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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, (semi-weekly, (one copy to address,) 5 00
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The Daily Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday, Sept. 29, 1853.

For Congress:
SECOND DISTRICT,
F. G. HUNT.
For State Treasurer,
J. M. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN H. KENNEDY, of St. Landry.

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

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS.

The recuperative energies of the American people seem to be almost a peculiar feature of the race. Disaster does not crush them—calamity the fullest and most direful, never utterly destroys their elasticity, or drives hope and courage from their breasts. It is hardly conceivable that they can be broken down by even the most widespread and desolating misfortunes. However the pressure of evil may temporarily afflict them, let the incubus be but once removed, and they spring almost without an effort, back to their original serenity and confident self-reliance.

This popular characteristic is particularly developed among the citizens of New Orleans.—Just glance at the present aspect of our community, and witness its results. Here we are about the close of September. The Epidemic has not yet disappeared. The Board of Health still puts forth its daily bulletin of deaths—still we are required to register a weekly hecatomb of victims. Yet who would imagine from a walk along our thoroughfares, and conversation with our citizens, that within the past three months 10,000 victims of a deadly scourge had been swept from our midst, and now lie festering in their narrow graves. Look abroad on our city. She what a busy and animated expression it wears! Observe the throngs that pass and repass! They wear not the sable hue of settled woe—they carry no witnesses of the blighting visitation—they pause not to whisper tidings of distress—the past has carried away its tribute of mourners, and is forgotten—the future is uncertain, but the present has its treasures, its flowers and its fruitage, which the eager crowd are striving to gather unmindful of the awful visitation, which is hardly yet over, and bestowing no foreboding anticipations on the untold mysteries that coming time may unfold. A stranger, ignorant of our summer's history, who should suddenly visit us, might well believe from the cheerful faces that would surround him, that the people of New Orleans had never suffered from the horrors of pestilence—far less that they had just been decimated by the scythe of the destroyer.

Yet, this peculiar resiliency; this power of resistance to accumulated affliction was even more strongly marked during the prevalence of the epidemic. It was something marvellous to observe the stern endurance, the settled constancy, the cool and resolute, and unfaltering spirit with which our citizens battled with the death fiend. Never was there a symptom of a panic. Not when the list of deaths reached its frightful score of three hundred a day—when it was certain if we were doomed to be annihilated by a general pestilence; when those who remained among us were scarcely numerous enough to bury the dead—when everything seemed to militate against us, and hope itself grew faint and feeble—not then did the citizens cease to wielding their arms, relaxing their efforts, and yielding up our city supinely to the ravages of the plague. Hope might have failed them, but courage was still theirs. They toiled, and worked, and fought against the pestilence with redoubled determination. They presented the noble spectacle of a brave and high-hearted community struggling firmly against the most horrible of calamities, and surrendering no jot of that strength and constancy which had nerved them at the outset, and which sustained them to the close.

We believe that this trait is national, and that it is one of the elements of our greatness. Certain is it, that those individuals who have made their mark in the annals of the world, were most distinguished by an invincible, adamantine spirit, upon which reverses and misfortunes impinged without abrasion. It was this that led BRUCE to Bannockburn, and WASHINGTON to Yorktown, that has made many a hero, and raised many a low born youth to glory and renown. History is full of illustrations. But among no people perhaps save our own, can there be found that mingled resolution and elasticity, by which we fight to the last against the evils of life, and yet when they have ceased, let the dead part bury its dead, and forget that they ever existed.

THE DEMOCRACY of the Second District have found a standard bearer for their forlorn hope in the person of Col. JOURDAN, of Jefferson—a good Democrat and a young gentleman of character and standing, who deserves a better fate than to be put forward at the head of an insignificant minority. It is said, however, that he will decline the doubtful honor tendered him by the Democratic Convention. Of this we know nothing. He may run, calculating upon the impairment of the Whig strength in the District in consequence of dissentions in the party. If Col. JOURDAN should accept the nomination, we shall call on our friend Dr. JONES to redeem his pledge, and withdraw from the contest in favor of the regular Whig nominee, Col. T. G. HUNT.

☞ In our notice of the Democratic nominee yesterday, we spoke of Mr. S. F. WILSON, "of the Picayune." We are authorised and requested to state that Dr. WILSON has no connection whatever with that sheet.

☞ We learn with deep regret the sad timely demise in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, of LOUIS CHOURIAS DUBOURQUIN, brother of CHARLES DUBOURQUIN, of our city. The deceased was a young gentleman of superior intellect and finished education, who bade fair, if he had lived, to become an ornament to Louisiana. He was greatly esteemed and beloved, and his death will be sincerely deplored by a numerous circle of friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

Arrival of the Steamship George Law, Capt. Comstock, with Later From Havana.

The Steamship George Law left Havana on the 24th, and reached yesterday afternoon. She left New York on the 10th, arrived in Havana on the 20th, left for New Orleans on the 24th last. The George Law landed 60 passengers at Havana, and brings 30 passengers and a considerable cargo for this port. The following is a list of passengers:

Mr. James Dery, Dr. Champman, Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Master Robinson, Mr. Miller, Paris, Baroness R. Carondelet and 3 children, J. Manning, D. Murphy, W. White, and others in the steerage.

Our thanks are due Mr. Butler, the purser, for Havana papers to the latest dates.

The local news they contain is entirely unimportant. Large quantities of rain had fallen in the interior to the damage of the crops.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in Jefferson City, at the Stock Landing, on Tuesday at noon, which destroyed several frame buildings, on the corner of Tchoupitoulas street and Louisiana Avenue. The Station House of the Jefferson and Carrollton Railroad was also destroyed. We presume the loss will be considerable.

STEAMER SAXON.—This steamer met with an accident by breaking one of her guards and spilling overboard all the cotton on that guard, near Grand Gulf. The steamer Frank Lyon will take her place and leave this evening, at 5 o'clock.

PARISH ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—We received yesterday a private letter from St. John the Baptist, which gives a most deplorable picture of the ravages of the epidemic in that quarter. Large numbers had died, and the panic was so complete that neither medical attention nor any other species of assistance could be procured. We laid that letter before Mr. KENNEDY, of the Howard Association, and with characteristic energy that gentleman sent up three first-rate creole nurses to the afflicted parish, and will this day, secure the services of several competent physicians for the same locality.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The deaths in Mobile for the 24 hours ending on the 20th last, numbered 20, of which 13 were of yellow fever.

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* has the following information touching the yellow fever cases in Philadelphia.

"Considerable alarm is felt in the vicinity of South street where, owing to a large number of cases of yellow fever, [illegible] type, and yield to a proper medical treatment. It was at first thought that the disease had been brought here by the last steamer, yet it is more believed to be caused by the sewer, the fifth from which emptied into the docks, owing to a strong eddy, which sets in around South street wharf.

The Board of Health are taking all the necessary sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the disease."

Our New York correspondent refers to this subject in his letter published to-day.

The Grand Jury of New York city, it is stated, have indicted over 51,000 liquor dealers for selling without a license. About 300 arrests have been made, and others are to follow. The penalty is $50 in each case. In the sixth ward 320 [illegible] have been indicted.

CATAWBA WINE OF PRESBYTERIAN DRY GOODS.—The attention of Bankers is called to the extensive assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, and hereafter, at 19 Camp, St. Presbyterian Dry Goods House and Bonville street.

MR. EVERETT'S LETTER.

The Boston *Post* of the 21st, contains the reply of EDWARD EVERETT to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's despatch respecting the tripartite treaty. We have not room to-day for this voluminous document, which however able and conclusive it may be, can now only be considered as the prediction of a private citizen—Mr. EVERETT being no longer in the Cabinet. Nevertheless, the letter merits notice being a complete flounce to Lord JOHN's protestations and ill-tempered note.

After very coolly vindicating the style of the first letter and explaining the necessity of bringing the subject at same length, Mr. EVERETT takes up in detail the several points in Lord JOHN's despatch. On the Cuba question he is most explicit and emphatic, avowing the very deep interest felt by the Government in it, and treating the British argument that Cuba being nearer Jamaica than the United States, our government cannot have a greater interest in it than England, with a remorseless logic of which the following is a sample:

"Now, if Jamaica [illegible] in relation to Great Britain which can [illegible] and near the Gulf of Mexico bear to the rest of the American Union, your reply to my argument would be good. But the direct reverse is the case. Jamaica is a distant colony, whose entire population, (of which not more than one-tenth is of European origin) does not exceed that of an English city of the second class. It is, as I perceive from your speech of the 8th of August, a burden on the imperial treasury. It must, in its present state, stand high on the list of the colonies, which, (as appears from Lord Grey's recent work on the colonial policy of your administration) are regarded by more than one active and influential party in England as incumbrances of which she ought to get rid, (if she could do so with credit. How different, in all respects, the case with the States lying on the Gulf of Mexico! In extent of sea coast, in the amount of valuable products furnished to the world's commerce, in the command of rivers which penetrate the heart of the continent, they are a most important, as they are an integral portion of the Union. They are numerically all but a sixth part of it. The very illustration made use of by you, strikingly confirms instead of confuting the doctrine that "the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having expressed his astonishment at the statement that the consent of our Government to the tripartite treaty, would give a new and powerful impulse to lawless proceedings towards the Island of Cuba, and having termed this "a melancholy avowal;" Mr. Everett replies in substance that the President had discountenanced and repudiated these movements in every possible way; that on an extensive sea coast like ours, it is not always practicable to discover and prevent the secret departure of a steamer designed as a trading vessel; that the sympathies of the people of the United States have been aroused in favor of the oppressed Cubans; that a widespread opinion prevails of their disaffection to the home government; that England herself complains of the constant bad faith and disregard of treaties exhibited by Cuba; that the movements referred to were in a great degree fomented by foreigners—and finally says Mr. EVERETT:

When these things are considered, the fact that, in the course of four or five years, two insignificant or abortive efforts have been made from the United States, though deeply to be lamented and sternly to be condemned as a violation of municipal and international law, does not appear to me so "shocking" as it seems to have shocked the President. Nor, in my judgment, furnish any ground for the reproaches which it has drawn upon the government and people of the United States. Nor does the remark in my letter of the 1st of December, that a disposition to engage in such enterprises would be increased rather than diminished by our accession to the proposed convention, strike me as "a melancholy avowal," as you pronounce it, on the part of the President. You forget the class from which such adventurers are in all countries enlisted—the young, the reckless, the miscreant. What other effect could be expected to be produced on this part of the population, by being told that their own government, in disregard of the most obvious public interests, as well as of the long cherished historical traditions, had entered into a compact with two foreign powers, to guarantee the perpetuity of the system under which Cuba now suffers. Does not Lord Howden, the English Minister at Madrid, make a very similar avowal in his letter of the 30th of May last, addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, when he says—"I cannot conceiv without expressing my deep regret, that the cession of Spain is made so to produce a general alienation in the opinion of the English public, out of which will most infallibly result a state of feeling which *no government can control or oppose*."

Mr. EVERETT shows up, with courteous severity, the hypocrisy of England in opposing our territorial acquisitions, when she has recently annexed half of the Burmese Empire at a stroke, and terminates his letter by reminding Lord JOHN, that her oppressive orders in Council, and the Milan and Berlin Decrees, by which the United States was so long the sufferer, has induced her citizens to make themselves quite as familiar with the law of Nations as most British Statesmen.

The concluding passage of the letter is as follows:

You will not, I hope, misapprehend the spirit in which this letter is written. As an American citizen, I do not covet the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by force of arms. When I cast my thoughts back upon our brief history as a nation, I certainly am not led to think that the United States have reached the final limits of their growth, or what comes to very much the same thing, that representative government, religious equality, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, and the other great attributes of our Anglo Norman civilization, are never to gain a further extension on this continent. I regard the inquiry under what political organization the extension is to take place, as a vain attempt to penetrate the impenetrable mysteries of the future. It will, if we are wise, be under the guidance of our example: I hope it will be, in virtue of the peaceful arts, by which well-governed States extend themselves over unsettled or partially settled continents. My voice was heard at the last opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the immense resources of the territory already in our possession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by hostile wars. Still, I cannot think it unreasonable—hardly inopportune—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves over the whole world in every sea, and peopling their dominions, by new conquests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to call upon the United States to bind themselves, by a perpetual compact, never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an Island which lies at their doors, and commands the entrance into the interior of their continent.

I remain, my lord, with the highest respect,
Faithfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The New York *Courier* publishes a statement, furnished by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, of the Revenue and Expenditure of the United States for the financial year ending on the 30th of June last, specifying the quarterly receipts of each branch of revenue and the quarterly expenditures in each branch of expenditure.

The aggregate of receipts, exclusive of trust funds, is $61,353,924.

With the addition of certain trust funds of the Smithsonian Institution, the Peruvian and Brazilian indemnity, and the Chickasaw and Navy Pension funds, the aggregate is $61,803,464.

The ordinary revenue exceeds the revenue of any preceding year by more than $9,000,000, and with the exception of the two preceding years, by $13,000,000.

The items of revenue are, from customs duties $58,931,865, from sales of public lands $1,667,688, incidental receipts $726,632, and sales less act of 1847, $145,339.

The receipts from public lands, notwithstanding the amount of emigration, have fallen off to a very small amount, being a diminution of $376,154 compared with those of the preceding year.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year was $7,319,774, making the total available means for the year $73,304,851, and affording a surplus over the expenditures of the year of $21,942,092.

The total of expenditures of the year exclusive of payments on account of the trust funds, amounted to $54,043,159, viz:

Civil expenses and foreign intercourse	$17,174,935
Department of the Interior, (pensions and Indians)	5,380,235
War Department	9,967,260
Navy	10,91[illegible]
Interest on public debt since 1817	3,055,[illegible]
Interest on old debt and Treasury notes	[illegible]
Reimbursement of old debt and Treasury notes	17,107
Reimbursement of 3 per cent stock	1,960
Redemption of loans of 1843 to 1846	6,394,[illegible]
Premium on do do	2[illegible]
Interest on do do	2[illegible]
Commission on do do	2[illegible]
Total	54,043,159
Including trust funds	54,346,464

As connected with the above financial particulars, and pertinent to the subject, we add the fact that the Subtreasury at New York contains within its vaults *ten millions of dead specie*, of no more use than if it were at the bottom of the sea. The price of our flour and corn will make our surplus still more purposeless, and unless we prepare for it, it will sweep away every vestige of Protection. It behooves all the friends of domestic industry, both in and out of Congress, to look to this matter seriously and prepare for the struggle.

KOSZTA AND ABOLITIONISM.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says:

The elaborate articles in the Boston Post, containing the course of Capt. Ingraham in respect to Kosztas, and which have been copied with such warm commendation by the government press, were written by no less a personage, and emanate from no less a Democrat, authority, than Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts. Thus we perceive that the abolitionists are resorting old and obsolete to vituperative ways from the Abolitionist element of old.

The Sheriff of Shasta county, California, has issued a power of attorney to parties in San Francisco, to collect the rents of the Shasta Hotel, in that city, which belongs to the estate of the late Judge Caldwell, of Shasta county. The Sheriff's attorneys have commenced a suit against the occupant, one of the conspirators in the murder of O'Brien, Meagher, and McKinnon, to probe his claim.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Pointe Coupee *Echo* has the following:

For the last two or three weeks, the death of many of our most esteemed citizens, the frequent funerals, and the insidious nature of the disease which now racks in our midst, and spread on air of gloom and sorrow over our heretofore favored parish. We have not now, the slightest doubt that it is the yellow fever that is causing the mortality which we deplore; nearly all those who have died had black vomit before death. All the cases have appeared originally in the vicinity of the Pointe Coupee Bayou. Here the disease first manifested itself in this region, and not to others we cannot impute. At most in addition, it has proved much more fatal to the country than in the city, from the difficulty of procuring on the first symptoms, adequate medical aid, and from the night, which called, in the first instance, upon the sufferer for the disease. We are in great hope that the North wind which is prevailing since Wednesday last will check the progress of this terrible pest. Our hopes derive strength from the fact that since then we have heard of no new cases.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says that the fever in that town continues unabated, though the mildly are fewer than they were last week—left was established at Bayou Sara on the 22nd and after the *Ledger*.

Under the head of "The Panic," the Opelousas *Courier* has the following:

Notwithstanding we have suffered more than usual, by grasshoppers and great public calamities, yet we have never seen such a panic as the one that pervaded in our village, for the last two weeks.

More than three fourths of our dwelling houses are abandoned, the stores are all shut up except one or two exporters. The neighboring planters forbid their slaves from coming among us with vegetables, milk, &c. From fifty regular bakers, only one is furnishing bread to the community.

Thank God, it is the only thing that we have to dread of, for our town has never been so healthy, during the summer of the year. Only two cases of yellow fever, both mortal though, have been developed in our village, and both came from Washington.

We advise though, all our emigrant population to stay away till next frost.

The Thibodaux *Minerve* says of the Epidemic:

Upwards of a month has now elapsed since the fearful pestilence first made its appearance in our hereabouts healthy town, and still it continues its ravages. The death already amounts to the enormous number of One Hundred and Forty seven, being ten per cent. on the total population, and about fifteen per cent. on the actual population at this time. The number of cases, taking for a basis that one-fifth of the number who contract the disease die, amounts to 735, which is rather under, than over the mark. Within the last four days the number of deaths have greatly diminished, nor has there been as many new cases reported as for the same number of days previous to Wednesday last. Let not our country or absent friends imagine that this results from an abatement of the disease, but is entirely owing to the want of more material to work upon. It is true that the present cool and bracing atmosphere, may ther with the abatement in the number of deaths and new cases, have inspired our citizens with new life, for the time being; but we are fearful that when the warm weather shall again set in, that the fall destroyer will again commence his work of destruction. We hope, however, for the better, and that in arriving at this conclusion, we may greatly err. Prudence, should dictate to all, to keep clear of our town for two weeks to come, at least.

Of the victims by the fever in Lafourche 69 were natives of Louisiana, 52 of other States, 24 of France, and 12 of Ireland. Thirteen were persons of color.

The same paper contains the following paragraphs:

The yellow fever is now beginning to spread throughout the interior. We learn that it has declared itself with great virulency in the parish of Assumption. Already quite a number of deaths have occurred in different parts of that parish. Terrebonne is yet exempt, except that portion lying contiguous to Thibodaux. Our own parish, with the exception of that part lying above this place, is also free from disease of whatever nature.

We learn that this morning, that Col. Van P. Wagner, one of our most cherished citizens, died recently, at Nashville, Tenn. We give the information as we received it, without, however, vouching for its correctness.

THE CROPS.—The sere affliction with which the country is now subjected, will greatly retard our planters in getting out, ready for the market, making sugar. We learn, however, that some few who have been more fortunate than others in procuring workmen, will commence operations by the close of the month. The crops promise a fine and promising appearance; and with favorable weather for the future, a fair average yield may be expected. The present dry and cool weather serves greatly to mature the cane, and to render it more fit for grinding.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the *Star* of the 21st instant:

The frigate Columbia and sloop of war Albany.—The Navy Department have ordered the Albany and the Columbia (of the home squadron) to cruise on and around the fishing grounds for the present, which will recruit the officers and men of these vessels, after their severe summer tour in the Gulf, and afford additional protection and encouragement to our fishermen in that quarter.

A new Postmaster for Boston, Mass.—We have reason to believe that it has been determined to appoint E. C. Bailey, of Boston, postmaster of that city, and that his appointment will be made out within 24 hours. Mr. B. has been the chief clerk in the office for a number of years.

A new Pension Agent for Boston.—Isaac O Barnes has been appointed Pension Agent at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Franklin Dexter, removed.

Naval Officers Ordered—Lieutenant Egbert Thompson to the steamer Allegheny. Sailing Master John L. King, detached from the receiving ship at New York, and ordered to the sloop of war St. Mary's. Lieut. Robert B. Hitchcock, ordered as Inspector of Provisions to the Boston yard.

The Hon. D. S. Gregg, of Illinois, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, is in Washington, in attendance at the State Department, where he is receiving his instructions.

Appointment—Hon. Isaac David, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Assistant U. S. Treasurer at Boston, Mass.

HOW THEY SQUABBLE!

If a Whig paper had published the annexed passage, which we take from an article in the N. Y. *National Democrat*, how the Locofoco organs would clamor about Whig abuse and indecency. But it is one Democrat exposing its opinion of another, and is all right, we suppose:

THE FAGOTED DRIVELLER—In most unchristian contentions there may be found some redeeming feature, or some good result, which serves to relieve the mind from the disgust of such scenes. Not so with the Hunkers, in New York, on Saturday night. It is one of the journals of Orange celebrated for a drug store, by which a girl named Elizabeth Nevin, was so horribly burned as to cause her instant death. Ann E. Torvill was badly burned at the same time. They were pouring it into another can, when the vapour arising from it came in contact with the flame of a lamp, and the explosion ensued.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met on Monday. It is an extra session, being the only one held since the last, and is called for the purpose of adopting a new Constitution. The Convention has adjourned, and the result of their labors, is:

No. 1. From Northwest Mine, yield after the rate of 40 oz. of silver to the pound of ore—Cost 1[illegible] per pound—Sold at 20 cts.

No. 2. Into Bayside Mine, yield after the rate of 50 oz. to the 100 pounds—equal to 200 oz. per ton—Cost 1[illegible] per pound.

No. 3. From the same mine, yield after the rate of 40 oz. to the 100 pounds—equal to 200 oz. per ton—Cost 1[illegible] per pound.

No. 4. Cliff mine, yield after the rate of 30 oz. to the 100 pounds—equal to 300 oz. per ton—Cost 1[illegible] per pound.

[illegible] informed by General Tilden, that they have shipped from Boston, [illegible] in exchange for the Cuban Government, [illegible] of the country, the [illegible] of which [illegible] to be [illegible] of silver, will be an addition to our resources.

I feel it to be my duty to mention the noble conduct of Mr. Gregg, the Commissioner, [illegible] Hawaii, which I hold to be useful, intelligent, and [illegible] but I believe most honorable. It has been the greatest cause of Lord Malmesbury, that no [illegible] has been appointed to Hawaii. Let us [illegible] the same, and not [illegible] the [illegible] of the Sandwich Islands, and I assure [illegible] have the case to an amicable issue.

[illegible] HIRAM SHEW.

New York, Sept. 19, 1853.

Jenny Lind has got a baby. The "time of delivery" is distilled. The domestic [illegible] has had [illegible] with the effusions of [illegible] some [illegible] brilliant bonmotship, that [illegible] her over [illegible] Europe and America, appeared the virgin contortion, but [illegible] under then kids, put one another [illegible] "Le petite Fils," is going to marry over [illegible] over the crowns. What is [illegible] I think we see Old [illegible] going into the room [illegible] the double treasure. What [illegible] to express, as [illegible] the man, always wrapped up in the precious [illegible] in his mother's arms! Think of them [illegible] together, and tell me, if I [illegible] old [illegible] of [illegible] such a marvel) whether you [illegible] that happiness to be [illegible] of your [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of your [illegible] Yes, I say, let the single [illegible] of [illegible] Jenny.

"Gin" sold a Mocking bird [illegible] for a rat, [illegible] "What, from your cat and [illegible] I should think you might belong to [illegible] the time for the rat's life." The birds are [illegible] in the line for bird.

City Intelligence.

COUNTY HOSPITAL—OFFICIAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Tuesday, 27th inst.

Patients in hospital	77
Discharged	2
Deaths	2
Remaining	75
Of Fever	5

S. O. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1853.

[illegible] CHRISTMAS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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