The Picayune

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, August 22, 1853.

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

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

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

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

Features of the Epidemic—Remarks.

The total interments for the week ending on Saturday the 20th, at 6 o'clock A. M., were 1534—of which 1376 were of yellow fever. In the list of deaths by fever we include some seventy which were marked "unknown" in the reports of the Board of Health, but which are well understood to have been cases of yellow fever. They are chiefly confined to one cemetery. The mortality has increased since the previous week, but not in a very great ratio. In the total interments, the augmentation is 40, and in those from yellow fever 60. The deaths from yellow fever since the 1st July are within a fraction of 5,000, although the absolute increase of the mortality over the week ending on the 13th, is comparatively small, relatively it is very considerable—because, as we stated on Saturday, the population subject to the disease daily diminishes, partly from absence, partly from death, and partly from the recovery of large numbers who have undergone the process of acclimation by taking the fever. Hence we have no improvement whatever to chronicle. The pestilence still rages with, if possible, augmented virulence, nor can we, with any appearance of confidence, indicate a period when its ravages will cease. Even than the advent of cold weather, or some marked atmospheric commotion, such, for instance, as an autumnal hurricane.

Until recently the scourge had scarcely invaded the commercial classes of our population, but within the last week its ravages has been rather extensive. The obituary notices which appear in the different papers show how many of the better classes have fallen victims. The distemper seems to search out every unacclimated person. None, who have never had the fever, are now in safety, no matter how long or how intimately their residence may have been. We have heard of fatal cases among persons who had lived ten, twelve and fifteen years in New Orleans, and who, having passed unscathed through several visitations fondly imagined themselves secure from an attack. This fancied immunity has proved fallacious.

Meanwhile, our citizens are earnestly and unceasingly engaged in alleviating the misery that surrounds them, and in ministering to the wants of the indigent and suffering. The Howard Association has been enabled materially to extend the sphere of its usefulness through the timely and generous donations of our brethren elsewhere. Pensacola, [illegible] sponsoring in from all quarters. New York has contributed most nobly—from the Empire City alone the subscriptions exceed twenty seven thousand dollars. Philadelphia has given twelve thousand, Baltimore five thousand, Boston, though late in the field, has begins with over two thousand; Savannah has sent one thousand. Mobile eighteen hundred. Washington is bestirring herself in the sacred cause of benevolence. Natchez has contributed twelve hundred and fifty; Baton Rouge and Plaquemine have each transmitted handsome sums—while in our own city, the subscriptions have evinced the boundless generosity and public spirit for its residents. In short all the aid that could be reasonably anticipated, has been extended to us, in the dark days of calamity and sorrow. With a view of practically employing the means in their possession, the Board of Health, in conjunction with the Howard Association, have established four commodious and extensive infirmaries—one in each District, in which patients are received, and attended with the utmost skill and care. We have no doubt that this judicious measure will be followed by signal benefits, and that hundreds will be rescued from untimely graves, through the prompt and active attention thus provided.

There is one suggestion to which the special attention of the authorities is invited. If this horrible pestilence which now desolates our city, is ever to leave us before a frost, we must particularly guard against the supply of new material for its ravages. It becomes therefore of vital importance to prevent immigrants on board of ships, from entering our city. The period is near at hand when every vessel from Liverpool and Bremen will bring a living freight from Ireland and Germany, and land it on our shores. This should, under any circumstances and at any expense, be rigidly prohibited. We suggest that a steamer be chartered for the express purpose of meeting vessels from foreign ports that are coming up the river, and that the officers of said steamer be instructed to take out all the immigrants who are on their way to New Orleans, and transport them up the coast, to some spot reasonably remote from the focus of the fever. This cannot be accomplished, without labor and heavy cost, but we submit, that the safety of the city imperatively requires it. If in proportion as the malignity of the epidemic subsides it is to be nurtured by fresh materials, there will be no end to the mortality until the per nicious principle of the disease is itself exterminated—a result which experience has proved, can only be accomplished by a winter temperature.

WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE.—We are gratified to perceive that the Whig Central State Committee, appointed by the Whig State Convention, has organized and chosen itself officers. That indefatigable and noble Whig, CHARLES M. WATKINS, was elected Presi dent. We have no doubt that the Committee will prove an efficient auxiliary in the approaching contest.

The Whig papers throughout the State are requested to copy the report of the proceedings of the Committee.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—We have received from the Secretary of this excellent Society, a courteous invitation to attend the celebration of its fifth anniversary, which will take place on Sunday next, the 28th inst. At 9 o'clock A. M., the Association will meet at Mr. A. PERERA'S Coffee House, corner of Chmt and Bienville streets, to form into a procession, and march through the principal streets of the city, and thence to the Hall of the Perfect Union No. 1, Rampart street, between Maine and St. Philip, where an election will take place for officers for the ensuing year—The anniversary will be celebrated with a Banquet which will [illegible]

HUNGARIAN FUGITIVES.—[illegible] leave from a private letter to [illegible] Secretary of the Jackson [illegible] Association, has entered into a contract with CLARK MILLS, the eminent Sculptor, for the erection of a colossal Equestrian Statue of JACKSON, to be completed within three years. The price agreed upon is, we understand, thirty-five thousand dollars—the States to be in all respects equal to that now erected in Washington, though not to be a copy.

We learn that Algiers, Jefferson City and Gretna are all severely afflicted by the prevailing epidemic.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SECOND DISTRICT.—It will be perceived by an announcement in our columns, that the vacation in the Public Schools of the Second District, has been extended to the first Monday in October next, on account of the prevailing epidemic. The directors have acted wisely and prudently in adopting this measure.

THE FEVER AT MOBILE.—The following is the report of the Mobile Board of Health on the 19th inst:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Mobile, Aug. 19, 1853. }

The Board of Health finding much difficulty in obtaining full reports of the prevailing disease from the Physicians of the City, have determined to report the interments for each day.—The public may rely implicitly on the published reports, as the Board will receive full returns from all the Undertakers of the city.

Report of Interments in the city of Mobile for the twenty four hours endingat 6 o'clock P. M. this day: Of yellow fever, 7; other diseases, 2. Total, 9. Of the interments of yellow fever, 9 were from the City Hospital.

GEO. KETCHUM, Sec'y.

SUN STROKES.—Many persons — principally Irish and German laborers—died in New York on the 13th, from the effects of the intense heat of the sun.

ONE YEAR OF WAR.—The Washington Republic, in an article upon the question, "Will there be war? makes the following statement respecting the financial cost of war to England during a single year. It says:

In the year 1813, England maintained 140,000 sailors and marines; 250,000 regulars; 291,000 militia; 45,000 yeomen cavalry, adding the Indians and Colonial armies. She had more than a million of men under arms. She had 1000 vessels of which 633 were in commission. 10 seven ships of the line. The army cost £31, 000,000. The Navy [illegible] were £30,000,000 including ten millions contributed to the Continental States." The total war expenses of the year 1813 was more than five hundred millions dollars! Such was the cost of a war waged for maintaining the national interests of England, and which brought no other acquisition than peace and security.

The following (enclosed in a bottle) was picked up on the beach off Amityville, about [illegible] Bay, L. I.:

Brig Henderson, of Key [illegible] 1853, expressly every morning at 8 o'clock and [illegible]

New York Correspondence.

Verdict in the Camden and Amboy accident—Another awful collision on the Providence road—Destressing scene—Loss of Life—Necessity of a double track—Dumich, corsaire—Disappearance of the second officer—Contributions for New Orleans—Increase of heat—Sunstroke—Small abundance at the Bolton—Thermometers proved wrong—Death of the apothecary—The Apostles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1853.

Messrs. Editors:—The coroner's jury in the case of the collision on the Camden and Amboy railroad, have returned a verdict exonerating the officers of the Philadelphia train from all blame; they also find that the company is in no respect censurable, for that their directions had been followed. Deep would have been no accident. They throw the responsibility of the catastrophe entirely on the engineer and conductor of the train from New York; the former, the running over dangerously rapid a rate around a short curve; the latter, for not having conquered his watch before starting with the standard clock of the company. So far so good; the jury has done its duty. It remains to be seen whether New Jersey deems human life and suffering of as little importance as most of the other States. We shall see whether, after such a verdict, the numerous shifts and delays of the law will avail to protect the guilty. We hope, even in the face of experience, that they may not.

After the unpleasant and appalling details with which my last letter was filled, I had treated not again in many weeks to be called on to record another such catastrophe: yet here, at the expiration of only three days, it is my painful duty to describe one still more fatal. It took place about 8 o'clock yesterday morning on the Providence and Worcester Road, and resembles in all its circumstances the accident at the Old Bridge described in my last. The collision took place at a curve in the road near Central Falls, between the regular up train and an excursion train from Wansing's. The latter was behind time, but was going along at the rate of 40 miles an hour in order to reach the switch, from which there is a double track to Providence. When within one minute's running distance of the switch, and in the act of turning the curve, the up train which had waited the usual time at Pawtucket, and, having a right to the track, had moved slowly forward, came in sight. The collision was terrible. As in the Old Bridge accident, the first cars were driven into the next behind them, as you would shove in the joints of a spy glass. The regular up-train consisted of but two cars, and with the exception of some slight cuts and bruises the passengers escaped without injury. Not so the excursion train; in this there were six cars densely crowded, for the most part with factory operatives. It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the condition of these after the collision. The cars were piled together, a mass of ruins, in which the human victims crushed in between them. The cries of distress were heart-rending. As the passengers were taken out, some with arms and legs broken and others with their bodies horribly mangled, it was a scene never to be forgotten. One of the passengers kindly furnishes me the following facts from its sad: Fourteen persons were found to have been killed on the spot, and of the forty seriously injured there are a number that are not expected to recover. Among the killed is the Rector of Grace Church, Providence. It will be seen that this awful catastrophe was occasioned by the reckless rounding of a curve, without reference to time. There is one way, and as long as this green carelessness is manifested by those who have human life at their disposal, only one way of avoiding such collisions, and that is to insist on railroad companies laying a double track. If legislation ought to be found the following subjects are of more unique and lasting interest:

First—The kidnapping of Kossta in Smyrna.
Second—The last execution of Captain Gibson by the Dutch authorities.
Third—The fishery difficulties; and
Fourth—The alleged interference of England with slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents relating to the efforts of her Britanic Majesty's Ministers to promote the abolition of involuntary servitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," Cuba, for the most part, been committed to the keeping of Sanderson, Ford and Dobbin, who are expected to thoroughly investigate them, and present a statement of their contents, together with their opinion, in writing, as to the most wise and judicious course to pursue in the premises. When the views of these Southern members of the Cabinet are communicated to the President and their conference in Cabinet council, then the whole matter will be discussed and a decision made. There seems to me to be an evident, a peculiar propriety in committing this delicate subject, one so closely connected with the "peculiar institutions" of the States lying South of "Mason and Dixon's line" to the careful consideration of the Secretaries of War and Navy. The President is believed to entertain an elevated opinion of the talents, the judgment and patriotism of the Hon. Jefferson Davis; and it is said, moreover, that it is the intention of the Executive, should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards the interests of his Southern friends.

The President and Messrs. Marcy and Mason will give to the above subjects their undivided consideration and undivided attention; and the public, irrespective of party, entertain the belief, the conclusions at which whatever will be decided on will be for the public weal—the maintenance unfarnished of our national honor.

Who are to be the recipients of the mission to France and to Constantinople are questions which have not been decided, or rather the names of the fortunate appointees have not transpired. I am disposed to think that ere long their names will grace the public journals.

Major Thomas S. Bryant, editor of the Lexington, Missouri, Democrat, received on Saturday a piece of parchment, which, upon reading, he ascertained to be a commission which invested him with the duties and responsibilities of the office of Marshal of Missouri.

The Last Railroad Tragedy.

Further and fuller details of the frightful railroad accident on the Worcester railroad have been received. A dispatch to the New York *Herald* says:

It is now ascertained that twelve lives are lost, and about twenty five more or less wounded. The following are the names killed:

Rev. Mr. Finny, Episcopal clergyman, officiating at Grace Church, Providence.
W. Wood, of Northbridge.
John R. Perkins, Bremen, Unbridge.
Mrs. Plant, wife of G. Plant, of Whittinsville.
Peter Plant, son of George Plant.
A. Charlworth, of Whittinsville.
Thomas Brown, do.
Wm. Fullerlove, do.
Mrs. Caroline Richmond, wife of John Richmond.
Peter Rogers, of North Uxbridge.
Also, two others unknown.

WOUNDED.

Francis Reed, of Whittinsville.
George Plant, do.
Hosea Ballou, of Woonsocket.
Edward Green, engineer of the up train, badly—several ribs broken.
Stewart Winslow, of Whittinsville, badly.
Daniel Gasty, do., slightly.
Martin C. Jefferson, brakeman, leg and arm broken.
John Brown, of Whittinsville, four ribs broken.
Moses Bolton, of Whittinsville, had his recovery is very doubtful. His arm was torn off, and he was otherwise badly injured.
Dr. Smith, of Providence, President of the Providence and Worcester Railroad sustained but very slight injury.
2—Mr. Sandwick, of Unbridge, about five years old, had an arm torn from his body—recovery doubtful.
4—Francis Bint, of Whitinsville, was badly hurt about the head.
5—Hosea Ballou, of Balleoville, was severely injured in the head.
6—Mr. Bearsett, of Whitinsville, was dangerously injured about the head.
7—Martin V. Jefferson, a brakeman, had a leg broken.
8—Daniel Canty, a painter, was slightly injured.
9—John Brown, of Whitinsville, had four ribs broken.
10—John Marvell, of Northbridge, had a leg broken, and was hurt back hurt.
11—Moses Bolton, of ——, was fatally injured.
12—George Bolton, of Whitinsville, was fatally injured.
13—J. Crane, of Whitinsville, was badly hurt.
14—Schooler (or Schouler White) of Whitinsville, was badly injured.
15—Ruth S. Gladding, of Pawtucket, was slightly injured about the head.
16—Mr. Plant, of Whitinsville, was severely, if not fatally injured.
17—Francis Gray, of ——, had two ribs broken.

But as it was when I wrote you my last letter, the mercury has been going up ever since; the high grounds it has taken yesterday and to-day are perfectly intolerable. It is too hot even to complain of the heat. Even in your more tropical latitude you have had nothing to beat it, at least if we may believe our Southern friends who have just come on, who swelter the day out at their Hotels, and go pulling about the streets after night fall, with unrelaxing New York dog days, and declaring that they will have to go straight back to the South again in order to get cool. Yesterday and to-day the mercury has stood at 95. What is worst of all night brings no relief. Our ocean breeze has left us for parts unknown, and we rise unrefreshed and hotter than when we retired to rest. Twenty-seven persons were sun-struck yesterday.

The extreme hot weather has had the same effect at the Crystal Palace that it has everywhere else. People prefer a home dealsbible during such days even to going a sight-seeing. Visitors, therefore, have been comparatively few in number, and those that have gone have had all the better opportunity of examining the articles in detail.

One of the most attractive apartments in the Exhibition is the one containing the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen's celebrated group of Christ and the Apostles. These models are from the great artist's own hands, and stood for some time in the Metropolitan Church of Copenhagen until they were executed in marble, in which form they now appear there. As originally placed, the figure of Christ was in a more elevated position than the rest, and about eighteen distant from them. To give it due effect it was therefore necessary to make it of more colossal size than the others. As now placed, they are all on the same level. The figure of Christ stands proportionate with the utmost taste and is both in attitude to produce the most artistic effect. The walls are draped with a rich morocco velvet, which throws out the pure white figures in distinct relief. Never has Christian art achieved a more glorious master-piece. The marks of the nails in the hands and feet of our Savior show that the time selected by the sculptor is that shortly after his crucifixion, when he appeared in the midst of his affrighted disciples, blessing them, as was his wont, with the benediction "Peace be unto you!" The artist has studiously endeavored to depict the character of each Apostle in his countenance, and has represented each with the sign of his martyrdom, or some other appropriate emblem.

Yours truly,
MANHATTAN.

From the Telegraph.

The rumors of an expected collision between the British and American squadrons on service at the Sandwich Islands, which had no foundation on the faith of telegraphic communications from Washington, said to be based on despatches sent received from Commodore Shubrick, are not in accordance with facts. Commodore Shubrick, we learn, had an interview with Admiral Seymour, who informed him that, although he (the Admiral's) instructions were of a strict and rigid character, admitting of no discretionary action on the part of the officers of the protective squadron, yet they embraced no interference with the interests of the United States only in cases of their open and flagrant violation of our treaty stipulations. Nothing is it true that fishing vessels from Newport, or other New England ports, have gone out armed; nor is there any excitement either on our own or the British coast. On the contrary, affairs were proceeding at last accounts very calmly and satisfactorily.

The United States fishing squadron had a hospital reception at Halifax. Lady Le Marchant, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, tendered hospitalities to all the officers. A letter from one of them to the New York Tribune says:

"During our cruise we have seen many of our hardy fishermen. At one time we passed through a fleet of over one hundred. None would come within communication of them except in boats. They were suspicious of any intercourse with us. On the contrary, they hailed us and made quite welcome in some places by her Majesty's subjects. The Prince Edward Island fishermen, whose fishing ground is near, but commands a very good quantity of coal."—*National Intelligencer.*

AMIABLE SPOT AT EATON.—Two ruffians entered the Detroit Tribune office on Friday week, and made a brutal assault upon Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Warren, the publisher accompanied to their rescue when an Eaton Officer. The fiendish ruffians then commenced assaulting the rest, much to the amusement and delight of the citizens out of doors in front of the office. [illegible] the Police [illegible] and by us.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

We find the following in the Union correspondent of the *Republic*. The writer evidently regards the administration with rigor, but that is his affair. We have only to do with his gossip:

Good, reliable Quarter I learn that the many important questions connected with our foreign affairs are just now receiving the serious consideration and attention of the Honorable Secretary of State and his accomplished assistant, Dudley Mann, Esq. Discarding, for the present, minor questions connected principally with our foreign relations, I purpose to-day to lay before you a few remarks in respect to the two following subjects:

First—The kidnapping of Kossta in Smyrna.
Second—The last execution of Captain Gibson by the Dutch authorities.

Third—The fishery difficulties; and
Fourth—The alleged interference of England with slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents relating to the efforts of her Britanic Majesty's Ministers to promote the abolition of involuntary servitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," Cuba, for the most part, been committed to the keeping of Sanderson, Ford and Dobbin, who are expected to thoroughly investigate them, and present a statement of their contents, together with their opinion, in writing, as to the most wise and judicious course to pursue in the premises. When the views of these Southern members of the Cabinet are communicated to the President and their conference in Cabinet council, then the whole matter will be discussed and a decision made. There seems to me to be an evident, a peculiar propriety in committing this delicate subject, one so closely connected with the "peculiar institutions" of the States lying South of "Mason and Dixon's line" to the careful consideration of the Secretaries of War and Navy. The President is believed to entertain an elevated opinion of the talents, the judgment and patriotism of the Hon. Jefferson Davis; and it is said, moreover, that it is the intention of the Executive, should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards the interests of his Southern friends.

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IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—The following information, communicated by Mr. C. S. Chapman, master of the ship Gloucester to the U. S. Telegraph, is of great importance, and ought to be made known to all navigators:

"It is stated in a government notice dated March 1, 1852, that a red buoy is placed on the Roman Rock, N. E. by compass from the eight foot patch; also, in a supplement to the first volume of Hoseburg's Directory—that a beacon buoy is placed to the N. E. (Dispatch) of Roman Rock. It is a black spar buoy, with a board across the top, on which the words 'Roman Rock' are painted. It also states, that it is moored, about 40 fathoms astern of the Rock, leaving a safe passage between the beacon and the shore. The real fact of the matter is that there is nothing of the kind there, or in the vicinity whatever of the Roman Rock, and strangers coming into the bay are very apt to trust in getting a sight of the buoy as a beacon, in order to get inside the rock with the wind off the land, and get on top of it. This would have happened probably to me, had I been a stranger, as I steered direct for the rock, making sure to get a sight of the buoy."—*Cape of Good Hope Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, June 3.*

City Intelligence.

CHARITY HOSPITAL—OFFICIAL.—Report from Saturday 12th inst. at 6 P. M., to Saturday, 20th inst., at 6 P. M.

Admissions, 466: Discharges, 208; of which 185 were of yellow fever; Deaths, 276; of which 252 were of yellow fever.

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1853.

INTERMENTS IN ALL CEMETERIES FOR THE TWENTY FOUR HOURS ENDING AT 6 A. M. ON THIS DAY INSTANT:

	Fev.	Oth. Dis.	Total.
American, Girod street	10	4	14
Hebrew, Ridge			
Cypress Grove, No. 1	4		4
Cypress Grove, No. 2	6		6
Odd Fellows Rest	1		1
Charity Hospital	19	1	20
Religious			
St. Patrick	21	2	23
Lafayette, 1, 4th District	21	3	24
Unknown	3		3
5th Municipal, St. Paul, 2d Dist.	2		2
Catholic, 1	1		1
Catholic No. 3	3	1	4
Total	135	11	146

A Correct statement of the daily receipts of interments in all the Cemeteries of the City for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock A. M., on each day, for the month of August:

	Y. Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
August 1,	117	28	145
" 2,	123	14	137
" 3,	129	17	146
" 4,	151	15	166
" 5,	141	9	150
" 6,	168	20	188
" 7,	169	40	209
" 8,	204	34	238
" 9,	179	30	209
" 10,	191	31	222
" 11,	204	14	218
" 12,	195	27	222
" 13,	189	28	217
" 14,	208	26	234
" 15,	187	26	213
" 16,	174	19	193
" 17,	196	21	217
" 18,	197	22	219
" 19,	192	19	211
" 20,	156	19	175
Total	3227	446	3673

The mortality from Yellow Fever amounted to 3227 on the 20th inst., and to 3673 on the 19th inst. Thus it will be seen that during the last 24 hours, viz: 446—and we have a total of 3673 deaths by Yellow Fever, from the 1st of July to the 20th August, of 446!

The following is the report of interments for the 24 hours ending Sunday, 21st instant, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Yellow Fever	241
Other Diseases	26
Total	267

The reports of two cemeteries did not reach us.

ARREST.—Thomas B. Bonner was arrested on Saturday on a charge of having cut five to six hundred Gang screws, on the night of the 6th inst. He is charged to the steam factory, recently erected for the purpose. The examination is fixed for the 6th inst.

THEFT.—Gabriel M. Dreyer, a cab driver, charged with committing and threatening Henry Ghirt, is to be examined on the 24th inst.

DISTURBANCE.—Michael Hyde, arrested on the complaint of Julius Bressin, who charges Hyde with having used threatening language to Bressin, was discharged, on preliminary examination.

RECEIVED WOUND.—Gabriel Williams declares that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning a man named Charles Hall, committed an assault upon him in Bienville street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, by striking him with a brick, and wounding him severely on the head. Charles Hall, the person who committed the assault, was arrested by officer Thomas, and committed to prison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Patrick Gallagher, charged with assaulting and beating Mary Ann Gallagher, was discharged, on preliminary examination.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Medicus.

OFFICE,
SATURDAY Evening, Aug. 20, 1853.

We hear of nothing doing in the Cotton market to-day.

[illegible]

Sterling Exchange is firm at our quotations. Sight London are nominal at 109½ @ [illegible] usual premium.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

[illegible]

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

[illegible]

Fortnightly Meeting of the Associations for Mutual Relief and Anniversary.

THE Second, Third and Fourth Associations are hereby notified that the Fortnightly Meeting will be held at the Hall of the Perfect Union No. 1, on Rampart street, between Maine and St. Philip, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing term, to elect the following officers: A President, Secretary, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and Physician.

Meetings to the election, a proposition will be made to change the place of meeting, and after having gone through the principal streets of the city, will return to the Hall of the Perfect Union No. 1, on Rampart street, between Maine and St. Philip, where the election will take place. All members are requested to be present at the election, as business of importance will be transacted.

The Associations will meet at the Hall at 2 o'clock P. M., and will march from there at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

By order of the Presidents,
ANTONIO VEIRAS,
aug17-td2d Secretary.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Directors and Committees of the subscribers holding the Second District Public Schools, that the meeting appointed to be held on Monday, the 22d instant, on account of the prevailing epidemic, is postponed to the first Monday in October next.

By order of the Board
ALBERT PARRE,
aug 22-td2d Superintendent.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL,
No. 84 Esplanade street,
Between Rampart & St. Claude streets.

Principal and Proprietor.

THE Session of 1853-54 will commence on Thursday, September 1st. The various departments of instruction are occupied by Mr. Ryan and a corps of Assistant Professors, selected with a view to character, talent and ability. A course of instruction, adapted to the wants of pupils of every age, will be pursued, and every exertion will be made to secure the advancement of those who shall resort to this institution. Parents may rely upon the most vigilant attention to the moral and intellectual development of their children, and with encouraging success in the past, the Principal confidently appeals to the public with confidence upon the study of the learned professions.

The student's language receives that attention which their importance demands. Students may be received WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE in the Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Greek languages, having received a majority of votes were declared duly elected delegates to the Whig Congressional District Convention and Parochial Convention.

Mr. Louis Devigne then moved that the same delegates elected to the Congressional and Parochial Conventions be authorized to act also in the Convention for the Third District of the city of New Orleans, to nominate candidates for Justice of the Peace, Constable and Tax Collector.

The motion was put and carried, being called for, the above motion was resolved.

On motion, it was then proceeded to ballot for four special delegates to serve in the Convention for the Third District of the city of New Orleans.

On motion, the ballot was taken for the purpose of voting, and the polls being closed and the votes counted,

Messrs. Michael Aime, Jr., Henry Pastorque, E. Rose and P. B. Dowling, having received a majority of votes were declared duly elected delegates to the Convention for the Third District of the city of New Orleans.

The Committee and Tax Collector.

On motion, the ballot was then being called for, the above motion was resolved.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for four special delegates to serve in the Convention for the Third District of the city of New Orleans.

On motion, the ballot was taken for the purpose of voting, and the polls being closed and the votes counted,

Messrs. Michael Aime, Jr., Henry Pastorque, E. Rose and P. B. Dowling, having received a majority of votes were declared duly elected delegates to the Convention for the Third District of the city of New Orleans.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the Committee and Tax Collector.

On motion, the name of C. W. Collens, the nomination of two candidates for members to the House of Representatives, was postponed until the fourth Monday of September.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman, Secretary and Magnolia confectionery for the use of the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the fourth Monday of September.

P. C. LAVILLE, Sec'y. B. GARDERE, Pres't.

Eighth Representative District.

Pursuant to a call the Whigs of said District assembled on Saturday last, the 20th inst., at the Hall of the Perfect Union No. 1, corner of Rampart and Good Children streets, and proceeded to organize said meeting by calling Mr. Jas. Dunn to the Presidency and Messrs. M. Thomas and G. Dubois as Vice Presidents, and T. J. Bonnet as Secretary.

The Presidency having explained the object of the meeting, a resolution was adopted that the meeting proceed by ballot to the election of four delegates to represent said District in the Congressional and Parish Conventions, and on motion the President appointed Messrs. Jas. Dunn, Jas. Ryan, Jas. Dunn, Jr., and James Crosby, Jr., and Messrs. Clerks of Courts, &c., and also to act in the District Convention to nominate the different officers to be elected in November next.

Resolved, further, That the officers of this meeting be empowered to call another meeting of the Whigs of said District at any suitable time, in order to nominate candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next election. There being no other business before the meeting, motion was voted to adjourn. Valedictory of the late Secretary was then read by the Secretary.

JOHN B. LEEPE, President.
A. A. BOUTTE, Secretary.

Whig Meeting—Fourth Representative District.

At a meeting of the Whig Central State Committee shall meet every THURSDAY evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Club Room, corner of Court street and Exchange Alley, from September 1st, 1853.

M. C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

☞ Whig papers throughout the State will please copy.

Whig Meetings—Fourth Representative District.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Whigs of the third Representative District met on Saturday, 20th inst., at the corner of Montegut and Lavon streets, in Martin the Boy's confectionery, G De Feyter was unanimously called to the Presidency, Robert Pearl, Vice President, and A Droux, Secretary.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to the Parish Convention:

C. E. Labranche, Jr., Joseph Montegut, Jr., and Jos. Montegut.

On motion of P. F. Bolduc, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that the delegates elect, are authorized by this meeting to act as the Representatives of this District in the Congressional Convention, for the nomination, to be held in this city for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a member to the House of Representatives, from the Second District, in October next, and to act in the Parish Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Parish offices, to be elected in November next.

Resolved, further, That the officers of this meeting be empowered to call another meeting of the Whigs of said District at any suitable time, in order to nominate candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next election. There being no other business before the meeting, motion was voted to adjourn. Valedictory of the late Secretary was then read by the Secretary.

JOHN B. LEEPE, President.
A. A. BOUTTE, Secretary.

Whig Meeting—Fourth Representative District.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Whigs of the third Representative District met on Saturday, 20th inst., at the corner of Montegut and Lavon streets, in Martin the Boy's confectionery, G De Feyter was unanimously called to the Presidency, Robert Pearl, Vice President, and A Droux, Secretary.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to the Parish Convention:

C. E. Labranche, Jr., Joseph Montegut, Jr., and Jos. Montegut.

On motion of P. F. Bolduc, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved that the delegates elect, are authorized by this meeting to act as the Representatives of this District in the Congressional Convention, for the nomination, to be held in this city for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a member to the House of Representatives, from the Second District, in October next, and to act in the Parish Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Parish offices, to be elected in November next.

Resolved, further, That the officers of this meeting be empowered to call another meeting of the Whigs of said District at any suitable time, in order to nominate candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next election. There being no other business before the meeting, motion was voted to adjourn. Valedictory of the late Secretary was then read by the Secretary.

JOHN B. LEEPE, President.
A. A. BOUTTE, Secretary.

Whig Meetings—Seventh Representative District.

In pursuance to which the Whigs of this District met on Saturday 20th inst., at T. T. Simott's Magnolia coffee house, at the corner Bienville and Carondelet streets, when on motion Mr. Bernard Gardere was called to the chair, Mr. F. C. Laville appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting having been explained by the President—

On motion, the Assembly proceeded to vote by ballot for the delegates to attend the City Congressional and Parochial Conventions.

On motion, the Assembly proceeded to vote by ballot for the nomination of Captain Gibson by the Dutch authorities.

Third—The fishery difficulties; and

Fourth—The alleged interference of England with slavery in the Island of Cuba.

It is currently reported that the documents relating to the efforts of her Britanic Majesty's Ministers to promote the abolition of involuntary servitude in the "Queen of the Antilles," Cuba, for the most part, been committed to the keeping of Sanderson, Ford and Dobbin, who are expected to thoroughly investigate them, and present a statement of their contents, together with their opinion, in writing, as to the most wise and judicious course to pursue in the premises. When the views of these Southern members of the Cabinet are communicated to the President and their conference in Cabinet council, then the whole matter will be discussed and a decision made. There seems to me to be an evident, a peculiar propriety in committing this delicate subject, one so closely connected with the "peculiar institutions" of the States lying South of "Mason and Dixon's line" to the careful consideration of the Secretaries of War and Navy. The President is believed to entertain an elevated opinion of the talents, the judgment and patriotism of the Hon. Jefferson Davis; and it is said, moreover, that it is the intention of the Executive, should an emergency arise, to maintain at all hazards the interests of his Southern friends.

The President and Messrs. Marcy and Mason will give to the above subjects their undivided consideration and undivided attention; and the public, irrespective of party, entertain the belief, the conclusions at which whatever will be decided on will be for the public weal—the maintenance unfarnished of our national honor.