be careful how they leave their umbrellas and rubbers to the tender mercies of the engaging damsels at the door, especially when the clouds are ominous. Something will have to be done, to provide against this nuisance.

For the accommodation of those who are only temporarily in the city, the Directors have now issued a ticket, good until the 1st of October, for which they charge $3. The number of visitors is rather on the increase than other wise: but that the public may not know too much of their affair, and the stock thus be affected, they have ceased to make known the daily number as formerly. The stock now stands at 122. The contributions to the Washington Monument amount in all, thus far, to $1,075 67.

A light buggy and elegant covered wagon from Rahway, New Jersey, are deserving of notice, as illustrating one of the most palpable of recent inventions. Their peculiarity is that they have wooden springs, whereby about $30 is saved in the cost of each vehicle, and the weight of an ordinary vehicle. They are made of ash, are about two inches square, are more durable than the common steel spring because so fixed that but little strain comes on them, and are less liable to get out of repair. The same article is used for the heavier omnibuses and railroad cars, and answers the purpose admirably. Unless there is some disadvantage about this new invention, not apparent at first sight, it must supercede everything else, and steel springs will soon be among the things that were.

Barth, Ruhe & Weed, of this city, keep a Mourning store, in which every variety of mourning goods is sold, and a lady who has lost a relative may in an hour procure a complete suit of black with all its appurtenances. They have procured a full length blooming wax figure, arrayed in a deep black dress, and first stationed it in a conspicuous position in the Fair, as a specimen of their skill in this line. From the dress of this waxen widow, you would imagine she had lost every relation in the world, and, bowed down by earthly trials, was biding her time, awaiting her final summons, in lonely sorrow. But when you look at the flushness of her cheeks and laughing expression, you get brave of over this idea, and declare her the perfect embodiment of a charming, dashing young widow. Let all that would escape the matrimonial noose be aware of such fascinating syrens.

The famous barber Phelon—we beg his pardon—Professor Phelon (there are no barbers now, in this professional age they style themselves "Professors of the Tonsorial Art") has an immense glass show-case in the Palace, filled with soaps, oils, perfumes, pomatums, periwigs, false whiskers, fictitious moustaches, and the other indispensables of his craft. The Professor has bedizzled it to some purpose, and got rich off the beards of his fellow men. There are few exquisites in town that he has not pulled by the nose, or who at least are not indebted to his magic hair-dye for the jetty hue of their whiskers. His case is a magnificent one, and shows of what materials Solomon so sparingly in the art is susceptible. But Phelon is not the only soap contributor. There is a great quantity of this article in the Fair, made up into all kinds of fantastic shapes, and so pure and white that you are apt at first sight to take it for alabaster. Busts of General Washington are favorite models with these soap manufacturers. On one of them I observed, a few days since, a card with the inscription "Hands off my head!"

News reached this city at an early hour this morning of an awful catastrophe which took place yesterday, at 4¼ o'clock P. M., on the Camden and Amboy railroad, which connects the State of New Jersey and connects Philadelphia and New York. The road is a single track, there being a turn-out at Old Bridge, about mid way of the route, where the trains are in the habit of passing. The train which left this city yesterday at 2, 3 twenty minutes behind its time, and the conductor, when near the turn out, drew up on the top of his speed, the latter had not arrived, the other train as an hour behind. Meanwhile the Philadelphia conductor, tired of waiting, and supposing that some accident had befallen the down train, moved on beyond Old Bridge, though very carefully and slowly. While in the act of turning a curve in the road, he saw it bearing furiously down upon him; it was too late to avoid collision. The locomotives were moved to pieces, and the foremost car, being driven violently on each other, were a mass of ruins. Five persons were killed on the spot, and upwards of twenty injured—several of them so severely that they are not expected to recover. Among the injured are the Rev. James Furniss of Natchez, Miss., his wife and child. Mrs. Furniss has a severe injury to the hip, and the child's thigh is broken. Several persons in the forward cars escaped unhurt, as if by a miracle. Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore American, was one of these: he fell through the bottom of the car on the track, but escaped without injury.

Public opinion here throws the blame almost entirely on the New York conductor, for urging on his train at such a furious rate, whose he knew that he was out of time. Both conductors however, have been arrested by the sheriff of Monmouth county, to await the verdict of the coroner's jury. We hope that they will meet with their deserts, but experience tells us that our hope is vain. The excitement once past, this case will take the course of hundreds of others, and we shall never hear of it again.—Railroad companies are capitalists, and capital covers a multitude of sins. It bires lawyers, throws dust in the eyes of justice, perverts equity, and we have even seen it whispered, sometimes corrupts judges. Never will such heart rending catastrophes as I have just described, cease, until directors are corporately and personally held responsible for the homicides caused by their agents and on their roads. Let this be a law in the statute-books—to go for a life, $5000 for a limb, and so on by a graduated scale for lesser injuries—and you will touch the rock less worship-pers of Mammon in a tender place, force them to employ competent men, and have perhaps one accident where you now have a thousand. I know it seems unfeeling to place flesh and blood in the balance with cold, inanimate bullion, but it is a necessary preventive measure. There are men who can be touched only through the almighty dollar.

Samuel Jones, one of the ornaments of the New York bar, died yesterday at his brother's residence on Long Island, at the ripe age of 83. Few men have been more distinguished in our legal annals for unwavering integrity and profound attainments in jurisprudence: and few octogenarians have retained their mental faculties so perfectly unimpaired to the last. In 1826 Mr. John Jay was appointed Chancellor of the State of New York by Governor Clinton, and in 1828 was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court in this city. This position he retained until 1847 when our new constitution provided for the election of Judges by the people. He was one of the first elected and retained his seat on the bench until 1850, when, applying as unblemished reputation and the implied confidence of his professional brethren, he retired to private practice. As soon as his death was known, a meeting of the BAR was held, at which resolutions were passed testifying their respect for his memory.

Breadstuffs and provisions are dull in yesterday's market; common brands of State flour fell 6 cents per barrel. Sugars were more active, the sales amounting to nearly 2,000 hhds., which sold in bond for export. Cotton sold to the extent of 1,500 bales.

The Howard Association of New Orleans having requested Dr. Hawks and two other gentlemen to act as a Committee for the raising of funds to relieve the poor sufferers by the epidemic now raging in your city, the matter has been taken up actively in hand, and a Committee of twenty have been appointed to call on our merchants and citizen subscriptions. Thus far, $4,755 have been received. The sympathies of our citizens are with you, in your affliction. Yours truly, MANHATTAN.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

The foreign files by the *Africa*, from Liverpool, the 30th ult., furnishes the annexed details:

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen took occasion to animadvert, in rapid strictures on Lords Wicklow and Donoughmore, that the national system of education was the greatest blessing ever conferred upon Ireland.—The Earl of Clarendon stated that the fleet on the coast of Africa has been maintained in its full efficiency, and that no exertion would be spared to suppress the slave trade. In the House of Commons, Sir J. Pakington introduced and carried a clause enacting that the monopoly of salt should entirely cease, and that the manufacture and sale of salt in India shall be absolutely free, subject only to excise or other duty. This motion was carried against the Government by a majority of ten.

The other event in the domestic history of Britain for the week had been a strike of the London cabmen. The new act reducing cab fares in London to a sixpence a mile, caused the cab proprietors to refuse to allow their vehicles to play at the reduced rates. They consequently withdrew all hackney carriages from the street, and reduced the Londoners, with whom cabs are necessaries of life, to the verge of insurrection. Carts, vans, and butcher's traps were put into requisition to meet the passenger traffic to and from the railways. The commissioners gave notice that for the sum of five shillings they would grant short licenses—until January—to any one applying, whereupon the re *fractory* became a subsidiary.

Lord Ruthven, a Scottish nobleman, is dead.

The London Police are demanding more pay, and threatened to strike, as the Manchester force did, if not granted.

The Conference of the Wesleyan Church, assembled on Wednesday, July 27. The Rev. John Lomas was elected president almost unanimously, he having 219 votes and the next highest 15. The Rev. John Farrar was re appointed Secretary.

IRELAND.—At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin, on the 28th ult., Archbishop Whately formally announced that he was no longer a member of the national board, his Grace having received a letter which he could regard in no other light than as a dismissal by the government from the office which he had filled for a period of over twenty years. This announcement created great surprise, not unmingled with indignation; and, after the archbishop had retired, the clergy present adopted by a unanimous resolution to prepare a strong memorial, or remonstrance, rather, condemnatory of the whole proceeding. This is to be duly forwarded for immediate presentation to the House of Lords.

The Tablet states that the Pope has conferred the degree of Doctor in Philosophy on Mr. Ward, late of Oxford, and author of the work "The Ideal of a Christian Church."

Dr. Newman has handed over the balance of his defence fund (£3,600) to the New Roman University in Ireland, with the exception of a few hundred pounds to one of the English religious houses.

FRANCE.—The ruins of the Chateau of Neuilly, near Paris, are to be put up for sale definitely on the 17th of August. They will form four seven lots, which will be disposed of separately. The price fixed is 230,000 francs.

Since the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, at the Opera Comique, neither the Emperor nor Empress had gone to a public theatre, but had arranged a series of representations at the private theatres of the palaces, the first taking place at St. Cloud.

An anniversary service was celebrated on the 26th, in the Church of St. Leu, for the repose of the soul of the Emperor's father, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, ex king of Holland, who died July 26, 1846. The Empress, Empress, and Court, were present at the service.

Minuet, who assassinated the wagon of Uzes last winter, has been sentenced to death after a long and exciting trial, at Grenoble. After the sentence he broke a bottle, opened the veins of his wrists, and buried pte ce of jagged glass in his breast, seeking to reach his heart. He was unsuccessful in committing suicide.

The ultra Bonapartists announce a political banquet, in the Department of the Seine, on the 15th of August, at five francs per head, but had not decided where it should take place.

A lady account, named Emma Vautier, fell from a balloon the other day at Montesquieu, and was killed.

The distribution of medals to the successful artists of the exhibition, took place in the grand saloon of the Louvre, on Tuesday, 26th. Prince Napoleon presided and made a speech, in which he flattered the Emperor and the artists about equally.

ITALY.—The Pope's health is reported to be precarious. He has been suffering for some time from an attack of asthma, and from general debility. He is 61 years of age, and his death would, without doubt, be the signal for important movements in Italy.

A good deal of excitement prevailed among the population of the Romagna, and its several assassinations are becoming rife.

Intelligent travelers state distinctly that the state of things in Upper Italy and Lombardy rests on a very insecure basis; that in South Germany, Baden more particularly, the popularity of civil war from religious dissensions is far from unlikely; at Frankfort the local government, as well as the Diet, has its attention called imperatively to the activity displayed by choral unions, gymnastic associations, and other schools for organization, which is noticed to bear a strong similarity to that which preceded the outbreak of 1848