

Finances of Mexico.

The annexed extract from the Liverpool Evening Mail of the 5th August, will show that in spite of the fair promises made by SANTA ANNA to pay the interest upon the debt due the British bond-holders punctually "hereafter," British faith in the disposition or ability of Mexico to make good her engagements is still wanting. It is very plain that the fiscal policy of Mexico cannot at the same time improve her credit and fill her treasury. A military government must have money for the purchase of munitions and the payment of troops. If however Mexico should pay the demands against her, there could be no resources applicable to those indispensable purposes.

The policy of SANTA ANNA discourages revenue. He manifests a dislike of foreigners and a disposition to encourage domestic manufactures by an enhanced tariff upon foreign manufactures. The requisitions upon the provincial governors to register and license all foreigners will diminish the immigrant enterprise very greatly, and it will especially operate against our own citizens, who would have introduced American goods to a larger extent than heretofore if they had confidence in the stability of the Mexican Government, or its disposition to favor their commercial views. With the non-intercourse prejudices, the disposition to exclude foreigners and foreign manufactures, and the national prejudice against paying a debt or complying with an engagement, we cannot see how the fiscal credit of Mexico can be sustained. It will be observed that the correspondent of the Mail refers to the resources of Mexico, which are boundless, and in the hands of any wise or just government would be ample to redeem her obligations. But to what "different order of affairs" does the correspondent allude?

Mexico, the victim of a chronic and constitutional anarchy, has tried every political remedy without success, and we cannot imagine to what "different order of affairs" the correspondent can refer, unless England shall take charge of her revenues as those of a ward in chancery or a defendant in bankruptcy, and administer them for the restoration of her credit and the payment of her debts. Looking to the large amount of debt due to citizens of Great Britain, and to the total suspension of payment thereon, except the assignment by Mexico of a part of the purchase money of California, we should not be surprised if a school of British steamers should run into Vera Cruz some fine morning, blockade that port until some arrangement more definite than a verbal promise to pay the "next" instalment of interest should be made, and until Mexico should reduce the duties on British manufactures. For with the present foreign and domestic policy the English bond-holder loses the interest on his debt, and the English manufacturer the extensive market for his fabrics to which he has been accustomed.

We should think it probable, were Mexico inhabited by any rational population or governed by an administration of common sagacity, that she should relieve herself of her fiscal difficulties by ceding to the Government of the United States the right of way and other territorial acquisitions which that government is said to desire. But, with the Hidalgo pride and the Indian cunning which constitute the diplomacy of Mexico, we expect to see the United States denounced as a robber, and Mexico presented as the helpless victim of an atrocious appetite for spoil. Then will follow vaunts of the prowess of the "Roman race;" and then—perhaps better "time" than was made in the retreat from Cerro Gordo or Contreras—and then perhaps a "different order of affairs," upon which all commercial and creditor nations of Mexico will look with secret approbation; and all for the want of common honesty and common sense in the administration of the Mexican government.

The commercial letters from Mexico, received to-day via New York, reach to the 4th of July, and give an unfavorable representation of the financial course of the new government. In communications from the most intelligent merchants it is stated that the short period which had already elapsed since Santa Anna had resumed power had been sufficient to show that no hope of reform and real improvement could be entertained under his auspices. His first steps, after assuming dictatorial powers, were to banish and persecute all those whom he regarded as his adversaries, and to fill the public offices with his own partisans, the old system of favoritism being re-established with all its concomitant dishonesty. The public revenues, therefore, were entrusted, especially on the Pacific coast, to the charge of men notorious for a degree of corruption even beyond the Mexican standard. In the meantime the government were daily increasing their expenditure, as if they possessed inexhaustible treasures, and the multitude of new offices created, and of promotions decreed in the course of a few weeks, are stated to have been to an extent never before known. Contracts also had been made to a very considerable amount for arms of all kinds, including five hundred pieces of artillery, and everything denoted the return of an undisguised military despotism. This course of affairs was the more regretted in consequence of the unanimous support that had been given to Santa Anna on his return, and which had placed it in his power to effect any changes he might have desired for the welfare of the country, while the disappointment had been further aggravated by the failure of a scheme for a national bank proposed to be founded for the purpose of managing the leading branches of revenue with a view to prevent corruption. Such an establishment, it is believed, would have caused not only a great increase in the revenue, but a proportionate decrease in the expenditure. Too many of the government people, however, were interested against it to allow a hope of its being carried. Meanwhile the Finance Minister continued to show the most perfect indifference to the claims of all the creditors of the State, and to the new and prodigious liabilities that were being incurred. His only attempt thus far had been the reform of the tariff, abolishing the principal prohibitions, such as those on cotton goods, &c., in which he is alleged to have merely acquired a character for double-dealing

that had offended all parties and left no prospect of any satisfactory results. At the same time it is added that, in the midst of all these ruinous proceedings, each day's experience tended increasingly to demonstrate the natural resources of the republic. Since the American war, its progress, notwithstanding the anarchy that has prevailed, has been apparent on all sides, and those who are best acquainted with its elements of wealth believe that under a different order of affairs its course would be beyond even any thing that has yet been anticipated."

Special Judicial Election in Virginia.

We learn with pleasure the election of GEORGE H. GILMER, esq., of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, as judge of the Bedford circuit. It may be remembered that some weeks since this election was referred to by some of our contemporaries in connexion with the alleged evils of an elective judiciary. We have now to record the triumph of the system in this particular instance. Judge GILMER is a man of unimpeachable integrity and of irreproachable morals, of extensive legal acquirements, and industrious habits. He has never sought popularity by unworthy means, but has commanded the confidence of the people by his talents and integrity. Either of the other gentlemen spoken of as candidates for the same office would have made unexceptionable appointments. We think that the result of this election furnishes an important example of the popular capacity to choose good judges.

Sound Doctrine.

The Baltimore American, speaking of the alleged defalcation of Mr. COLLIER, late Collector of the port of San Francisco, says "that it will be time to discuss that point when the responsibility of the sureties of Mr. COLLIER shall be questioned;" and that "in the meantime it is scarcely worth while for the public to get fidgety on the subject. Perhaps they will think it not unreasonable to wait until it be ascertained whether anything is due."

Upon these views the Richmond Whig has the following just animadversions: "It may be that the Government will lose nothing—but that is not the question. An officer has no right to use public money so as to render it possible for the Government to lose. We were under the impression that Congress found it necessary in the Van Buren time to pass a law making it a penitentiary offence for a public agent to use public funds. Even that was not sufficient to restrain the hungry horde then preying upon the public vitals. But the law is still in force. We do not understand how an officer can differ with the Government in 'casting up accounts.' We supposed there were certain plain rules for settling all accounts, and to which every public agent having transactions with the Treasury was subjected. If every officer is privileged to make his own rules, and cast up his accounts to suit himself, there can be no check on public depredaters."

During the temporary absence from Washington of the SECRETARY OF WAR, whose brief visit to the North in company with Professor BACHE, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has been noticed by the press, we learn that the duties of the head of the War Department will be discharged by the Secretary of the Navy.—Union of yesterday.

The Next Congress.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 234 members, of which 211 have already been chosen. The members chosen compare politically with those of the last House as follows: Next Congress.—Whigs, 60; Democrats, 142; Abolitionists, 3. Last Congress.—Whigs, 80; Democrats, 129; Abolitionists, 2. Democratic majority in the last House over Whigs and Abolitionists, 47; in the next, 71. Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have not yet chosen members of Congress. They are entitled to 23 members. In the above figures Mr. Cingman, of North Carolina, has been counted as a Democrat.

The Senate stands—Democrats, 28; Whigs, 20; vacancies, 4.

"CHARITY AND COTTON."—Under this head the New York Independent of the 18th has an article upon the contributions made in New York for the relief of the sick and dying at New Orleans, and upon the publication of the donors' names in the Journal of Commerce, and says, "Such charity is doubly blessed—it blesses him who gives and him who takes."

Upon this the Journal of Commerce of Saturday explains the object of publishing the contributions, such publication being a voucher to the collectors, and evidence to the contributors that the sums contributed have been properly applied; and further explains that the Independent is edited by several reverend gentlemen, and is the same paper that counselled the fugitive slave to shoot down the officer who should attempt to arrest him under an act of Congress passed to carry out an express stipulation of the Constitution. The journal thus concludes: "We don't wonder that the 'woolly heads' should desire profound silence as to the names of the donors, for we discover very few of their own among the number. They are probably reserving their money for underground railroad purposes, and the system of thievery connected therewith. Well, so be it. 'Cotton' alone is adequate to the exigencies of the crisis, so far as relief can be afforded by money. It asks no aid from abolitionism."

VIRGINIA JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The election of a Judge took place in the Bedford district last Monday. Gilmer's majority 358 in Bedford; Treadway's reported 130 in Franklin. The other counties not heard from. It is conjectured that Pittsylvania will give Gilmer a majority of one or two hundred, and that Patrick and Henry will also give him a majority. His election is considered certain. The vote was a very thin one. In Bedford alone 1,000 less votes were polled than in the spring.

Since the above was in type, we have reported returns from Franklin, Patrick, and Henry counties, which leave no doubt of Judge Gilmer's election.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.—On Thursday night last the Virginia Woollen Factory was completely destroyed by fire. The buildings cost \$120,000, and the stock on hand of finished and unfinished materials, &c., were valued at \$60,000—total value, \$180,000. There was an insurance in Virginia offices to the amount of \$50,000, and \$18,000 in New York companies—leaving a loss of \$103,000 above the amount insured. It is considered that at least three hundred persons, most of them females, have been thrown out of employment by the destruction of the factory.

The Times and Mail attribute the fire to carelessness, but the Whig says it was caused by lightning.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1853. The melancholy intelligence of the death of a son of Secretary Marcy was received here this evening. The sad event occurred on board the United States sloop-of-war Preble, when five days out on her recent cruise. It will be remembered that Mr. Marcy made a southern trip last winter for the benefit of his son, who accompanied him, and who was suffering severely from the pulmonary complaint which has at last removed him to another sphere. The invalid went to sea in the Preble, hoping still against hope for relief. He has found it at last, but beyond the ken of the large circle of friends who will sincerely mourn his loss. He was attended on the voyage by a brother, whose unremitting attentions smoothed his dying pillow.

The Navy Department yesterday received despatches from Commodore Perry, at Shanghai, the 16th May. He reports all well with his squadron, and that he was about to depart very soon for Japan, leaving one of his vessels on the Chinese coast for the use of the American Commissioner, should he have occasion for its service. This is a modification of Perry's original programme, which embraced every vessel of the fleet at his command in his proposed Japan expedition. The fact that he sees necessity for this voluntarily reducing his already inadequate force may be taken as a pretty clear indication that the Commodore considers affairs in China as approaching a crisis. He has probably transmitted to the Government practical and valuable political suggestions and information; but whatever the nature of his despatches their contents have not transpired. Advice had been recently received at Shanghai from Japan. The Japanese were making preparations to receive the squadron in a friendly manner, although they were at the same time increasing and strengthening their fortifications. Dutch officials are understood to be the parties through whom the Commodore will be expected to make his salam to the Japanese authorities. They surely cannot be expected to expend much effort in securing us a favorable reception; their interest lies in an opposite direction.

If it is not much mistaken, the Government is in possession of official advices from China, tending to show that there are quite a number of revolutionary movements in China, each distinct from and independent of the others, but all operating under the same general influence—Christianity. If this be true, the result to be anticipated is, the division of the Empire into numerous independent States. Commander Ringgold also writes to the Department from Madeira, July 18. The officers and crews of his North Pacific Exploring Squadron were all well. He was expecting to sail soon for Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. If I am not mistaken, he is to commence his reconnaissance in the China seas.

It was at Singapore the steamer Powhatan was last heard from, and not Mauritius, as stated heretofore. Further despatches have also been received from Commodore Shubrick and the fishing squadron, but they do not alter the position of affairs there. Commodore S. had been going through a continuous round of feasts and jollifications at the invitation of the Nova Scotian authorities and the British squadron, and had returned the compliment on board his flag-ship. The Commodore is quite as familiar with champagne artillery as with the real article; and in either accepting or dispensing hospitality will not disgrace his country, or be found lagging behind John Bull. In either feasting or fighting, I take it, his Nova Scotian friends will find him equally ready, prompt, and efficient.

Colonel James Collier was arrested in Ohio a few days ago by the United States Marshal of Ohio, the object being to send him to San Francisco for trial on the indictment under the Subduer act, charging him with withholding public moneys which accrued in his hands when collector of that port. The warrant for his arrest was issued by United States District Judge Leavitt. Judge Jewett, of the Ohio State court, issued a habeas corpus, under which Colonel Collier was brought before him and admitted to bail by the judge, who postponed the hearing of the case until the 27th September, the counsel for the United States not being ready to argue the writ. It is not denied by Colonel Collier that he withholds from the Treasury money which he acknowledges to be due the Government, refusing to pay up until the Department is prepared to settle certain other and disputed items. He has the means to pay, and I doubt not will pay, whatever of the disputed sums any court may declare to be due by him; but his refusal to pay an undisputed sum now in his hands is unfortunate, calculated as it is to be used to his prejudice, and rightfully so used, I am compelled to admit.

Benjamin Tyson, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia, vice Adm Gillier; and Joseph C. McKibben, of California, Naval Storekeeper at San Francisco, vice Benjamin S. Hines. John M. Wooten is appointed timber agent for Middle Florida, and M. McPherson for West Florida.

There is no question that the Cabinet is hopelessly divided on the Pacific Railroad question. Although Mr. Davis "spoke for" his "honored chief," (as he said,) at the Philadelphia banquet, when he advocated the Pacific Railroad and its construction by the General Government, I am inclined to think the President is not disposed to commit himself in favor of a scheme on which it is certain he cannot unite either his Cabinet or the Democratic party. Here is a chance for the Whig party to show its vitality again on one of its own practical issues. A party which can consistently raise the Pacific Railroad banner will give its adversaries a tight race. Where's John Bell?

I learn that the public stocks continue to come into the Treasury in large amounts. One hundred and thirty-one thousand came in on Friday and about fifty thousand more on Saturday.

ZEKE.

DR. T. M. FOOTE AND THEOLOGICAL WEEK.—The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Mr. Weed, lately stated that at the Whig Convention in 1848 the editor earnestly urged the nomination of Mr. Fillmore as candidate for Vice President, and that when he addressed Dr. Foote on the subject the latter acquiesced, though saying "but he (Mr. Fillmore) don't deserve it."

Dr. Foote, in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 19th, declares "it is utterly untrue that I made any such remark in reference to Mr. Fillmore as Mr. Weed imputes to me."

The Wall street Journal of last week announces that M. M. Noah, esq., will hereafter be associated with that paper as joint proprietor and co-editor. Mr. Noah is the eldest son of that veteran of the press, Major Noah, and is a young man of unquestioned ability. We wish him abundant success in his present undertaking. [National Democrat.]

Dishonest Practices.

Forgery is considered, and justly too, one of the highest offences against commercial honor; and no merchant, whatever may have been his misfortunes, no matter how severely he may have wantonly and shamefully abused the confidence of donors and fellow-merchants, is regarded with any of that high degree of odium and reprobation that a forger even of a small amount is visited with. We can readily appreciate the imperative necessity calling for the utter exclusion from society, and all commercial transactions, the man who would palm upon his fellow-merchant paper purporting to bear reliable names, when in reality they were forgeries. Still we cannot but admit, that if the practices mentioned in the following extract from the Journal of Commerce are really carried on, those who engage in them are to all intents and purposes as guilty of the crimes of fraud and forgery, as he who fixes his neighbor's name to a note of an acceptance:

"There are now to be found, not in junk shops or alley cellars, but in stores with frescoed walls and lofty ceilings, such articles as sewing silk with Italian certificates and signatures, warranted genuine, which the proprietors of such stores know were never floated upon the salt water; prints with 'Dollfus Mieg & Co., Paris,' upon the ticket, which the sellers know came from a Yankee workman; gloves marked 'Bain,' and warranted best 'kiss' which were manifestly made of Pennsylvania sheep-skins; broadcloths bearing the well-known name and inscription of a French or Belgian fabricant, and, to the knowledge of the buyer, were made near the great Erie canal; spoon-oots stamped 'Cotes,' cutlery bearing the trade-mark of 'Rodgers,' and multitudes of others, too numerous to mention, all frauds upon the manufacturer whose name is borrowed, and, so far as the cheat is successful, frauds upon the consumer. Apart from this consideration, there is another of equal if not greater importance. Clerks and other employes are familiarized with dishonesty. If it is lawful to forge the label and signature of a German wine, in order to give currency to the Cologne water made in New York or Philadelphia, why may not the clerk write the name of his employer upon the back of his note, in order to secure a discount at bank?"

DEPARTURE OF NOTABLES.—The Arctic sailed from New York at her regular hour on Saturday last, with one hundred and nine passengers, among whom are several notabilities, viz: August Belmont, United States Minister to Netherlands; D. E. Sikes, Secretary of United States Legation to London; James Watson Webb; Judge Jackson, Chargé to Austria, &c. Hon. J. C. Jones, United States Senator from Tennessee; J. M. Daniel, esq., Chargé to Sardinia; W. H. Welch, esq., of Pennsylvania, Private Secretary of Mr. Buchanan.

PERSONAL.—The Secretary of War and family, Judge Brees, late Senator from Illinois, Colonel Fremont, Hon. W. W. Wright, of California, and Hon. T. Butler King, were at the Metropolitan in New York on Friday last.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR PLYMOUTH was to remain at Shanghai, and not accompany the expedition to Japan. Mr. Taylor has joined the Japan expedition, having been assigned a place in the corps of artists.

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The official report of interments at New Orleans during August up to 6 a. m. on the 13th, thus sums up. Total, 2,429; yellow fever, 2,038; other diseases, 385; not stated, 106. In publishing this statement the True Delta of the 14th says:

"The deaths by yellow fever for the month of July, as reported in the August number of the Medical Journal, amounted to 1,387, which added to 2,038 officially reported as above, swell the number of yellow fever interments in the city from the 1st of July to yesterday morning, the 13th, to 3,425. Presuming the interments at St. Patrick's Cemetery yesterday (not reported) to be equal to the previous day, (26); presuming, also, that of the 106, disease not known, at least three-fourths were of yellow fever, we will have a total of yellow fever for this month to 6 a. m. yesterday, of 2,144, and from the 1st of July to yesterday morning three thousand five hundred and thirty-one."

"The interments on the opposite side of the river (Algiers) are not reported. There were forty-three interments there last week, seven-eighths of which, it is presumed, were yellow fever cases."

INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Daily Delta of the 14th contains the following melancholy statements: "We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday on Noyades street whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a care-worn and troubled countenance, his eyes were sunken, and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left its footprints on his brow. He looked at least ten years older than he was last we saw him. We asked if he had been sick, and if not, to explain the cause of this great change. 'Alas!' he replied, 'a few days ago and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now, I buried the last one yesterday.' We were answered; it was indeed enough to turn the dark hair to snowy whiteness. And yet it is but one instance out of many which daily occur in our city.

"On Triton Walk yesterday we noticed a boy about eleven years of age, carrying on his head a coffin, which, on inquiry, we learned contained the body of his little sister, who had died of yellow fever. He was accompanied by his mother and sister, a girl of some thirteen years of age; they were slowly and sadly making their way to the cemetery."

The New Orleans Delta of the 14th publishes a paragraph from a northern paper stating that a young gentleman had been expelled from his boarding-house, and narrowly escaped a flogging, in consequence of his remarking to a young lady, whom he saw loitering in a rocking-chair, "Miss, you look sleepy; you look as if you had or will shortly fall into the arms of Morpheus." The lady construed the remark as an insult, and told her mother that the young man had said she had been hugged by Mr. Morpheus. This, the Delta states, brings to mind a similar though more excusable blunder:

A young lady, an only daughter of a very fond, devoted, and scrupulous father, was sent to a fashionable boarding-school, where she became the companion and room-mate of another young lady, who rejoiced in one of those perversions of masculine names for which some ladies have a great affection; in other words, her name was Richardetta, and she was commonly known among the girls as "Dickie." Writing to her father, the new young lady in this fashionable school assured him that she was no lawyer, as she had for her room-mate "sweet little Dickie."

"Blood and thunder!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "is this a specimen of the morality of your fashionable boarding-schools?" Ordering his carriage he started immediately for the academy, and on his arrival asked to be shown into his daughter's room, where he found her sitting very thoughtfully in the lap of another young lady. The affectionate girl rushed forward to greet the indignant father, who, drawing himself up very proudly, exclaimed, "Where is that rascal?"

"Who, papa?" "That Dickie you wrote about. Who is your room-mate?" "Why, there she is," exclaimed the innocent damsel, throwing her arms around the innocent cause of so much anguish. The hasty old gentleman was perfectly disgusted with himself, and also with the confounded bad taste of giving girls boys' names. [Alex. Gazette.]

Arrest of Colonel James Collier.

We find the following report of the circumstances attending the arrest of Colonel James Collier in the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald of the 17th instant: "Yesterday Jaber W. Fitch, esq., the marshal of Ohio, arrested Colonel James Collier at this city, upon a warrant which we understand was issued some days ago by the Hon. H. H. Leavitt, United States judge for Ohio.

"A writ of habeas corpus was sued out before Hon. Thomas L. Jewett, judge of the court of common pleas of Jefferson county, the district court which had been sitting at the last week of this county having just adjourned. The district court commenced to-day in Belmont county, and had it not been for this, we understood the counsel for Colonel Collier would have taken out the writ from that court, as their decision would probably have settled the points raised.

"At two o'clock yesterday the marshal made his return, admitting the arrest, and claiming that he was lawful under the authority of the warrant issued by Judge Leavitt.

"The points raised do not involve any conflicting claim to jurisdiction between the State and Federal court, as we understand. What the precise points relied on by the counsel for Colonel Collier are we have not learned, as the questions were not argued, but we were informed that the principal matter relied on was want of jurisdiction in the court in which the indictment was found to take cognizance of the offence charged in the indictment.

"The marshal applied for time to procure counsel to argue the cause for the United States; the counsel for Colonel Collier being in court and ready to go on with the argument.

"Judge Jewett expressed himself as willing to allow any reasonable time, but stated that unless the case was then heard he could not hear it before the 27th of September, as his presence would be required in the several district courts and the common pleas of other counties until that time.

"The marshal wished a day fixed which would accommodate Mr. Morton, the United States attorney for this district, but as he had telegraphed him without obtaining a reply, the court must determine the time.

"The day named by the court was finally adjourned in, and Colonel Collier gave bonds to attend the hearing and abide the orders of the court."

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.—The New York Express of Saturday contains the following: "The Secretary of the Treasury has closed, we understand, a negotiation for the purchase of the old United States Bank building in Wall street for \$520,000 or \$530,000, we don't know which. The building is now occupied by the Bank of the State of New York, and the Bank of Commerce, and the size of the lot is 75 feet on Wall street and 120 feet deep. The purchase is made, we presume, under the authority of the item in the Civil and Diplomatic bill appropriating \$100,000 for an assay office in New York; and hence, before this bargain can be said to be fully closed, the further action of Congress becomes necessary. That both, however, upon the survey of all the facts of the case, will probably, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, make the necessary additional appropriation."

The Express considers the purchase a good one, and that the additional room for other buildings will be absolutely necessary for the extension of the custom-house, establishment of a mint, &c.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A young lady named Pierce, who was visiting friends in Blue Point, Scarborough, Maine, in returning from a visit to the seashore on Tuesday evening with a friend, instead of taking the public road back, took a path across a pasture, which was shortly afterwards there were a few cows, who were playing together, and joining horns in sportive contest, which frightened the girl, who supposed that they would attack her, and notwithstanding the assurances of safety by her companion, who was familiar with such demonstrations, she fell into confusion through fear, prostrated a blood vessel internally, and died in three hours afterwards. She was an orphan girl, about twenty-three years old, and was greatly beloved among her acquaintances and friends.—Boston Courier.

TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK ON THE 19TH.—At a late hour last night the 16th Ward police heard the cry of "murder!" at the corner of 10th street and 24th street, and hastened to the spot, when they found a man who had been severely stabbed in the left side. He gave his name as Francis Hughes. The officers at the same time saw a man running off, and after a hard chase managed to capture him. This person was identified by an injured man as the one who had committed the crime. The prisoner on being asked his name also gave that of Francis Hughes. Both the prisoner and complainant are said to have been strangers to each other.

A cap similar to that worn by most of the firemen has been manufactured for the use of the police. The cost is \$4.50 the material being excellent and durable.

A German girl, named Frederika Klinger, died, as it was alleged, from disease produced by improper food she was necessitated to eat on board the ship George Canning, which arrived a few days since from Hamburg. The jury of inquest called upon the proper authorities to investigate the matter thoroughly.

John Duke, an attaché of the store of Messrs. Davis & Van Lieu, was arrested and committed on the charge of embezzling goods to a large amount from his employers.

BANK MISUSE OF BILLS.—The Wallston Bank, Quincy, which was chartered at the late session of the Legislature, is in a rather bad position at present. The stock was all paid in a week since, but as yet, owing to some unknown reason, no bills have been received from the engravers in New York, and of course the bank is unable to go into operation. At least a month must elapse after the sheets are received before a sufficient supply can be signed and prepared for circulation.

The National Bank of Boston has as yet only \$20,000 in small bills ready for circulation, and so great was the haste to commence operations at the Webster Bank that at least a month will elapse before any bills under five can be issued. Our bank-note engravers are all crowded with work, and every part of the process is being hurried as much as possible, and all the workmen that can be obtained are employed at high prices. And yet with all possible hurrying the work lags and cannot keep pace with the demand. [Boston Traveller.]

AMERICAN INGENUITY REWARDED.—The Calcutta Englishman, of June 16, contains the award of the committee who have been three years at work testing different varieties of cotton gins, dividing the prize of 5,000 rupees between two Massachusetts Yankees, Messrs. Bates, Hyde & Co. and Messrs. Carter & Co. That sum is to be sent to Washington for the parties entitled to it, with gold medals of the Agricultural Society of India for each of them. The society further voted to purchase the two machines at the cost price of construction.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fearful Ravages of the Yellow Fever. NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—The total number of deaths to-day was two hundred and forty-two, including two hundred and twenty-seven of yellow fever. This is a large increase. The distress is very great. The Howard Association is opening four new hospitals. They appeal for further assistance.

Insurrection in St. Thomas. NEW YORK, August 21.—Dates from St. Thomas confirm the former report of an insurrection in Tortola. Most of all the inhabitants escaped in boats to St. Thomas. Troops have been sent from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and Antigua. At the last account the insurrection was probably quelled.

Cholera at Cumberland. CUMBERLAND, August 19.—Great excitement prevails here among the residents, eight or nine deaths having occurred in the last twenty-four hours from the cholera. The disease is confined to the lower part of the town, and no cases have occurred near the hotels, which are well filled with passengers passing to and from the West over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Many families are, however, leaving the place.

CUMBERLAND, August 20.—The cholera is now considerably on the decline, the weather being cool and delightful. One or two mild cases occurred to-day, which readily yielded to proper treatment. The disease prevailed chiefly along the banks of a race running through the town, and is attributed to the recent flood and sudden change of temperature. Many citizens have left the town, but the panic was wholly unnecessary.

The following is a list of those who have died since the disease first appeared: On Wednesday, Archibald McNeill, jeweller, and Samuel A. Vroman, carpenter; on Thursday, Thomas W. Burton, wheelwright; Wm. A. Miller, tailor; John Shank, ballist; Charles Blue, blacksmith; Wm. Leland, laborer; Hiram Hilman, tinsmith; Jonathan Wilt, burr-stone maker; Henry Ambruster, shoemaker; Mrs. Sullivan, mother of James Sullivan, shoe merchant; Mrs. H. C. McChesney, long suffering with the consumption; Mrs. Asbury Simpson, and a child of Mathias Sullivan—making, in all, 14.

Secretary Davis in Boston. BOSTON, August 20.—Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, in company with Professor Bache and his family, arrived here yesterday morning en route for the White mountains. During the forenoon General Davis visited Bunker Hill, the navy yard, and several other places of interest.

As the navy yard he was received by Commodore Gregory, who ordered a salute to be fired in honor of his guest. Commodore Downs was also present, and assisted the commandant in exhibiting the works in the yard. In the afternoon, the General and Professor Bache visited Faneuil Hall, Mount Auburn, the College, &c., returning to the Revere House at dark, much satisfied with their excursion.

This morning the distinguished party left Boston for Concord. During yesterday many of our citizens called to pay their respects to General Davis and Professor Bache, and were cordially received.

Oil Factory Burnt. MIDDLETOWN, Ct., August 20.—The extensive oil factory of Messrs. Cooley & Danforth, in Church street, has been entirely consumed by fire. Loss heavy. Cause of fire unknown.

OFFICIAL.

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that CARL KIRCHHOFF has been appointed Consul of Oldenburg, for the port of San Francisco, in the State of California, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1853. [L. S.] and of the independence of the United States of America the eighteenth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

VIRGINIA BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.—The Richmond Enquirer says: We have read with considerable interest the able argument of Vespasian Ellis, esq., addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, upon the several questions which arise under the act of Congress of August 31, 1852, entitled "An act making more effectual the provisions of Virginia Land Warrants." The act contains a provision for the "revision" by the Department at Washington of the claims allowed by Virginia. This provision has, we regret to learn, led to great embarrassment, indeed almost to a suspension of the act, and the annihilation of the rights of the people of Virginia arising under our Land Bounty laws. The amount of interest to our citizens is about \$1,250,000. We think that Mr. Ellis in his argument has taken the right position, and the State Rights position, that the construction of local laws by local tribunals is the law itself, and is obligatory on the authorities of the United States. This principle has been settled in almost a thousand cases by the Supreme Court of the United States, and has indeed been carried so far as to include the usages of the State tribunals. We think that Mr. Ellis has clearly demonstrated the following leading positions:

"That in the 'revision of the proofs' the allowances made by Virginia ought to be regarded as prima facie rights, and not to be set aside unless manifest error or fraud shall be discovered.

"That the construction given to the Bounty Land laws of Virginia by her Executive prior to 1830 is binding on the Department at Washington.

We trust that the Secretary of the Interior will be convinced by the foregoing arguments of Mr. Ellis, and will give such a natural construction to the act of Congress as to satisfy the claims of our citizens.—Norfolk Beacon.

TEXAS ELECTION.—We have returns from several counties in Eastern Texas. Ochiltree, the Whig candidate, got a large vote, and was far ahead of Pease, the leading Democratic candidate, but the friends of the latter are sanguine of his receiving such a vote in Western Texas as would elect him by a large majority.

There were eight candidates running for the office of Governor in Texas—six Democrats and two Whigs—all of whom received a certain number of votes, which served to render the result so complicated that nothing but the official canvass can determine who is the successful candidate.

PUBLIC BATHS.—According to the statement made by Dr. Read, the Superintendent of the People's Washing and Bathing Establishment, it would seem that the most sanguine hopes of its philanthropic projectors are about being realized. Indeed, as relates to the bathing department, it has far exceeded their brightest anticipations; 5,700 persons took baths in the house last week; 1,530 of that number were on Saturday, and including the women who washed their own clothes in the establishment, very near 6,000 individuals in one week enjoyed the benefits which the enterprise confers upon the citizens of New York. [N. Y. Sun, 19th.]

An extraordinary swindling operation has been brought to light in New York, the accused, named George C. Gross, being, it is supposed, now on his way to Europe. He successfully victimized many of the most experienced wholesale merchants in that city to the tune of upwards of \$30,000.