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SPECIAL JOURNAL
OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 1, 1852

OBSEQUIES OF THE CUBAN MARTYRS.

This day, one year ago, the sun which brightened the hill-tops and valleys of Cuba, which glittered upon the projections of the massive walls of the Moro, and shone in a sheet of light upon the waters of the harbor of Havana, revealed to the varied hum of a curious multitude—and is into solemn silence—and cast a funeral gloom and stillness over even the busiest and most populous city of the world.

The sun of that day revealed a scene, which, in all its dark colors of decreed infamy and death, and in all its brighter hues of fearless heroism, unvacillating enthusiasm and glowing patriotism, must endure as one of the most solemnly and radiantly glorious of historic pictures. In that sun, there were revealed an old man fired for the death of the "vile garote"—a grieving crowd of thousands—the imposing array of a watchful military force.

There was Lopez about to die a death the law abhorred infamous. There were the thousands of Havana's citizens to whom he had sought to bring freedom and power, gazing with idle curiosity upon the approaching death of a brave and true-hearted, if a rash and incautious, man. There were the pomp and pride of Spain's fighting soldiery—grand upon parade, if not distinguished before the Liberators in the field—in all the brilliancy of holiday military parade—the holiday military parade whose chief actor and closing scene were to be the unresisting death of a rash, brave, true-hearted, old man—solitary and powerless in the hour of remorseless sacrifice, but neither faltering in speech, nor pale of feature, in the last few moments of hopeless suffering and a doomed life. It was a singular scene, and at once awful and curious to the far off observer of another land.

We know not why it is, but we cannot banish from us the thought, that in that scene, the sun shed a hale of light upon the patient martyr, expectant of his fearful doom, and shone in dimmed and troubled haze before the eyes of awed and humbled thousands, when the garote had achieved its work of death, and Narciso Lopez, the first, (the last?) of Cuba's patriots, had expiated the brilliant delusion of an enthusiast's passion, and a revolutionary missionary's hopes, so sadly quenched in the fearful penalty of death.

If we may credit report—in the light of that sun—the last he was ever to look upon—and with a brief passage to the darkness of an obscure and (by law) dishonored grave, Narciso Lopez sat, in all the legalized infamy of the garote, with the calm dignity of one, who could proudly and loftily look beyond the shame and suffering of the present to the honor and vindication of the future—a Prometheus chained down, and tormented, and in face of the gloom of death, but unconquered and fearless to the end.

His last words were—"Adieu! dear Cuba!"

There is a pictured vision in these words. In them the heroic and condemned, but unconquered, chieftain seemed to announce that the garote was to him but a triumphal eminence, and that from it he looked down the vista of the future, and, in the clearness of prophetic vision, cleared of the dust and cleared of the mist of human struggle, he yet saw a land of promise in the future of the island he called "dear Cuba." In them, it would seem to us, that, in the lofty stature of high resolve and noble purpose, he saw the sun of September 1st, 1851, rising, broad, and bright and clear, some future morning, upon Cuba disenthralled, free and prosperous, no victims in the garote, and no trembling natives in her rejoicing homes,—his name the first canonized upon her list of sainted patriots, his memory the most vivid and fruitful of national inspirations, his fate the most solemnly mourned and celebrated of national disasters.

We know, or, at least, we believe, Narciso Lopez had his faults, and grave ones. He was rashly sanguine. He was heedlessly brave. He was inconsiderately adventurous. He was speculatively enthusiastic. He was curiously and unreasonably credulous. But he advised no adventure, urged no no peril, involved in no disaster, in which he did not share all that there was of suffering, toil, danger and penalty. That he was honest, none but the ungenerous and bigoted will doubt.

When the loftiest statue falls upon the dreary level of Egyptian wastes, the rains of the tempest beat upon it and the winds heap upon it the sands of the desert. And so it is with the self-reliant and true hero, whom history records as having fallen in his struggles, in all the loneliness and dreariness of unsuccess—no great victories or brilliant and glorious triumphs clustering around and sheltering him in his fall. In history, his career of resultless disasters is a desert-like blank, the monotony of which is broken only by the view of his prostrate form, on which the scorn of the bigot or the prejudices of the honestly, if erroneously and easily, deceived, pour a storm of hate, until, in the concealment of the light jests and the loose sneers of the indifferent and thoughtless, the unfortunate struggler of the past is no longer a reflected figure to the future; and, so, buried in his disasters and misfortunes, carelessly overwhelmed in the idle shiftings of indifferent public opinion, and worn away by the peltings of stormy and bitter hate, he is as utterly lost to the future as he was pitilessly borne down in the past.

The victor has and can create results, which must make, and be a portion of, history. The defeated can only submit, or, it may be, perish—his fate the only result of his struggle;—and, perhaps, of no more moment, and having no ampler record, than the Mayflower would have had, had she gone down in mid ocean and the lonely and terrible despair of unaided struggle and unsuccored disaster;—than if Washington had been hung at Boston, or Tell, in the failure of his stout bow, perished at the hands of Gessler's myrmidons.

That Lopez was brave and true, that he labored honestly for Cuba, that he self-sacrificingly sought its freedom, we fully believe, in our faith in a man who dared every thing and lost all, even life, in the venture. That he was grossly deceived, that the Cubans were either not prepared for an outbreak, or trenchorously timid and irresolute, we believe fully, as well. An awful deception must be solemnly answered for to man here and to God hereafter.

We cannot forget that the sun of September the first, shone, to-day, one year ago, upon a gallant but sorely afflicted host, scattered on the wild and rugged mountains of Cuba; upon some of them waiting in cumbrous chains and dank dungeons the resolution of a terribly uncertain fate; and upon the damp, shallow ditch, in which, under the solemn shadow of Havana's walls, the earth freshly and carelessly strewn above them, slumbered all that was mortal of Crittenden and his gallant but deceived associates. The sun of September the first, may yet shine with rich but religiously-tempered light upon that ditch, as the last resting place of the brave, mourned and honored by the children of those who made no effort to save them.

We have spoken of the Cuban martyrs, and they were martyrs. They were martyrs. In the very rashness of their enthusiasm in behalf of freedom. They were martyrs, in a frank and chivalrous, if two credulous, faith. They were martyrs, in the high heroism of fearless, if untimely, death. There are tombs in Westminster, in Notre Dame, and Holyrood, and there are monuments of religious pilgrimage, which cover no dust worthier of honor than that in the humble and shallow ditch in the shadow of Havana's walls.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Natchitoches Chronicle (one of the most enthusiastic democratic organs in the State of Louisiana) in its issue of Aug. 21, remarks "that the judiciary system adopted, was the result of a compromise of conflicting opinions, and that the total population basis was carried from what we believe was an honestly entertained belief by a large majority of the New Orleans delegates, that, without taking that basis, New Orleans, would be especially restricted in her representation in the House of Representatives." It states its decided opposition to the total population basis, but would not for this reason advise a rejection of the new Constitution. It sensibly adds:

"Much has been scanned which was never proposed by the Legislature and submitted to the people, by way of amendment of the constitution of 1845; besides the election of all officers by the people—most restrictions have been received—the native and naturalized citizens have been placed on an equality—the legislative character of the old constitution has no place in that of 1852—the time of residence authorizing a citizen to vote has been reduced, and the march of State improvement will not be checked by the organic law. By the mode of amendment adopted in the new constitution, it may be amended without the long delays interposed by the old one. If then there be defects in the work of the late convention, (and we believe there are one or two great ones) let amendments be proposed. If they fail to secure the requisite number of votes, it will be conclusive evidence, that after all, the convention did not go far wrong. That the constitution of 1845 is neither in accordance with public sentiment nor with public interest, seems to be admitted on all sides. Let us then adopt its substitute and trust to the future to cure its defects.

OUR PAST COMMERCIAL YEAR.—We call attention to the Annual Commercial Statement, which we publish in to-day's Crescent.

As the commercial department is one virtually independent of our supervision, we are free to say, that, we believe, in every requisite and substantial statement, the conductor of that department will be found to combine clear and impressive statement with the convenient brevity sought for by all intelligent mercantile men. Reflective citizens, of every pursuit, will find presented a useful compendium of desirable, if not necessary, information; and, if at all given to investigation or comparison, may draw from it many suggestive and instructive deductions.

If space admitted of our so doing, we should give conclusions we have formed in the premises, and which, we believe, have been arrived at by reflection and not by the misconstructions of prejudice and pride of opinion. Rightly presented and fairly considered, there are, to all the citizens of Louisana, important lessons and grave monitions in the Annual Commercial Statement of the City of New Orleans.

Boats Leaving But To-Day.

For a list of steamboats advertised to leave to-day, we would refer to the regular card on the third page.

☞ For the new Constitution, in French and English, see Supplement.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamship Mexico for Texas papers.

We are under obligations to the Captain of the schooner Joven Emanuelita for Mexican papers.

DYE'S BANK MIRROR.—The last number of this excellent work has come to hand.

We have received from the publisher, the September number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, edited by A. Hester, M. D. As usual, it is excellent in style, and contains a mass of interesting and valuable information.

The fine poem entitled "The Burial of Henry Clay," recently published in the Journal, was sent to us by a friend of the authoress without her knowledge. She had just sent the same poem to the New Orleans Crescent, of which she is a regular contributor. [Louisville Journal.

And a most admirable and welcome contributor is the fair writer, Messrs. Editors of the Journal.

OBSEQUIES OF THE CUBAN MARTYRS.—It is to be understood that the line of the procession (in which our military and fire companies and other public bodies are expected to join) will form with the right resting on Burgundy street, corner of Canal.

At half-past seven, this morning, solemn funeral ceremonies will take place at the Cathedral. From the usual routine of the ceremonies, we presume they will continue at least two hours; late risers may make a note of this fact, and come, even if they do not rise earlier than half-past eight o'clock, a. m.

We are requested to suggest that such military or fire companies as may not already have made some preparation, can assemble at their usual places of meeting, at 8 before 6, p. m., and that as far as convenient they should bring torches with them.

The procession will form at half-past 7, p. m.

THE PAMPERO.—This famous steamer is now lying at one of the wharves of the Fourth District. To-day she will hoist at half-mast the flag of the Cuban liberators. Her owners and captain have shown a liberal spirit in the premises, and we hope their gallant vessel may long swiftly and bravely drive the white foam from her prow.

SCOTT RANGERS.—This gallant body of young whigs will note an announcement elsewhere, and remember to rally to-morrow night, at their hall, over the Pearl, to make preparations to go to the Madisonville barbecue. By the way, we understand this affair will take place on Saturday, September 11, and not (as we incorrectly stated) on Wednesday, the 8th. Rally, Rangers! rally!!

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.—A meeting of this excellent association—one promising much good to the whig cause—is held to-night, at Commercial Exchange, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets. Christian Roselius—as sturdy, honest, irreproachable, unselfish, unflinching and zealous an advocate as any cause could have—is expected to address the meeting.

By the way, gentlemen, could you not join your Scott Ranger friends, in making arrangements for the Madisonville barbecue?

BENEFIT TO JOHN CALDER.—A complimentary benefit to John Calder comes off at the Varieties on Thursday evening next. The performances, of which we will speak further to-morrow, will be highly amusing.

OVER THE LAKE.—The late disastrous gale that visited the Lake and Gulf shores was tender in its attentions to the fine groves and gardens in and about Madisonville. Not a twig was broken, not a rose-leaf ruffled by the storm. The town still presents its neat, quiet, and rural appearance; the Madisonville Hotel is unracked in board or shingle, and our friend McKay, the jolly host thereof is prepared, as of old, to accommodate his friends with all the dainties of fish, flesh and fowl. There are a few vacant rooms left.

EPICUREAN MURDER.—To-day, Falconer, of the Shades—a most merciless and destructive man in such matters—slaughters an inoffensive turtle, guilty of no crime but that of being "in good order and fine condition," and palatable to remorseless epicures. To-morrow, he liquidates all criminal penalties thereupon ensuing, in soup. If we can not report the fact to the authorities, we can unhesitatingly make it known to the discriminating public.

THE FIRE AT RODNEY.—It has been ascertained that the loss by the recent fire in Rodney, Miss, is fully $60,000. Many of the sufferers are in needy circumstances, and an appeal to the public for assistance has been made.

SAILING OF THE PACIFIC.—The steamship Pacific sailed from New York on the 21st ult., with 100 passengers and $600,000 in specie. Among the passengers is Captain Buchanan, who proceeds to Hong Kong to relieve Commodore Aulick on the East India station.

THE BUFFALO MURDER.—A negro named Howard has been arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the murder of Mr. Hartman. Mrs. Hartman, who was so dreadfully wounded by the murderers of her husband, still lives.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 30.

The Cotton market continues dull, and to-day's sales are limited to 600 bales. Middling Orleans is still quoted at 10½ to 10¾c, and Middling Uplands at 10⅜c per lb. Flour has been in fair request at $4 50 per bbl for State brands. Corn is in good demand, with sales of 25,000 bushels at 71½c per bushel for Mixed Western. Pork is firm, with sales at $20 to $20 25 per bbl for Mess. Lard steady at 11 to 11⅛c per lb. Rio Coffee 9⅛c per lb.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, August 30.

In the Senate to-day the Civil and Diplomatic bill was passed, and the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted, authorizing the establishment of a navy yard and naval depot at San Francisco.

In the House the General Appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. Houston offered a list of one hundred amendments. They were put to vote, and concurred in by a majority of two, there being 70 yeas and 68 nays. The House then took up the bill declaring Wheeling Bridge a post route and legal structure, as received from the Senate, and concurred in the Senate's amendments. The bill was then passed, and the House took up the Fortification bill, on which no definite action has yet been taken.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, August 30.

The river here is yet rising slowly with seven feet four inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, August 30.

The river here is yet rising.

Markets firm. Flour advancing with sales at $3 62½ per bbl. Whisky 18c. per gallon, and holders asking 18¼.

CINCINNATI, August 31.

The river has risen fifteen inches since last evening.

Flour still tending upward with sales at $3 75 per bbl. Whisky 18½c. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH, August 31.

There is now six feet ten inches water in the channel and the river falling.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 31.

Cotton is yet dull and the sales are limited to 700 bales. Middling Orleans 10½. Middling Uplands 10¾c. per lb. Flour is steady at $4 50 per bbl. for State brands. Mixed Corn 71c. per bushel. Provisions dull at previous rates.

Missouri Legislature.

CINCINNATI, August 30.

The extra session of the Missouri Legislature meets today.

Matters on Red River.

The following is from a very intelligent and well informed resident of Caddo Parish:

SHREVEPORT, August 26, 1852.

Editor Crescent—The people of this region, as far as I have had an opportunity of learning, will vote largely in favor of the new Constitution.

Although the whigs of the parish were greatly disappointed in the nomination of General Scott over Fillmore and Webster, and expressed considerable unwillingness to support him, yet a healthy reaction is taking place, and each succeeding stage of the investigation of the character of Pierce—his fitness for the high station of President, and above all, his position upon the slave question—is daily inspiring hitherto lukewarm whigs with a zeal which will produce good fruit in November.

The cotton crop of the entire region will be unusually fine, and we are daily receiving small lots from this parish and eastern Texas.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad will be built, to a certainty. An accomplished engineer is now surveying the route, and but little doubt is entertained of an entire willingness on the part of the parishes along the route to submit to a tax to aid in its construction.

THE FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.—We are informed by Captain Kay, of the steamer Guadalupe, which boat arrived last night, that a destructive fire broke out in the town of Alexandria, in Rapides parish, on Saturday last, at half past 8 o'clock p. m.

It originated in the store of Mr. D. Sullivan, and extended up to the banking house of Mr. Chew, which was also burned, destroying two front squares, and two others immediately in their rear. The two front squares comprised the heaviest business portion of the town.

The following are the names of the principal sufferers, as far as known:

D. Sullivan, merchant; A. Baer & Co; merchants; L. Koon, merchant; B. Logres, merchant; S. Kilbee, merchant; D. W. Henarie, merchant; E. R. Bersatt, merchant; Culbertson & Burrett, hotel; D. C. Goodwyn, drug store; J. C. Johnson, drug store; —— Stetinius, jeweler; —— Weber, tailor; —— Chew, bank agent.

The two rear blocks were chiefly occupied as dwellings. The fire burned very rapidly, and but little property was saved. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—The greatest excitement prevails at Erie against the persons having charge of the steamer Atlantic, sunk with such loss of life by coming in contact with the propeller Ogdensburg. At a meeting of the survivors, a series of resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the inefficiency of the so called life-preservers, the want of boats, etc., and calling for the arrest of all the officers and men of the two vessels.

Capt. Petty remains in a very dangerous condition. The second mate of the Atlantic says that he saw the lights of the propeller about two minutes before the collision, and put the wheel aport and kept her off. She was within four miles of the shore, and he gave immediate orders to steer for it. He also gave the details of the subsequent proceedings, and said if the propeller had put her wheel aport when she first saw her, the Atlantic would have cleared her.

A coroner's inquest was held last night on the body of a little girl found floating near the wreck of the Atlantic.

The first mate of the propeller Ogdensburg, who was on watch at the time of the collision, was examined, but the only fact of importance elicited was, that, if, when the Atlantic was first discovered, had he given the necessary orders to the wheelman five minutes sooner, as might have been done, the collision might have been avoided. He says the Ogdensburg took 200 passengers from the wreck, and 100 from the water.

Incidents of the Disaster.—Aaron Sutton, of New York, had provided himself with two life-preservers, and while fastening one on his wife, some ruffian snatched the other from him. Mr. S., however, got off safely with his wife and two children. A young woman jumped overboard during the excitement, and would have been lost but for the exertions of a man, supposed to be an emigrant, who sprang after her and managed to get her on board the boat again, when she was taken off by the steamer Ogdensburg. Theman, however, after rescuing the woman, sank exhausted and was drowned. Three men were saved by throwing over a barrel or box and clinging to it until they were picked up. They were compelled several times, for their own preservation, to kick from them drowning men and women. Mr. L. D. Crippen, of Michigan, saved two women by breaking through the deck into the state-rooms, which were then filling with water.

SHIP ROBERT CENTER DESTROYED.—About nine o'clock on the night of the 20th ultimo, the ship Robert Centre lying at the foot of Wall street, New York, was discovered to be on fire.

The alarm bells were sounded, and the adjoining vessels were hauled away from the R. C. forcibly. In a few minutes three streams of water were put down the hatchway. When raised, the main hatch was on fire on the under side, but the greatest heat proceeded from the stern, where the cargo was closely packed, and the fire got at will difficulty. Subsequently, a large opening was cut through the deck, just forward of the after cabin, but as many of the engines had retired, unable to find the fire, water was procured with difficulty.

A second alarm was given, and additional help procured. The fire was finally subdued forward, but until half-past eleven o'clock three streams were directed to the foot of the mizzen mast and adjacent, without an perceptible effect. the ship being enveloped in smoke. Its destruction seemed inevitable, as it was advised to remove her into the stream and scuttle her. The vessel began to settle deep aft, however, and after protracted exertion the flames were apparently overcome. The R. C. was more than half filled with an assorted and valuable cargo.

Between two and three o'clock the following morning, the fire again broke out, and a dispatch at daylight stated that in all probability the vessel and cargo would be a total loss. The ship was valued at $60,000, and her cargo, which consisted of lumber, liquor, butter and flour, at at $40,000. She was to have sailed in a few days for San Francisco.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—The Weston (Va.) Sentinel of the 13th ult. gives the following account of an attempt to rob the mail on the Staunton and Parkersburg Road:

On the last trip of the stage West, the driver was attacked about one mile west of Monterey, by two highwaymen, who demanded of him money—he replied he had none, but would give them the mail by way of compromise, and pretending to reach down in the front boot, in order to hand it out to them, intending really to reach for an axe which had been placed there for cutting trees on of the road, on the mountains, with which he hoped to defend himself, failing to get hold of the axe in the confusion of the moment, and one of the highwaymen becoming impatient, and expecting a trick, commenced cutting at the driver with a knife, when, as a last and only resort, the driver took his watering bucket, and dashed it into pieces over the head of the nearest robber, and called for a passenger who was in the stage asleep for assistance. (it being in the night) when the highwaymen both quickly ran away. The driver's coat was cut quite badly, otherwise he received no injury. This transaction has caused quite a stir in this I vile village.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE COTTON MARKET—*New York*, Aug. 29.—The Cotton market continues dull, and yesterday's business was limited to about 700 bales. The quotations at the close were 10½ to 10¾c. for Middling Orleans, and 10⅜c. for Middling Uplands.

OHIO RIVER—MARKETS—*Pittsburgh*, Aug. 29.—The river here is still rising, and there is now nearly seven feet water in the channel.

Cincinnati, Aug. 29.—The river here is rising at the rate of nearly one inch per hour. The markets are firmer. Flour is held higher, but no sales. Whisky has sold at 17½ to 18c. per gallon.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER ARRIVED—*New York*, Aug. 30.—The steamer Prometheus has arrived from Aspinwall City, but her news is anticipated.

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC—*New York*, Aug. 30.—The wreck of the steamboat Atlantic has been found about five miles from Longport light-house, in 160 feet water. [Rev. Dolt.

The Storm at Mobile.

From the Register of Monday, we glean the following additional particulars of the effects of the recent storm:

BELOW THE LIGHT-HOUSE.—The logs with which our streets are so badly encumbered, were evidently from the lower part of the Pavilion bay, below the light-house, from a large portion of which the drift wood has been almost entirely blown away. At the low spot where Judge Hitchcock had some ornamental grounds, drift wood has been piled up beyond calculation. The plateau once fronting the residence of Messrs. Monroe, Bingham, McGraw, and others, has been mostly washed away—at least an average of four feet has disappeared. On this spot were mighty magnolias—the growth of a century—with forty or fifty fine old oaks, and all are swept away. In return, these parties possess a free, clear, sloping beach unencumbered to the water edge.

Some of our citizens have driven entirely along the beach as far as the culvert, over which the old Cedar Point Bayou road once passed. This has been carried away, and stops all progress at that point. At the mouths of the passes, the great accumulation of logs has ceased, and the grass and marine weeds show their heads in the shallow water freely. By many it is reasonably supposed, the channels have been changed by the various matters put in motion by the storm.

ANOTHER SAD WRECK.—An oyster boat, spoken on Friday evening, in the lower bay, reported the ship Erin Go Bragh, from Boston to this port, as wrecked on the South beach, opposite the Shell Banks. She had no passengers, but her crew of 18 men were all lost but two. This is the report given. But no such ship appears in the lists as being on this voyage. The ship, or a ship, called "Erin Go Bragh" has sailed from Liverpool bound for Panama! But this cannot be the same. We wait further tidings.

ABOVE THE PASSES.—Although the dry dock was forced some distance from its moorings mooring it has happily escaped injury. The wharves at Hitchcock's and Independent Presses are rendered entirely unappreachable by cart or dray. Far towards the rear of the latter press, the side wall has been stove in by a big schooner, the bow of which has penetrated many feet inside. She is lumber laden. Round the rear of these presses, on Royal street, a barge lies high and dry.

THE ABELLINO.—The wreck of this ship has been already mentioned. She is one of the sad victims of the recent storm. A gentleman who happened on board on a visit to Captain Elliott, reports that at 2 a. m. on Wednesday, the 25th, there was a complete hurricane blowing, and that about 7 a. m., the ship was driven on her beam ends, and the masts obliged to be cut away to save the hull and lives of those on board. By this means she righted, but shortly went aground. In this condition they—the hull and crew—remained until 3 p. m. on Thursday, at which time the ship had drifted to the neighborhood of Grant's Pass.

THE BRIGS GAYES.—This unusually staunch steamer was lost, it seems, from over care. She was fastened by her heavy chains, and that, too, so tightly that when the waters rose they forced her down. Her boat-keeper is reported sick, and all came from her neighbors too late to be useful.

From Texas.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday from Galveston. Her dates from that port are no later than those received by the Yacht, but we make up the following summary from our country exchanges:

SHOOTING.—A Mexican was shot a few days since near Victoria, by Mr. W. A. Heard. It is said that Mr. H. acted in self defence.

RAILROAD ENTHUSIASM.—Railroad meetings are being held throughout the State, and great excitement on the subject exists.

CHOLERA.—The Victoria Advocate announces the entire disappearance of cholera from that place. Eighty-three deaths in all have occurred from the disease.

DROWNED.—Dr. R. C. Moffitt, attached to Capt. Shaw's new company of Texas Rangers, was drowned at San Antonio on the 25th, while bathing in the river. Dr. M. was formerly from Kentucky.

DR. NEPHEGYI.—The San Antonio Ledger has the following notice of this somewhat celebrated character:

Our late distinguished visitant, Dr. Naphegyi, with his Auburn curls and delicious mustache, and fine nating whiskers, and dapper body, and profusion of jewelry, had from latest accounts, reached the Gulf. After muttering to the breakers that roar their crests against the goodly town of Lavaca, in each of the infinitude of languages he has at his control, the learned doctor put on his hat with a serious but composed countenance, crossed the taffrail of some vessel bound for Mobile, looked benignantly at the crowd collected on shore to witness his departure, called for the barkeeper and solemnly imbibed a fabulous toddy. The scene and attending circumstances were too overpowering. The last information we have of this eminent man, is to the effect that he was wiping the perspiration from his excited countenance as the boat left the Lavaca wharf.

BRAZOS RIVER.—The Brazos river rose fourteen feet at Washington on the 21st ult. The Ranger anticipates an early and a large fall business.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.—The Lavacca Commercial says: "The Nacogdoches Chronicle and San Antonio Ledger have been selected by the State Department at Washington, to publish the laws of Congress in Texas. Rather odd that the whig papers in this State did not get the job."

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—It is still uncertain whether Jennings or Sayles is elected Attorney-General. The chances of the latter, however, seem to be best.

COUNTY SEAT.—The Indianola Bulletin of the 26th says As announced in our last would be the case, all the county offices and archives have been removed from Lavaca to Indianola. With this change our place also gains several estimable families, formerly of our sister town.

From the Rio Grande.

By the Mexico we have received Brownsville papers to the 21st ult.

THE RIO BRAVO.—We regret to see that this excellent paper mentions its first anniversary in connection with an announcement of its suspension. Want of support is the reason alleged for this course. We trust that the suspension will not be permanent.

PROTECTION ON THE FRONTIER.—The American flag congratulates the residents along the Rio Grande on the fact that Gen. P. F. Smith has ordered five companies of the regiment of Mounted Riflemen to repair to the frontier. They will scour the country between Brownsville and Laredo, and protect the inhabitants on each side of the river.

ROBBERIES.—The Flag learns that several robberies have recently been committed, and it urges the organization of a night watch, there being no city government to devise means of protection.

From Chihuahua.

The San Antonio Western Texan, of the 16th, has the following interesting information from Chihuahua and El Paso:

Mr. W. T. Smith's train arrived at Mr. Lewis' rancho on Saturday last, having made the trip to Chihuahua and back, by way of El Paso, in three months and fourteen days. His trip has not only been rapid, but successful. Accompanying the train were Lieutenants Smith and Tillinghast, U. S. A.; also, Messrs. Snowden, Von Hipple, and Johnston, who came as passengers.

After leaving this place, the train was forty-two days going to El Paso. Left there June 27 for Chihuahua, which place it reached in thirteen and a half days. Left Chihuahua on their return July 13, and arrived at Presidio in nine days, at which place it took the California trail for Camanche Springs, on the El Paso road, making that point in nine days, hence to this place in fifteen days. Taken together, this is rapid traveling for a train. We had intended giving the distances between the several points, but were unable to obtain them in time.

The California trail from Presidio to Camanche Springs is considered impracticable for loaded wagons. There is however, a fine route from the head of the Lympia, being a perfect level nearly the whole distance, with plenty of permanent water at convenient points. From Presidio to Chihuahua, there are two or three routes, one of which is a good road.

Trade at Chihuahua is reported dull. No rain had fallen for a long time, and much alarm was felt that the corn crop would be a failure. The Indians are very troublesome in and around Chihuahua. In some instances, Mexicans had been killed almost in the very streets of the city. No means had been adopted to arrest or put an end to their depredations. In fact, there is an apathy about the people that is, and will continue to be, fatal to their prosperity.

Trade was at a stand-still at El Paso. There appears to be no money in the country. The Indians about El Paso still continue very troublesome.

It was reported that Captain Long's company of California mules had lost all their animals some thirty or forty miles above El Paso. Another company had lost all of theirs before reaching El Paso. Great numbers had passed through on their way to California. One of the companies that passed through San Antonio buried nine of their number on the road. All appeared to be in good spirits, notwithstanding their misfortunes.

A HORSE BURNED IN A MOB.—At Louisville, on the night of the 19th ult, the members of the Relief Fire Company revenged the murder of McGowan by going to the house of Sarah Williams, where the murder occurred, sacking it, set the building on fire, and never left the spot until it was completely destroyed. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the whole affair, but no attempt was made to arrest the proceedings. McGowan was a foundry man, and also a member of the Relief Engine Company. He was formerly a citizen of Cincinnati.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald says the fitting out of the frigate Columbia is progressing rapidly. She is all a-taunto, and will soon be in readiness for her officers. The frigate Savannah lies ahead of the Columbia, and is fitting out in like manner. Carpenter Francis M. Cecil has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Norfolk.

Captain John T. Newton has been assigned the command of the Home Squadron. The U. S. frigate Columbia is to be his flag ship.

THE VINE ROT.—Accounts from Madeira, Italy, Sicily, various parts of France, and the neighborhood of Lisbon, mention the appearance of a disease in the grape, called by some "Mangra," by others "Oidium," which at first appears like small dust on the green berry, causing the fruit to burst and ultimately to become putrid—and something similar has affected the currants in the Islands of the Levant. These accounts but confirm previous ones, and great scarcity of wine is feared.

COLORED MOVEMENT.—A colored people's mass convention, for the State of Ohio, has been summoned to meet at Cleveland, on the 8th and 9th of September, to consider measures for the education and elevation of the free colored people, and to choose delegates to a national convention of the free colored race in the United States, which is expected to meet in the approaching autumn, but for what purpose is not known.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—On the 24th ult., a difficulty occurred at Sommerville, Tenn., between F. J. Cooper and another young man by the name of Cloyd, in which the latter was seriously, if not fatally wounded, by blows inflicted on his head with a rifle in the hands of the former. Cloyd was struck down senseless, and was in that condition at our latest advices. The cause is said to be an old difficulty between them some two years since, when Cloyd stabbed Cooper with a knife. Cooper resided in Memphis last winter and spring, and had moved back to Sommerville only a few weeks since.

Political Intelligence.

NATIVE AMERICANS.—The Native Americans of Philadelphia have completed their city and county ticket, and have adopted a resolution not to amalgamate with any party whatever. That's right; as they are not invited they may as well stay at home.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The final footing up of the Legislature of North Carolina, will, says the Wilmington Herald, a whig journal, be as follows:

In the Senate, there will be a democratic majority of 6. In the House of Commons, a whig majority of 1. On joint ballot a democratic majority of 2. In the last Legislature the democrats had a majority of 4 in the Senate, 10 in the House, and 14 on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A democratic meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of August 20. Chas. L. Woodbury, son of the late U. S. Judge, and President of the Boston Granite Club No. 1, presided. The meeting was addressed by Col. Weller, of California; Hon. Jere. Clemens, of Alabama; Col. Gorman, of Indiana; and John Van Buren, of New York.

Clemens and John Van Buren in loving fraternity! This is one of the miracles worked by the Democratic National Convention.

The call for a grand Webster demonstration at Faneuil Hall, Boston, to nominate an electoral ticket, has received the signatures of 4000 of the citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A whig mass meeting was held at Pittsburgh, on the evening of August 26—about 1000 persons being present; Cornelius Darrah presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Darrah, George Darsie, Livermwelds, and Crawford. A number of songs were sung by the glee clubs, and upon the adjournment, three cheers were given for Scott and Graham.

Mr. Seybright, the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania, is dead.

OHIO.—Considerable excitement prevails among a portion of the German population of Cincinnati, with regard to political matters. The German democrats are dissatisfied with certain nominations by the local conventions, and there was much fighting at a meeting held on August 19. Chas. Reimelin was forced from the stand and pelted with eggs. The fighting continued during most of the night.

MANIFESTOES.—Gerrit Smith is out with a letter, in which he declares that although he opposed the nomination of Hale and Julian by the freesoilers, he hopes to be able to vote for them in November. The Temperance Alliance of New York is also out with an address to the temperance people of the State, calling upon them to meet in convention at Rochester, on the 15th of September, to take measures to secure the passage of the Maine law, by pledging themselves to discard the old party lines, and to vote for none but the friends of that measure.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 19th July, mentions that Bayard Taylor had just reached that place. He came overland from Egypt by way of Aleppo and Brousa, and appeared in Caustantinople in the full costume of a Turk, as large as life. He found the country this side of Aleppo quiet, except near Tarsus and Adana. At Aleppo he found that some of the Mussulmans who had been engaged in the massacre of the Christians there in 1860, had succeeded in obtaining seats in the City Council. The French Consul is still prosecuting a demand for satisfaction for the murder of a Roman Priest at Aleppo. It was for a long time believed that he had been murdered by Jews, but it is now said that the Consul has evidence that he was murdered by members of the City Police, in revenge for his success in building a Christian Church. Nothing has as yet been done by the local Government towards indemnifying the Christians of the city for their losses during the outbreak there, except some aid given by the Government to rebuild one of the churches then destroyed. The embarrassed state of the finances would be alleged as the cause for the delay.

FATAL ACCIDENT—*Seven Persons Drowned.*—A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., dated the 22d ult., says: "A skiff was upset this afternoon in the river, midway between this city and East Albany. It contained fifteen or eighteen men, women and children, eight or ten of whom were picked up by boats, and the remainder drowned. The boat was overloaded, and the accident is attributed to the attempt of a person on board to pick his hat out of the water. Seven bodies have been recovered. Among the dead are Peter Bogle, cigar maker; William Spenerburg, aged twelve years; Augustus Kreuder, aged nineteen; Anthony Valentine, a laborer, and a young woman and man, whose names are unknown."

ARREST OF FEMALES FOR PASSING COUNTERFEITS.—Mrs. Eliza Donnelly and her two daughters have been arrested in New York, charged with passing upon several merchants, count uefeit one, two, three and five dollar notes on the Lancaster county (Pa.) Bank, Salem Bank of Massachusetts, and the Merchants' Bank of New Haven, Conn. Philip McArdle, and his servant girl, Alice Gray, were also arrested, charged with the same offence, and in their possession was found a large quantity of valuable goods, purchased with the notes, several of which were found on their persons. Eliza Stilwell, the alleged principal in the business, made good her escape.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Boggs, a homeopathic physician, committed suicide in Savannah, on the 24th ult., by taking prussic acid.

City Intelligence.

RUN OVER.—John Cortco, who rode over a child, on Monday, in Circus street, was remanded.

STAB.—Wm. Presh, who stabbed Phil. Gallagher on Tchoupitoulas street, on Monday night, was discharged from arrest yesterday.

INTENT TO KILL.—Dominick Geese, arrested on Camp street for drawing a sword on an officer, with intent to kill, is to be examined on the 7th inst.

CASE OF VANDORNE.—The charge against Aaron Vandorne of forgery and attempt to swindle, which was to have been examined yesterday before Recorder Winter, was postponed to the 4th inst.

FINED.—Joseph Bovella and John Sullivan—the first for fighting and disturbing the peace, and the latter for getting drunk and kicking up particular mischief—were fined five dollars each by Recorder Winter.

SENT UP.—Edward Wilson, charged in an affidavit, which is signed by no one, with having broken open the money-drawer of deponent (Mr. Nobody) and with stealing therefrom $5 65, was sent for trial before the First District Court by Recorder Winter.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday at post No. 23, foot of Race street, on the body of a negro man named Lewis, slave of Mr. Littleton. He was drowned on Sunday, while bathing in the river. Another inquest was held on the body of a man in a state of decomposition, found in the river at the foot of Julia street.

DOMESTIC REBELLION—*Outrageous Assault.* Catherine Mahinney made oath before Recorder Genois that she is employed as a servant by Mrs. M——, on Orleans street, and that on yesterday she was assaulted unprovokedly and struck by said Mrs. M—— with a cowhide. Mrs M—— was required to furnish bonds not to "wallop" Catherine any more forever,