[illegible] carried in a body to the different graves of their countrymen, who had been buried there at different times, strewing wine upon their tombs and performing sundry ceremonies. Then followed the interment, with all the ceremony usual on these occasions—throwing the white ribbon, which they all wore on their left arm as a badge of mourning, [illegible] a quantity of earth upon the coffin of the grave with a solemn tone. They then made ready for the number of [illegible] which they distributed cigars, wine and perforated Chinese coin among all present and retired with the decorous character-istic of that class of citizens to their homes. [San Francisco Herald.

From Panama.

By the Cherokee we have received Panama dates up to the 19th ult.

The steamship Bank Shade arrived from San Francisco on the 14th ult., with 215 passengers.

By the arrival of a sailing vessel from Guayaquil, news of the following extraordinary occurrence was received:

"On July 17, President Noven left Quito, the capital, for the purpose of visiting his family residing at Guayaquil, notice of his intention having been previously communicated to his family and other known among the inhabitants. It was proclaimed the most him and his suite at some distance from the city, not accompanying them with a military escort, a cavalcade, consisting chiefly of soldiers and newly created officers, under the direction of General Urbina, undertook the mission, and went out ostensibly for this purpose, but having met the President, they seized him and made him their prisoner. A small vessel, called a man-of-war, belonging to the government, was then lying in the Guayaquil river, near its mouth. President Noven was hurried down to this vessel, placed on board, and the vessel was ordered off. She sailed under 'sealed orders,' so that no one knows her destination.

"General Urbina immediately assumed the administration of the government, and is now at the head of it."

The British mail steamship New Granada, arrived from Valparaiso, at Panama, on the 19th ult., with fifty passengers and $5,000,000 (!) in bullion. In the election for President of the Republic of Chili, Don Manuel Montt had been chosen over Gen. Cruz. The Valparaiso Neighbor draws most hopeful anticipations of the future greatness and prosperity of that Republic, from his election, by authority of a decree of the President, a force is to be enlisted called the Guard of Santiago, to be composed of such respectable Chilians and foreigners as choose voluntarily to enlist, for the purpose of "protecting public and private property, especially the palace of the Executive, the mint and the national archives, as long as constitutional order is endangered."

The U.S. Frigate Savannah sailed from Valparaiso on July 16, for the United States. Commodore McCauley had hoisted his flag on the Raritan and sailed for Callao.

A committee appointed to consider the most appropriate means and means for making the Santiago Railroad, have reported in favor of a government loan of $2,000,000, and that immediate action be taken.

Hon. Wm. Duer, U. S. Consul, had arrived at that place.

A dreadful storm occurred on the 8th of July, at Valparaiso. Four vessels were driven ashore, among which was the British steamer Peru, and the American schooner Betty Bliss, lately arrived from San Francisco. As the former struck the beach she caught on fire. It was extinguished. She is now a complete wreck, having broken in two. The Betty Bliss was beaten to pieces, and her mate perished. It was the most terrible and destructive storm that has occurred there for years.

Robbery.—A Catholic priest residing in this place, and who is reported to have had in his possession doubloons to the amount of $300,000, was relieved of $30,000 or 36,000 of his enormous pile, on Wednesday night last, June 25. It is said that the old fellow, on discovering that his trunk had been broken open, which was kept in an insecure room he occupied, near the Cathedral Plaza, immediately closed his door and commenced counting over his money, to ascertain the amount taken, and it was not until the following morning that the exact sum stolen was discovered. Report lays it to the charge of two or three Americans—of course—in pursuit of whom the Alcalde, in company with Col. Amy, started for Chagres on Thursday afternoon. [Panama Echo.

From Oregon.

No emigrants had yet arrived from across the Plains.

The Indian war is completely broken up. The Spectator of the 22d July says that on the 27th ult. Major Kearny ceased operations against the Rogue River Indians, having spent some twelve days in scouring the Indian country. Many battles or skirmishes were fought, and some fifty Indians killed and many wounded, thirty prisoners taken, their villages burned, and provisions (consisting of salmon, roots, berries and grass seed,) destroyed.

A letter from Governor Gaines, lately received by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, speaks more encouragingly of the aspect of things at Rogue River. It seems he attributes much of the blame in these difficulties to the whipes.

The crews of the ships Pekin and Culloma, at Vancouver's Island, had almost to a man deserted. The prospect of making from $40 to $60 per month, when they were getting only $11, was too tempting.

The editor of the Spectator had been shown several stalks of oats measuring eight feet in height.

The Spectator of July 22, says:

We understand the government has instructed the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to go on and treat with the rest of the Indian tribes west of the Cascade mountains, and to provide for the building of a hospital for them, and that reservations may be made on their lands for them.

Later from Santa Fe.—Later news has been received at St. Louis from Santa Fe. It is unimportant. We give a brief summary:

The rainy season had set in in New Mexico, and the roads were very bad to Mora. Col. Summers had reached Santa Fe, and commenced making many changes. He broke up the interior post and removed the headquarters to Mora. Posts were established at Rio, St. Juan and Valorido bottoms, and those at Cebolleta, Albuquerque, Don Anna Socorra and Las Begas, were broken up. The troops at the last mentioned place had been sent to Mora. Business prospects were dull. Weightman had been elected delegate to Congress. Col. Summers was getting upon expedition to Navaggo.

Messrs. Sanford, Cranston, Drum, and Stewart, of the Boundary Commission, came as passengers with the train.

The Fugitive Slave Case.—In hearing been announced that the case of the fugitive slave Bolding, now in custody in the U. S. Marshal's office, would be heard before Commissioner Bridgham, this morning, at 10 o'clock, the court-room was thronged with people at an early hour. The prisoner was brought out, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Bridgham, the hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. E. D. Culver, Esq. appears for the prisoner. With the permission of the Commissioner, Mr. Culver announced that negotiations were going on in the city for the purpose of raising money to purchase the fugitive. The price set upon him is $2000 or $1500 exclusive of costs. His claimants insist, however, upon his returning to South Carolina as their property, and are prepared to come under bonds to any amount, that Bolding will be delivered up as soon as his friends produce purchase money in Charleston, S. C. [N. Y. Herald, 27th ult.

Presentation.—A piece of handsome silver plate was presented a short time since by citizens of the United States and other merchants of Rio de Janeiro, to Hon. David Tod, late United States Minister to Brazil, as a merited testimonial of the regard in which the Minister's services there were held, by those most interested in their prompt and faithful discharge.

Poor Fellow.—The Flushing (L. I.) Journal reports an inquest held on the 23d, at the Lutheran Cemetery, near Newtown, upon the body of Wilhelm Puhlmer, a German tailor, aged 26 years. The deceased had recently lost his wife and only child, and grief for their death so impaired his reason, that on Friday night, the 22d, he visited the cemetery, and blew his brains out with a pistol while standing upon their graves. The coroner's jury subscribed a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of his burial by the side of his kindred.

Depredations by Grasshoppers.—The cloverfields in various parts of Hunterdun county, N. J., present a curious appearance, in consequence of recent depredations committed upon them by the grasshoppers. The leaves are eaten off, leaving the stalk bare; and in many fields it is thought the seed is entirely destroyed. Buckwheat has also been attacked by them, and the leaves and blossoms eaten off. Other singular freaks have been performed by this insect, in various parts of the country.

Auction Sales....This Day!

J. M. Wainwright will sell, at 11 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, St. Charles st.—Furniture.

S. of T.... Meetings This Morning.

Quaker City Div. 3 meets at 9 o'clock, at Crystal Fount Temperance House.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5.

☞ On our First Page will be found the List of Letters, together with the commencement of the news from California.

The Rumored Removal of the Collector of this Port.

We are able to state, upon the best authority, that Mr. Forest has not received any official notice, whatever, of his removal from the post of Collector of the Port of New Orleans. As he would naturally, if not necessarily, be the first person advised of such a step, we are not disposed to credit the reports which have been put into circulation.

The Administration could not take a more ill-advised and (in this section) more unpopular step. The rumored removal of our gentlemanly and popular Collector elicited yesterday an amount of public feeling and sympathy, which plainly shows what effect the removal would have. It would cripple and embarrass the warmest friends of the Administration, drive some into inaction or opposition, and give its opponents an advantage on which they would only too eagerly and thankfully seize.

We shall not believe that the Administration has taken so injudicious a course, until facts are before us. None of its warmest friends here pretend that facts, no matter how strictly construed by a sense of moral responsibility, would warrant the removal, and they look upon its prospect with blank wonder. It would be a very liberal gratuity to the democratic party; a very serious stumbling-block in the way of the Administration's friends.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

The steamer Cherokee, Henry Windle master, from New York on the 26th August and Havana on the 1st September, arrived at this port to-day with the California mails and passengers. Consignee, J. R. Jennings.

List of Specie.—Adams & Co., $10,500; Goodchaux & Bros., $2,000; N. B. Smith $2,000; J. Y. de Egana $13,800; Louisiana State Bank $20,000; Thos. McAdams $300; M. Gross $639; Small & McGill $350; Edw'd Leon & Co. $600; Total $50,187; in hands of passengers $78,189; grand total $128,187.

Died at sea, September 1, on board steamer Cherokee, of consumption, Richard Paine.

The following is the list of passengers by the Cherokee:

Jacob B Jennings, Edw Reifel, O Callaghan, P Clarine, F Rodriguez, W R Myer, D R Price, S Aaron, Alf Shaw and sister, H Learment, S Sanister, Mr J Phillips, S Randolph, Mrs M A Toney and son, Mrs A Nashburg, George Clark and lady, L G Rosenbaum, M Hohenhalt, B Birdsall, Jas Cain, C Brown, Jacob Solomon and lady, J McGovern, Jas Canby, J H Chapman, P Donovan, R Gaid, A Boren, W Craig, A Wright, two ladies and two children, S B Hoes, Mary Fargo, A F Stanton, P Mackey, J Haber, E Wild, M J Moore, C H Ellsworth, J Kearney, S G Jackson, J Lark, J Hunt, M H Shaw, J S Dana, lady and son children, Geo Lane, S Thomas, D Martin, B Moore, W W Hayden, J Moore, G A Flood, S U Turner, Thomas Dearnorth, Wm Gray, M Johnson, J Bonnell, S Dunscoth, A Davis, H Morgan, A Robinson, T J Graham, S Schiesen, A Rodriguez, A Johnson, M Abbey, J M Gilmore, L F Crosby, W Mc Lean, H F Underwood, T Bedlor, J White, T King, J White, T White, R Blackburn, H Gibbs, N F Carpenter, N Rogers, M E Goodwin, D J Mixes, J Jones, M M Donald, Jas Davis, J Tait, J Pigmore, W a Daniel, J H Roberts, J D Thomas, J Farrell, Jas Harding, J Fry, R O Sterling, E F Tinker, E S Hughes, C W Graham, T Graham, Wm Sake, E Thornton, O Gibbs, Thomas Beatty, J S Thomas, J A Moore, L Hope, R Harris, J Shelton, L Sherman, B Field, E Barner, M W Prentice, D M Sullivan, T E Cooper, A Lyons, J Long, P Roe, J Harper, W Cobb, J Harper, Thomas Beary, D Snyder, A R Ledyard, S Martinez, A S Lapell, E S Mossock, R Wymer, J Landis, J J Tanner, J Barnes, S Swetts, O P Wilson, S H Wade, L Morton, C Smith, H Tyler, T Bailey, D Coons, E N Martinsdale, Philip J Pallman, J King, Chas Wilson, J Appling, A Coon, L H Whitney, E Barnes, Jas Barry, J Reiss, D Cox, J Pauly, M B Willoughby, J Robinson, S Stubbs, Ho t, E McKenzie, P Morris, M Hunter, R H Martin, N S Hoole, J F Martin, J Crosby, W Fields, E M Hill, W G Palmer, J J Jackson, Geo Weaver, J Hoffman, J Hoffman, S Hammond, D Cole, L Simonson, W Snowden, J McKeown, E Hall, W Hall, J Pickering, Wm Mann, S E Johnson, Jas Lawson, Wm McDaniel, Wm Wilson, Jas Wilson, Jas Mathews, C Chambertin, A Vaught, J M Sunn, J Akers, B Rosse, B Morrick, F R Rusor, Eli Gay, W B Wright, W Jewett, John A Kerr, C F Kerr, J R Rankin, W Stubbs, and, F W Mahan, G Wyatt, J L Wyatt, D G Lane, M Tassie, M Keown, J McCracken, L D Livingston, J Baker, A Jackson, R Ralph, W Byrne, F J Rose, J M Ruffin, J W Stone, S Rumore, E Figg, J Sampies, A W Sampies, D Rich, J Short.

Thanks to Mr. Wm. W. Boyle, Purser of the steamship Cherokee, for his polite attentions to this office.

The Spanish Consul.—It seems that this gentleman reported at Havana that he would have been mobbed in New Orleans, had he remained here. His fears magnified the danger. His person was entirely safe, and his office would not have been touched, had he promptly surrendered the letters he held for the relatives of the dead. His closing his consulate was a foolish act, entirely uncalled for, and calculated to embarrass the relations between Spain and the Union.

Mississippi.—Our sister State lifts up the Union banner proudly. She is thrice welcome in the ranks of the true and the patriotic, because she has been sorely tempted and tried. Misrepresentation, insidious party appeals, the blandishments of old and popular leaders, have not made her swerve in the good cause. She has come forward to bury the last hope of treason and disunion; and in her great and good labor she has forgotten every thing but our common country. All honor to Mississippi. Did we not say truly that her gallant sons, remembering Buena Vista, could never do ought which might lead to the striking of one star from the national banner—under which they have won such imperishable renown!

National Democratic Convention.—A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., dated the 27th ult., says that C. H. Donaldson, a member of the Democratic National Convention from Texas, was to go to New York the next day, to issue a call for the meeting of the National Convention to take place in June, 1852. He takes this step in consequence of the correspondence recently published in the Herald, furnished unknown to him. The committee is now complete, Lewis Josselyn having been appointed from Massachusetts, in place of Hallet and Francis Blair, Jr., from Missouri, vice Treat.

It will be observed that the two appointed in the place of Hallet, of Massachusetts, and Treat, of Missouri, are rank free-soilers. What can be in the wind?

San Francisco.—The whole amount of scrip and audited accounts received by the Commissioners of the funded debt of San Francisco, up to the 1st of August, will exceed one million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The amount of bonds issued is $568,400.

Movement in favor of Mr. Webster.—The whigs met in convention, at Boston, on the 27th ult., to nominate delegates to the whig State Convention. Resolutions were passed instructing the delegates to insist on Daniel Webster for President; that he is the choice of a large majority of the whigs of Massachusetts.

Abolitionists in Virginia.—On the 14th ult., Alfred Bartlett, a citizen of Grayson Co., Va., was murdered by slaves belonging to Mr. John Reeves, who also dangerously wounded Mr. John Clements. This sad affair is laid to the charge of abolitionists, and at a meeting of the citizens of Wythe county they adopted resolutions to expel from Southwestern Virginia certain pretended missionaries from the free States, who, under the garb of religion, take every opportunity to disseminate abolition doctrines.

Reported Suicide—Judge Woodbury Ill.—A telegraphic dispatch from Concord, N. H., of the 27th, says it is reported there that Hon. Luke Woodbury, democratic nominee for Governor, in that State, hung himself at his residence, in Antrim, that morning.

Judge Levi Woodbury is seriously ill at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Close of the Cuban Drama.

The news which we publish this morning, though not entirely unexpected, is melancholy and startling. The Cuban struggle has been a brief one, with a fearful close. Detached parties may have held their ground for a vain defiance to the power of Spain, but the summer-spirit of the Patriot has perished on the battlefield, and the unmanly Creoles have shown themselves too cowardly or indifferent to be freemen. They can no longer claim American sympathy; for, if they suffer, they are too timid to resist, even when noble and gallant spirits have risked life in their cause.

The struggle of Lopez was brief, but brilliant. We doubt if history can show its parallel. All his operations were confined to a space of about twenty miles; an overwhelmingly superior force hemmed him in, an indifferent or hostile peasantry offered neither supplies nor reinforcements; his men were daily wasting with famine and thinned out by battle; those who remained were, unused to long marches, worn down by fatigue, with swollen feet and weary limbs, and yet, for more than two weeks, this little band, even undaunted and victorious, met the forces of Spain; and, at last, when treble, quadruple their number of the well-appointed troops of Spain were dead or severely wounded, they were conquered only by famine, its weariness weakness, and the appalling lack of ammunition. Never was a contest so desperately urged; never was victory so dearly bought. It is at last but an inglorious triumph for Spain, for famine and want of ammunition did what her soldiers could not do—conquer a handful of raw recruits; and the victory reveals her weakness, and shows how easily, under calmer and better provided expeditions, the freedom of Cuba might have been won. Had Lopez doubled his force, and sufficient ammunition, to-day he might float a proud banner from the hills of Cuba.

The deed is done. Crittenden was the first, Lopez the last, of Spain's sacrifices to her offended pride. The Cubans have sealed their own fate. They held back ingloriously from a contest which was justly their own, and did not even give bread to those who came to achieve their freedom. The gloom of Spanish misrule again settles, dark, heavy and hopeless, upon the beautiful but ill-fated Island; and the world gives them no sympathy, because they made no effort.

However men may judge the wisdom or political propriety of the enterprise, none can question the earnest, chivalric and disinterested views of the gallant young men who enlisted in the cause; none can fail to admire the surpassing gallantry with which they breasted wave after wave of the terrible disasters which rolled in upon them, or the dauntless and brave defiance with which they encountered odds, which made the unequal contest desperate and hopeless. And they were raw troops, mere boys, who thus put to shame and drove back in defeat the undaunting chivalry of Spain!

And, however men may, in other matters, judge Lopez, he appears to us, in his struggle for Cuba, a brave, unselfish man. He was rash, but he perilled no life more fully than his own. He was improvident, but none met the consequences more fully than he. In all his adventures in behalf of Cuba, he revived the spirit, the uncalculating courage, the dashing gallantry, the mettlesome exploits, of a Knight of by-gone chivalry. In the midst of a most desperate and gloomy contest, we have seen him practising noble courtesies and generous humanity to a relentless foe, sending back wounded prisoners, under an unrespected flag of truce, to a scornful and revengeful opponent.

If we may credit the accounts of the last and melancholy scenes of his life, manly resolution, dignified composure and unshaken confidence in the goodness of his cause, invest them with a solemn and touching glory. A gaping crowd, looking with cold curiosity at the ignominious fate of one who had perilled all for their freedom; an armed soldiery surrounding him with all the pomp and hopelessly numerous array of power; the scaffold and "the vile garote," and the brutal executioner, and himself in the garb of the grave, and a felon's fate before him, a soldier—he might well have felt anger and impatient bitterness. But in all that scene, he was calm and something of nobleness was in his presence. It would seem that, beyond the gloom of the scaffold, he saw the light of fame and honor falling upon his memory as a fearless soldier and a true patriot, and the thought brightened the brief path to his grave. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba!" and who knows but at that time he had a vision that the Island he loved so well, would not be always darkened by Spanish misrule, and that in his own fate she should find an imperishable theme for her sons, and a triumphant inspiration for her freedom? Whatever his faults, whatever his rashness, whatever his improvidence, we believe he has proved conclusively his life-strong devotion to Cuba, and we forgive them all to the martyr-hero who died in the seal of patriotism and the faith of freedom.

Havana Correspondence of the Crescent.

Execution of Lopez—His Last Words—One Hundred and Fifty-five Prisoners to be sent to the Coast of Africa.

HAVANA, September 1, 1851.

Eds. Crescent—By the schooner P. M. Sears, on the 27th ult., I advised you of the fatal termination of Creole hopes and the cause, in their own recreant failure in faith to themselves and those who put life and honor at hazard in their cause. To-day, the second act in the drama closes with the death of Lopez by the *garote vil*—he was executed this morning at 7 o'clock, in the presence of five or six thousand spectators, and there was no demonstration of violence of any description. He seemed calm, and met his fate like a sorrowful man, but with the calm endurance of a brave soldier. His last words were: "My countrymen, if I have caused harm to any, I pray their pardon. I have intended good, rather than evil. Dear Cuba, farewell!" A few other words were uttered, but reiteration of the one sentiment in his heart, as I have given them.

So close the melancholy features of the picture on this side, with the exception of the prisoners, who are to be sent forward to their *African residence*, as soon as a vessel can be prepared for them. They reach one hundred and fifty-five, and have all been visited by Capt. Platt, of the sloop of war Albany, who has received high commendation from Gen. Concha for his valuable services in counteracting the struggles of freedom for a new birth. It is all well, I suppose, but I cannot feel with the officers of our navy, that Lafayette, and a host of foreign friends who fought for American freedom, were pirates; and my natural philosophy does not teach me, in this last case, where the initiative was given by declaration, action and blood, on the part of the Creoles, *before aid was given*, the points of difference, save that the one aided a brave race, willing to put their own shoulders to the work, and continued to the end, while the last have displayed the white feather at the moment when the cause had been fairly won against overwhelming odds; and it is to be remembered, also, that in our own contest, which may not be forgotten for precedent, the counsels and friendly help of Spain were given, as far as they could be; and that other interests guided her, is not of moment at this day.

It is over—but the brave men gone were no pirates.

The brig Adams Gray, from New Orleans, is below. We have some excitement owing to New Orleans action upon your Spanish population, and if we suffer for it, it will be all right, and if we do not, it will be because we have a more "law and order" loving community than you.

The Empire City left at 10 o'clock to-day for New York, and the Cherokee is to sail at 2 o'clock.

As ever, yours.

The News from Cuba.

We are to-day exposed to the same annoyance which, upon the arrival of the Empire City, befel our contemporaries of the True Delta and Picayune. Some of our correspondents letters have failed to come to hand, and not knowing when they may arrive, we are compelled to draw upon the publications of our evening contemporaries and respectable private statements for a detailed account of incidents in Cuba.

It appears that, seeking to unite with Crittenden, General Lopez unfortunately delayed at Las Pozas, that the Spanish troops, in the meantime, closed in upon him from Havana; that the Creole population was led to believe that he was defeated, or seriously, if not hopelessly, embarrassed, and that, losing men, and expending incalculably valuable ammunition, he kept up the desperate contest. Famine pressed upon the war-worn band. Unused to long marches, unprovided with provisions, out of ammunition, after three or four severe engagements with the well-appointed troops of Spain, they were forced to separate and seek safety in the mountains. Thither hunger and blood-hounds (the latter furnished by the recreant Creole population,) tracked them, and they fell, almost unresistingly, into the hands of treacherous Creoles and Spanish soldiery.

A few faithful adherents remained by Lopez, until at his solicitation, and urged by the pressure of hunger, the Cuban patriot, weak, wearied, fainting with hunger, wasting under a severe wound, remained alone, and lay down, careless who her rest or death came. The Spanish bloodhound was upon his path: and the dog and his master, Don Antonio Santos Castaneda, (fit allies!) captured the feeble and suffering chieftain.

At the news of this capture, all Havana flamed forth in loyalty and excitement. Bonfires were lit, *feu de joies* were fired, rockets reddened the sky, and a clamorous populace made the welkin ring with shouts.

Upon the night of August 31st, the captive was brought to Havana, and the sun of September 1st rose upon the morning of his execution. The scaffold on which was the *garoti*, was surrounded by thousands of troops, forming a deep square. Into that, thousands of the populace looking on, Lopez passed. He was clad in a long shroud and white hood. He spoke a few words, declaring the honesty of his purpose and his love for Cuba, was placed in the fatal chair, the screw turned, and Narciseo Lopez was before his God.

Throughout his brief but brilliant struggle, few or none of the cowardly Creoles seemed to have joined him. They were too cowardly, too fond of ease, and inglorious safety, to peril their precious lives in an issue between freedom and tyranny.

Those who surrendered, come, it appears, (with two exceptions,) under the terms of the Governor General's proclamation of pardon. This was not, we believe, so worded as to secure them freedom, and it would seem that they are to be condemned to the Spanish galleys. At present, they are well treated in prison. Capt. Platts, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, visited them, and so they assured him. They are happy, even in dungeons, to have escaped their terrible privations, and looking back upon the fact that no Creoles joined them, they complain that they were deceived in undertaking the expedition. Previous to their capture, the last food they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez. The brave Hungarian Colonel, Pragay, was killed in the battle of the 13th August. We subjoin the

Names of the Prisoners.

The Gaceta of the 30th August contains the following names of those captured, and who were taken to Havana on the 29th, by the steamer Habanero, from Bahia Honda. They are 38 in number:

Elias Otis, of New York.
Bernard Allem, of Havana.
Thomas Little, of Philadelphia.
John B. Baum, of New Orleans.
Julia Chassagne, of Havana.
Francisco Curbia Garcia, of Havana.
Jorge Bontista, of Hungary.
Thomas S. Lee, of New Orleans.
Michael S. Keekmen, of New York.
Cornelio Deriff, of United States.
George Metcalfe, of Ireland.
Peter Falbos, of United States.
Jose Dreven, of Cuba.
Harry B. Metcalfe, of Ireland.
J. Aquelli, (capt) of New Orleans.
Robert M Gricler, (1st lieut) of Kentucky.
M. H. Scott, (1st corporal) of Kentucky.
William H. Cameron, (private) Virginia.

George Wilson,	do,	Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Vangale,	do,	Kentucky.
Isaac Freborro,	do,	Ohio.
William Canssons,	do,	England.
Thomas McDellans,	do,	Ireland.
Harry Williams,	do,	New Orleans.
John Danton,	do,	New York.
Franklin Boyd,	do,	New Orleans.
Thomas Moreau,	do,	Mississippi.
Wil. Reeves,	do,	Mississippi.
Charles A. Dominca,	do,	Mobile.
Amanuel R. Waer,	do,	Mobile.
John Sucit,	do,	Germany.
Edward Wisse,	do,	Germany.
William Losner,	do,	Germany.
Robert Selusts,	do,	Germany.
Cirisco Seneplis,	do,	Germany.
Martin Melesuno,	do,	Havana.
Manuel Martines,	do,	Havana.
Francisco A. Leve,	do,	Algu zar.

On the night of the 28th, three captured—James Smith, Joseph Gunst and Augustine Montoro—arrived at Havana.

The following have also been captured, but no disposition had been made of them on the 29th, they being kept confined in San Cristival:

Capt. Robert Ellis, aged 22, Washington.
First Lieut. E. H. McDonald, aged 20, Mobile.
First Lieut. Jas. G. Dwen, 21, New Orleans.
First Lieut. P. S. Van Vechten, 23, New York.
First Lieut. D. Q. Rosseau, 24, Kentucky.
Second Lieut. W. H. Craft, 22, Memphis.
Second Lieut. J. G. Bush, 24, New Orleans.
Engineer and Interpreter, Andres Gonzales, 21, New Grenada.
Commissary, J. A. Simpson, 23, Philadelphia.
First Sergeant, W. Wilson, 22, New Orleans.
First Sergeant J. DePreuilt, 24, Alabama.
First Sergeant Thos. Hilton, 25, Washington.
First Sergeant W. L. Wilkinson, 22, Ala.
First Corporal, Daniel D. Walf, 22, Mobile.
First Corporal H. D. Tomason, 18, Mobile.
Second Corporal W. Miller, 32, New Orleans.

PRIVATES.

P. Lacoste, 21, New Orleans.
M. Sieger, 23, New Orleans.
J. D. Hughes, 50, Kentucky.
P. Coleman, 29, New Orleans.
M. L. Hefren, 21, New York.
James Brady, 30, Galena, Illinois.
John Martin, 23, New Orleans.
Henry B. Heartt, 32, Petersburg.
Jacob Foutz, 20, St. Louis.
Patrick McGrath, 28, New Orleans.
Charles S. Daily, 22, New Orleans.
J. mes Fiddes, 18 New Orleans.
S. H. Purnell, 20, New Orleans.
Conrad Tailor, 22, New Orleans.
Thomas Denton, 35, New Orleans.
C. A. McMurrsy, 21, New Orleans.
J. Patan, 23, New Orleans.
Conrad Arghalir, 23, New Orleans.
Jose Chicheri, 19, New Orleans.
Antonio Hernandez, 22, Havana.
G. Richardson, 30, New Orleans.
Hen. Smith, 28, New Orleans.
John Cline, 21, New Orleans.
George Foster, 18, New Orleans.
James Chapman, 20, Charleston.
C. Cook, 21, Alabama.
C. Kaoll, 24, New Orleans.
Nicholas Port, 19, New Orleans.

The Governor of Bahia Honda reports that the following persons were taken by a party of peasants, and retained on board the ship Esperanza, subject to the order of the Captain General:

Antonio Luciano Alfonse, Manuel Aragon, Jose Bojjanotie y Rubina, Joaquin Cazanova, Miguel Guerra, Guillermo MacKiney, Dandrig Seay, J. D. Baker, Luis Bander, Leonardo Sujilloit.

Another Large Fire.—A fire occurred at Massillon, Ohio, on the 27th ult., which consumed a large amount of property. The American and Eagle hotels, and a considerable number of business houses, were destroyed. The loss will amount to $100,000—mostly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Suicide.—Mr. Jos. Carter, of Newbern, North Carolina, in a fit of mental derangement, put an end to his life on the 26th of August. He shot himself with a pistol.

Robbery.—Several gentlemen from Mauritas were robbed, at Boston, on the 26th, of $6000 in gold. Their rooms were entered by false keys.

Sailed for Europe.—The Africa sailed from New York for Europe on the 27th, with seventy-one passengers and $857,000 in specie.

Sale of Old Bank Stock.—A hundred shares of the obsolete United States Bank were sold a few days ago, at Philadelphia, for $1 a share. It was once as high as $1 35 a share.

Board of School Directors.—The Board of School Directors, Second Municipality, met last evening, Dr. Capse presiding and [illegible] members present.

Reports were read from nearly all the committees of the different schools, stating that they were in a flourishing and prosperous condition, etc. Mr. Harris offered a resolution discharging the porter of the Boys' High School for assuming duties which did not properly belong to him—adopted. The same gentleman also offered a resolution refusing to authorize the payment of any bill, unless contracted by proper authority and audited by the proper committee—adopted.

The Chairman on School Houses, Dr. Lindsey, reported that he had found a suitable building for a school-house in Bacchus street, which could be had for $50 per month, and that a number of school-houses had been white-washed, repaired etc., etc.

Mr. Harris, on Night School, offered a resolution authorizing the President to advertise for teachers—adopted.

Mr. Carserdon, Chairman of Special Committee, to whom had been referred the revision of the rules and regulations of the schools produced his report.

Mr. Harby stated that as the report seemed to be very long and would probably create much discussion, and as many material changes were made in the rules, he would move to have the report printed, made the principal business of next meeting—adopted.

Dr. Lindsey offered a resolution to admit some young lady into the High School, who had been unavoidably absent at the opening of said school. This created considerable discussion. Dr. Carey opposed the resolution on the ground that it was in direct violation of the rules and regulations of the Board. He said that he had been on the committee for several years, and that such a thing had never been done. If this one was admitted there would probably be fifty others who would also present themselves for admission, and the school would be utter confusion. Mr. Clendenin was in favor of the resolution. He said the rule was manifestly unjust and ought to be abolished. He thought that any young lady who proved herself qualified should be admitted. It mattered not if there was fifty or even a hundred they all should be admitted. He could not see what right the Board had to exclude any young lady who was properly qualified, it mattered not at what time she presented herself for admission.

The resolution admitting the young lady was adopted.

Mr. Shields said that he wished to call the attention of the Board to a case which had recently created much excitement in the community. He alluded to the case of Mr. Fellows, one of the teachers in the Franklin School, who was accused of inflicting severe and cruel punishment on one of the scholars.

Mr. Harris hereupon offered a resolution for the expulsion of said teacher.

Mr. Lawrason moved to amend, by suspending him until an examination and a report could be had from the Committee on the Fink School. This was finally adopted. The resignation of Mrs. A. L. Pagaud, and also of Miss Howard, was read and accepted. The Board then went into an election to fill vacancies.

Mrs. Pinching was elected to fill the vacancy in the Franklin School, occasioned by the resignation of Miss Howard. Mr. Shields moved to postpone the election of a Superintendent of the Girls' High School until next meeting, as it was a position of great responsibility and importance; he was opposed to hasty action in the matter. After some discussion, this was finally agreed to. Miss Alston was elected to fill the vacancy in the Jefferson School. The Board then adjourned.

Died:

On Thursday, August 4, at 11 o'clock, A. M., ALEX. McLEAN.

☞ The Masonic fraternity of the different degrees generally are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock, from No. 13 Common street, east in Master's Funeral Regalia.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro woman with cancer, of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

☞ At a meeting held at G. Gatesli's, Second Ward, Second Municipality, W. W. McGarity was called to the Chair and H. O. Hall appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to form an INDEPENDENT PARET CLUB, No. 1, Second Municipality.

On motion of Wm. D. Grimsley, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be selected to name officers of the Club, and report the same at Tuesday next, the 9th inst.

WM. D. GRIMSLEY,
WM. BRASSELMAN,
F. CUMMINS,
GEO. LEVEORY,
E. C. PHILLIPS,
} Committee.

W. W. McGARITY, President pro tem.

H. O. HALL, Secretary.

New Orleans, September 4, 1851. s1

Office of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company of New Orleans.

☞ Whereas, the Government of Mexico, through the Vice Consul of that Republic in this city, have caused to be published here a decree of the General Congress, dated May 22, 1851, declaring a previous decree of the 5th November, 1846, null and void; and whereas, said decree of the Mexican Government, bearing date November 5, 1846, vitally concerns the grant and privileges originally accorded to Don José de Garay, but now in possession of this Company:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, as the part of the Company, is instructed to give notice that the Company deny the right of the Mexican Government to deprive them of their privileges without cause, and declare that the reason given or pretext assigned of is not valid, and the Company consider that the General Congress can not be justified in passing such a decree or judgment. And they further fully and completely confirm and ratify the Protest, as already published against the Mexican Government, made on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on the 11th day of June, 1851, by Major J. G. Barnard, U. S. A., their Chief Engineer, and William H. Sidell, Assistant Engineer, and the Company will, in accordance with said Arrangement, hold the Government of Mexico responsible for all loss or damage said Company may suffer in consequence of said illegal and unjust decree of said Government, under date 22d May, 1851.

Notice is also given, to whom it may concern, that the Company will continue the realization of their plans, and use all proper and just means to facilitate the progress of their enterprise, to open a communication by railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, having every confidence in the legality and goodness of their claim, and relying upon their fellow-citizens and their own Government that justice shall prevail.

By order of the Board of Management: B. FALLON, Sec'y.

New Orleans, September 2, 1851. s1 10 3p

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL CUBA COMMITTEE.

☞ The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the *CUBAN CAUSE*:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D. Mitchell,	James Stockton,	Wm. Monaghan,
D. I. Rizardo,	P. Canonge,	Capt. Henry Lerose,
A. L. Levy,	Dr. G. W. Austin,	Eric. Bossons,
J. J. Hendrick,	Isaac N. Marks,	J. B. Sandoff,
J. L. German,	J. V. Pons,	J. G. Howard,
Gardner Smith,	S. H. Page,	Capt. Pinfield,
L. A. Hamons,	L. H. Kinney,	James Dunn,
Geo. W. Christy,	Peter Marcy,	Michael Asplil,
D. DePonte,	John P. Coffer,	Thos. Hines,
Richard Condon,	J. O. Fenyes,	James Brook,
Samuel Barby,	D. Byrne,	M. Wahnes,
Louis Hiriart,	C. Asch,	Henry Judson,
E. Wood Perry,	J. Gibbons,	Chester Bixby,
T. D. Harper,	T. L. Lemley,	J. Gebidon,
Dr. A. L. Semmes,	T. G. Mackey,	H. H. Williams,
Arthur O'Donnell,	Dr. J. Y. Wise,	James McQuaid,
David Orcutt,	J. B. Cotton,	Peter Keiser,
J. H. Maddox,	Col. R. H. Peck,	Edward Senger,
M. M. Simpson,	R. H. Barnett,	F. H. DeGray,
W. Haines,	W. Loughlin,	W. C. Tertie,
A. Gizon,	R. W. Gutbrath,	Wm. H. Hall,
Wm. Harding,	Joseph Sutton,	James Davis,
Col. R. W. Jones,	E. L. D'Hotz,	Thos. Harvey,
Thos. Mathews,	Oliver H. Perry,	John G. Arnold,
Thos. Hackett,	Col. S. W. Geary,	J. Milton Hall,
Dr. Knapp,	Wm. Barnes,	L. D. Ashton.

All the members of the committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his office, every afternoon at 5 o