The Daily Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday, Morning, August 23, 1853.

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

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

For Auditing Public Accounts,
JOHN R. ELLIS, of Lafayette.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. E. LARIOS, of W. Baton Rouge.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION—WHAT IT IS DOING.

As the Howard Association, on account of its peculiar organization, the rare and noble devotion of its members, and the intrepid constancy with which they labor for the mitigation of human suffering—has attracted universal attention and elicited the warmest encomiums; and as moreover, this Association has recently been made the recipient of large and liberal donations from all quarters, we have taken some pains to prove at the nature and extent of its operations. The weekly returns of the active members of the Howard Association are entered upon the books of the Secretary. By consulting that authority, we have been enabled to gather the annexed information.

Number of patients treated from July 16th to August 20th, inclusive,	4,576
Discharged, cured,	2,903
Died,	723
Under treatment,	1,530
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Those "under treatment" include many patients who have been sent to the different Infirmaries or Hospitals, after having been attended at their residences, during the incipiency of the disease. Many of those have been discharged in good health. The exact number we could not ascertain, because the members have not yet had time to examine the books of the infirmaries, and make up accurate returns.

At the outset of the Epidemic, the Howard Association appointed a number of druggists in convenient parts of the city, and accepted the medical services of those physicians whose names appear in the various newspapers. This limited number was soon found entirely inadequate to the constantly increasing occupation of the Association. The scourge spread in every direction—Hundreds of indigent sick were daily added to the lists of those under the care of the Society, and the attention of the medical gentlemen who had been originally appointed, was unremittingly engaged, to the entire exclusion of their private practice. It could not of course be expected that physicians would absolutely surrender the lucrative portion of their profession, to devote themselves to charitable practice. The Association therefore adopted measures to secure a portion of the time of most of the physicians in our city, and at present, nearly three hundred members of the Faculty are authorized to prescribe for the poor, in behalf of the Association. In carrying out this extended plan, the Society has found it necessary to provide horses and vehicles to about thirty physicians.

The Infirmaries established by the Board of Health for the use of the Howard Association contain:

No. 1,	100 patients,
No. 2,	150 "
No. 3,	90 "
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Each infirmary is attended by two physicians—and 16 nurses and servants are employed at an expense of from $30 to $40 per month each.

The Orphan Asylume established in Havla street, and Lafayette by the Board, being found too contracted for the proper accomodation of their inmates, the latter, numbering 102, were a few days ago transferred to a spacious building in Poacher street, and placed under the care and control of a society of ladies of the highest respectability and well known benevolence, called the St Vincent de Paul Association of these children, over 50 were brought to the Asylum by persons who were ignorant of the names of their parents—the older ones being able only to make known their christian names. During the past week many children have been selected by families for adoption. On the removal of the orphans from one institution to the other, it was discovered that fourteen of the number were sick. They were immediately transferred to the Infirmaries, where they are now receiving proper care and attention. Besides the charge of these children, the Society has no less than 40 nurslings to support, and employs a number of wet nurses for this purpose, at from $12 to $15 per month. Some of the nurses take charge of two children at an additional compensation.

The daily expenses of the Howard Association are enormous, and hence, unauthorized as the donations have been, every dollar will be expended before the disappearance of the epidemic. Every patient under their care entails on them a daily expense for food and medicine of from 75 cents to $1 during sickness and for a week after convalescence. When the patient has a family, instead of being placed in a hospitalfirmary, he is attended at home and provided with a careful and experienced nurse. There are now under constant employment by the Society over 300 nurses, at a cost of from two to three dollars each per diem. The entire estimated expense for relief is put down at *one thousand five hundred dollars per day*—an amount so large, that two months more of sickness at all approximating that from which we now suffer, would completely bankrupt the treasury of the Association.

These facts, though not as complete and detailed as we could have desired, will convey to the enlightened some idea of the immense amount of practical good which the Howard Association is engaged in effecting. Its members are the Samaritans of New Orleans—they are richly entitled to the thanks of every citizen for their unflagging exertions, their heroic constancy, and their pure, active and unstinted benevolence.

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THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—The following is the latest bulletin from the Mobile Board of Health:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
MOBILE, Aug. 20, 1853.

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Of other diseases,	5
Total,	9

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A man named Martin Maloy, lately in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was arrested at Cincinnati, near Wheeling, on the 12th instant, upon the awful charge of designedly throwing the passenger train of cars off the track, by unlocking and misplacing a switch, on Thursday last, near that place. Mr. Bogard, an intelligent farmer of the neighborhood, testifies that at about an hour previous to the arrival of the train from Baltimore of the day of the accident, he was driving a team homeward, half a mile reached the brow of a hill that overlooks the track, he observed Maloy approach the switch and deliberately take a key from his pocket, unlock the bolt or lever, and leave it in that state. Supposing him to be in the service of the company, and acting in obedience to orders, Mr. Bogard said nothing about his discovery until after he learned the train had run off the rails, on account of Maloy's disappointment of it. The prisoner was taken to Mannsville, on the Ohio river, and safely lodged in jail to await his trial.

John Shirley was executed at Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the 12th, for the crime of murder.

There were five deaths in Philadelphia on Saturday week, from the effects of the heat—among them was General Bennett, who was taken sick, at the Auditor's office of the Mint, where he had received an appointment on Wednesday. Gen. Bennett served as a Captain in the Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war. After his return home he was elected (General) of the Second Brigade. He was employed in a room where the thermometer stood, at 107 degrees.

Letters received at Boston from Porto Cabello, of July 20th, confirm the previous accounts of the earthquake at Cumana. They state that the town was nearly destroyed, and that 300 persons perished.

The bark N. Bowen, of Addison, Maine, from Boston for New Orleans, foundered at sea in the gale of the 8th inst., in lat 33, long 69, and was a total loss. Captain Dyer and crew arrived at Philadelphia in the Ocean Bird, from Caracoa.

Advices have been received from Halifax to the 13th instant, which state that the U. States steamship Princeton had been visited by the Earl of Ellesmere, and other officials, and hospitably entertained by her officers. The English vessels of war cruising on the fishing grounds were said to be active, but they had made no captures.

A very interesting case has recently been decided in Ireland, in which it was declared by the Court that a nun could succeed to an estate as the lawful heir. The statutes of mort-main were declared not to apply to a person in her condition. The case is regarded as important not only for the consequences resulting pecuniarily, but as making void, so far as the law can, the vow of poverty taken by the nuns. The decision will make some noise in the world, and is taken to the British House of Lords on appeal.

The indictment recently found against John Charles Gardner, charging him with seditious and libelous publication, appears to be a part of the same system of most of the physicians in our city, and at present, nearly three hundred members of the Faculty are authorized to prescribe for the poor, in behalf of the Association. In carrying out this extended plan, the Society has found it necessary to provide horses and vehicles to about thirty physicians.

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ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The most heedless reader of history can compute no other conclusion, than that Napoleon is the sole author of the present tremendous conflict, in which the chief herself and her throne repudiate her own insane policy for it. From the execution of Louis the XVIth to the conclusion of the treaty of capitulation of Paris, she was the common barrator of nations, who fomented all the perturbations and wars in Europe, with a view to securing to herself the sovereignty of the seas, acquiring a dominant position on the continent, and establishing a commercial monopoly throughout the world. Richly does she slumber the wrath and jeers of the world, at her present difficult condition.

The atrocious harangue of Bathurst—the secretary of the Tory Wellesley administration—and the fulsome flattery of her Gentlemanly and the Sporting Gentlemen of her aristocracy and priesthood, have given her to understand that opposition to her ambitious designs, would be the signal for a general rising of Europe in arms, that deprived of her accustomed allies, she would be left to fight the battle of the Bourbons single handed, and that the sympathy of the nations of the continent, and Asia and America, would be with her opponents, and that the Indians would be her foes, and that the Russian people would be her foes, and that the Russian people would be her foes, and that the Russian people