DAILY CRESCENT

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1852

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF THE CONSOLIDATED CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1852

The New Constitution.—The members of the late Convention have placed the copies of the Constitution they were entrusted to by calling at the Crescent Office. Our agents will please designate the manner they are to be delivered.

By the new Constitution, in French and English, and Supplement.

Boats Missing Yet To-Day.

For a list of steamboats advertised to leave to-day, see advertisement in the regular part on the third page.

Late Publications.

J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, has sent us

Hour in Batavia, or "Old Friends in a New Dress." being a complete edition of the fables of Esop in rhyme. It is from the publishing house of C. G. Henderson & Co., Philadelphia.

Good Aunt Fanny's Lessons, a collection of stories for children, illustrated with a large number of engravings.

Mother Bevans, a neat little illustrated volume for children. The two last mentioned are also from the house of Henderson & Co.

We are indebted to the clerks of the steamers J. M. Roff and Alonzo Jones for river news.

We are indebted to Mr. Lorend, clerk of the steamer Ben Franklin, for the Louis papers. The Atlantic leaves for St. Louis at 5 o'clock this evening.

Mississippi Village.—There were ten lives lost in this village, island, by the late flood. It was forty miles in length, but the waters covered it in many places, leaving it wide and navigable channels. Two hundred head of cattle were drowned.

Mexican Intelligence.—We have advices from Jefferson City up to the evening of the 3d inst. Five days had been spent in ineffectual efforts to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Benton and anti-Benton members stand opposed against each other than ever, and it appeared to be no chance of their coming to a compromise.

A Copy Wanted.—A letter has been received by the Postmaster of St. Louis, making inquiries for a man named Thomas Hughes, who came to this country from Ireland a few years ago. It appears that his father has recently died, leaving him a fortune of £20,000.

The Cotton Worm.—The Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle says the cotton worm has made its appearance in that parish, but the season being so far advanced, no very serious injury is apprehended.

Bowling Saloon.—This establishment seems to be rapidly growing in popular favor. The riding of Madame Lola Montez, the music of Signor Jenny O'Connell and the fine wines and cordials of John Goesin possess attractions which will be sure to crowd the canvas arch night.

Opera.—"Is rumored abroad that Turtle Soup, for a short time, will be served at the Shades to-day. We know it is, and we doubt not that it is correct. Go at half past two o'clock, and Byrnes will be on hand.

Planters' House.—Among the many improvements and improvements now in progress in our city the present season we have seldom, if ever, yet to surpass the beauty of style and magnitude of improvements of this popular establishment on St. Charles street.

We have a prospectus, Messrs. Daniels and Bidwell, intend opening this evening for the reception of visitors, affording the public an opportunity of judging of the excellent qualities of their wines, liquors, etc.

Bridgeport Paper.—This mineral, which has already attracted so much attention throughout the country, is beginning to use at rapidly, in our own State, that the demand almost weekly received by its agent, is hardly adequate to the increasing demand. We have, at the expense of much care and time, examined the many virtues ascribed to it by the advertisement, and the numerous cures publicly bestowed upon its merits by those who have used it, and can vouch for its deserving all that has been said in its behalf. It gives a surface to wood almost as hard as to not and sparks as slate itself; and is peculiarly adapted to the hurricane decks of steamboats, and for roofs of shingle roofing houses. From the latter, the cistern water is rendered so pure that to the cisterns is as pleasant to drink as the water is that filtered by the slate roof, and is of great consideration to numerous persons, in this and other States, who prefer rain water to all other kinds of drink. We are satisfied that, in a short time, it will supersede all other paints, at least for outside purposes, and a large portion of our planters have already required its permanent utility.

[Communicated.]

To the Editors of the Crescent—I am about to embrace a new political party. Formerly I was an out-and-out democrat; now I am a staunch whig, and a firm supporter of General Winfield Scott. The motives of this sudden change on my part are briefly these. At a meeting, the other evening, of the so-called democratic party, held at St. Mary's Market, that august assemblage passed a resolution by which the new Constitution was denounced as treasonable and anti-democratic, on the frivolous pretext that the total population basis was engrafted in it. Now, Messrs. Editors, it is admitted on all hands that this Constitution is the most liberal one in the whole world. Slavery, for, every other which was provided for by the Executive, is indeed present to the people themselves. I, for one, cast myself now and forever, Messrs. Editors, a Whig. Dates from this moment I am prepared to battle on my armor and work with the liberal party—the party of the new Constitution. I leave it to your own judgment, Messrs. Editors, if you think proper to publish these my motives. By the next meeting of the Democratic party I shall join that honorable body, and shall be one of its active members.

In haste, I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't.

New Orleans, September 10, 1852. An Ex-Locofoco.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

[Office Corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets.]

Further by the Europa.

New York, September 10.

The Europa brings the following additional items of news:

Liverpool Markets.

The quotations for Flour are for Western Canal 22s. 6d., Ohio 24s. to 24s. 3d. Pork 56s. per bbl. Bacon 48s. to 50s. percwt. Lard 58s. per cwt. Wheat de. to 6s. 6d. per seventy lbs. Corn and provision markets dull.

Havre Cotton Market.

The stock in Havre on the 25th August was 70,000 bales.

General News.

Ensland.—Mr. Webster's letter relative to the Lobos Islands has produced considerable discussion, and meets unfavorable comments generally.

The London Times is out against grants to Atlantic steamers, and favors the withdrawal by the English and United States Governments, of all the grants usually allowed to the Cunard and Collins lines.

The accounts from the agricultural districts in England and Scotland are highly favorable. The potato rot seems to have been entirely stayed.

France.—The news from France is of very little importance. The country is quiet and the Government seems confident. Gen. Magnan announces that the President contemplates establishing a strong military reserve, to be supported with all possible economy.

Steamer Reindeer Burned.

New York, Friday, September 10.

The steamer Reindeer, lying at Rangerfies, on the Hudson river, took fire this morning and was burned to the water's edge. She was insured for $55,000. Nothing was saved belonging to her. It is supposed that she was set on fire by design.

Fisheries.

Boston, September 10.

The correspondent of the Atlas, of this city, states that the British cruiser Nettler still continues to board American vessels, even when off the fishing grounds.

New York Markets.

New York, September 10.

There is a fair demand in the Cotton market, and the sales reach 1200 bales. Prices are firm, and quoted at 10¼c for Middling Uplands, and 10¼c per lb for Middling Orleans. Corn is in good request at 72½c per bushel for Mixed Western. Pork is dull at $19 25 per bbl for Mess. Lard, 12½c per lb. Flour is steady at $4 31½ to $4 50 per bbl for State and Ohio brands. Rio Coffee, 8½c per lb.

Ohio River—Markets.

Pittsburgh, September 10.

There is now two feet eight inches water in the channel, and the river stationary.

Cincinnati, September 10.

The river here is now stationary. Markets quiet. Flour $3 25 to $3 50 per bbl. Whisky 17½c. per gallon.

Pittsburgh, September 10, p. m.

The river is again falling, and there is now barely two feet seven inches water in the channel.

Cincinnati, September 10.

The river is now falling slowly.

Louisville, September 10.

The steamboat California arrived yesterday from New Orleans, and the Pilot departed for the same place. There have been no arrivals or departures to-day. The river here is falling, with four feet two inches water in the canal.

Arrival of the El Dorado.

CALIFORNIA MAILS ARRIVED.

The U. S. Mail Steamer El Dorado, Captain Baxter, arrived early yesterday morning, six days and eight hours from Aspinwall, Navy Bay.

The El Dorado left Aspinwall on the 3d instant. She brings but few passengers, the majority of those who arrived at Panama from San Francisco having gone to New York on the Illinois, which sailed from Aspinwall on the same day with the El Dorado.

The fever has entirely subsided on the Isthmus, and business has again been resumed with more than usual activity.

The Panama Railroad is progressing rapidly, and is expected to reach Panama before eight months shall have passed.

The El Dorado left the Sierra Nevada at Aspinwall on the eve of sailing for New York via Kingston.

The Illinois took to New York $1,300,000 in specie and the New York mails.

On the 8th instant, about 200 miles from the Balize, the El Dorado passed the steamship Pampero, hence for San Juan.

On the same day, about 150 miles from the Balize, saw the steamship Falcon, hence for Aspinwall.

Mr. Peck, store-keeper of the steamship El Dorado, died at Aspinwall, on the 1st of September.

Miss Ellen Gerrevan, a passenger, died at sea, on the 24th of August.

The mails by the El Dorado bring San Francisco dates to the 24th ult., no later than those received by the Daniel Webster, but as the latter brought no mail, we find some additional items of interest in our exchanges, just received.

The Murder of Col. Craig.—We take from the Alta California the following particulars of the trial of the murderer of Lieut. Colonel Craig. The Court was composed as follows:

Brevet Lieut. Colonel T. B. Magruder, Captain of 1st Artillery; Brevet Major H. W. Wessels, Captain 2d Infantry; Brevet Major J. McKinstry, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. H. S. Burton, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. P. E. Parsons, 1st Artillery; 1st Lieut. A. J. Slemmer, 1st Artillery; and 1st Lieut. A. R. Eddy, of 1st Artillery, who was appointed as Judge Advocate. The Court convened at San Diego, on the 26th of July.

The prisoner is an Irishman, about twenty-seven years of age, and at the time of the committal of the deed was a deserter. Dr. Summers, of the U. S. Army, was appointed to act as his counsel. The evidence went to show that Hayes, in company with private John Condon, deserted from Camp Yuma, on the Colorado river, on the 30th of May, and whilst making their way towards the coast, they were met on the desert between Sankeit's Wells and Alma Mocho by Col. Craig and his escort. Every inducement was used by the officers to induce the deserters to return, and promises were made to them that they should not be punished if they complied with his demand.

Hayes and Condon obstinately refused, and swore they would die before they would be taken back. The Colonel had taken off his sabre and dismounted, and was approaching towards the deserters, making an eloquent appeal to their better feelings, when the wretches fired. Col. Craig falling instantly, and Sergeant Bates who was near at the time, receiving two buck shot in the leg, and having his horse killed. Col. Craig received the charge in his abdomen, and expired almost instantly. After this Hayes and Condon had been committed to Coventry, where the body of the deceased lay, and asked "whether the old fellow had any brandy about him?"

The prisoners were subsequently situated, on the 13th of June, by Lieut. Bates, who resides near Tennessee. The represented themselves as traveling from Sonora. They were delivered in charge of Col. Magruder.

Hayes did not wish to cross-examine any of the witnesses, but being called upon to state anything in his defense, he made an eloquent speech. He acknowledged that the witnesses testified to the truth, and that he did kill Col. Craig; it was not for any animosity he bore to him, but he was determined to escape at all hazards. All he requested was spiritual consolation and the death of a soldier. He wished to be shot, and not hung.

The proceedings of the Court are now in charge of the commanding General, who will soon give publicity to the verdict. Of course the prisoner can expect nothing but death.

More Lynching.—The Sacramento Journal gives the following account of the cruel and too hasty action of Judge Lynch:

Carrico, a young man from some of the Western States, was found guilty of robbing the house of Moore & Co. of the sum of nine hundred dollars. This robbery was committed on Sherlock's Creek, seven or eight miles from this port, and suspicion at the time being directed to an old man named Johnson, he was arrested by the mob and hanged until he became insensible, and whipped upon the bare back in the most cruel manner; but all this failing to extort from him a confession of the theft, Mr. Carrico, who was the leader of the mob, proposed to place his bleeding and lacerated body upon hot embers, and to extract the nails of his fingers and toes with a pair of bullet moulds; but this diabolical proposition meeting with no support, the poor old man, more dead than alive, was set at liberty. A few days after, Carrico, left the neighborhood under rather suspicious circumstances, and being followed by an officer and arrested, a part of the gold dust, the identity of which he had endeavored to destroy by heating it up, was found upon him; which circumstance, connected with others, led to his conviction and sentence to five years in the State Prison.

Two Mexicans, named Dorotico Zabaleta and Juan Rivas, were arrested at Santa Barbara for horse stealing, and on an examination before a committee of citizens, confessed that they had murdered two Americans at the Jabonelera, on the San Gabriel. They had followed them some distance, and whilst the Americans were lying under a tree, round a spring, the Mexicans murdered them with clubs and knives. The Mexicans took their horses, money, arms etc. Upon the confession being made, search was made, the bodies found, and the villains took them to the summit of Fort Hill and hung them.

Lower California.—It is said to be positively known that preparations are going forward to revolutionize and proclaim the independence of Lower California.

Don Manuel Castro, a native of Monterey, and late an officer in the Mexican army, it is said, has been silently engaged of late in enlisting men in San Diego and the county of Los Angeles, to proceed to Lower California and proclaim the independence of that territory. Rumor has it that he has been quite successful, and that his followers are now daily making their way over the line in small parties, intending to unite at some given point and march upon Santa Tomas and La Paz. Nugrete, the head of the Mexican authorities in that country, is represented as a timid man, incapable of resisting a well organized effort. His family have taken refuge in Los Angeles from the impending storm. Castro is of the opinion that the few Mexican troops in garrison at Santa Tomas and La Paz will join his standard so soon as he unfurls it.

The Buenavista.—A part of the Government relief train which went to Carson Valley, has returned to Sacramento Valley. A great amount of suffering is said to exist among the emigrant trains, especially among the women and children.

Suffering and Mortality at Sea.—There has been great suffering among the passengers on board the bark Emily, which sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 5th of July. They expected on leaving Panama, to make the voyage in forty days, instead of which they were out ninety one hundred, and still had progressed no more than half way on the voyage. The vessel was slow sailer, and was badly provisioned, and at the end of some sixty days the passengers were placed on short allowance. The supply of bread was exhausted, and they subsisted for some time on corn and rice, with three pints of bad water per day to the man. Disease broke out, and seventeen of the number were committed to the deep. Many more could have died had they not put into a small place called Mansenal, about 154 miles blow San Blas, where many of them now remain, in a state of destitution and distress, the captain not being able to provision the ship for sea. When Dr. Allen left, the captain was absent at Tepic. About 150 of the passengers had left for Mazatlan and other ports. The Emily was loaded with coal.

Mr. James E. Freaner.—The report of the murder of this gentleman, together with a party who were with him, by Indians, is confirmed. The Alta California says:

A Shasta squaw, who had been taken prisoner by the Pitt River Indians, escaped and came in at Yreka. She states that the Pitt River Indians had killed four or five whites, that the party killed were whitewashed. The party of Col. Freaner consisted of five persons, and were well armed.

In addition to this, Colonel Freaner's riding mule was brought in by a man who said he purchased it from him with the Pitt River Indians, at Sheep Rock, in their hunting grounds. This is precisely on the contemplated route of Col. Freaner.

When our informants left, they were getting up a party at Yreka to go out and chastise the Indians.

The Boundary Survey.—The San Diego Herald says that in consequence of the failure on the part of the Mexican Congress, lately adjourned, to provide the means necessary to carry on this work, Mr. Salazar, who has had charge of the work since the death of Gen. Conde, has disposed of the animals and property, discharged the employees, and is now on his way to the capital. The Herald is apprehensive that this movement will be productive of serious embarrassing our commissioner, Mr. Bartlett.

A tunnel, forty feet in length, excavated by Mr. John Hanson, at Volcano Gulch, Calaveras county, caved in which the fellow was of disease. A spring broke through and destroyed the labor of several months, just as the rich dirt was reached.

Chinese villages are springing up through the diggings. Peking, Canton and Tong Kong are among the names already given to these celestial settlements, some of which contain fifteen hundred souls.

A good opinion of the diggings about Mokelume Hill, is entertained and encouraged by the Calaveras Chronicle. Large lifts of claims are frequent in that section.

Two officers of honor are reported to have come off recently, one in the mountains, at Indian Bar, on Feather river, between John D. Morrison and William Loggits; at Downieville, between William S. Speare and John Kelley. Mr. Loggits is reported to have been killed at the third fire. The other parties exchanged three shots without effect, and settled.

Mr. Greenwood, a gentleman well known about Sacramento, was shot and mortally wounded recently, thirty-five miles above the sink of the Humbolt, by the Indians.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Files of Honolulu papers to the 10th of July had been received in San Francisco.

A missionary expedition to Micronesia was to sail from Honolulu on the 15th July. The expedition would include ten persons, four of whom are Sandwich Islanders.

The Superior Court, Chief Justice Lee presiding, adjourned over until the 6th of July, as a token of respect for the Anniversary of American independence, which took place on the 5th.

A controversy, exhibiting considerable feeling and jealousy between the two Houses of Parliament, continued for several days, in relation to certain amendments made to the appropriation bill by the House of Representatives. The Nobles repeatedly rejected the amendments, and the House as often insisted upon them. The former body then asked for the appointment of a Committee of Conference, to which the latter refused to accede. It was then proposed that the two Houses should meet in convention to decide finally upon the differences between them; but this too was declined by the Representatives, who sent word back that their decision was final, and they would not again recede it.

After a long debate on this message, Mr. Judd moved and Mr. Wyllie seconded the following resolutions:

1. That the House of Nobles received with surprise the message from the House of Representatives this day, in which they refuse to confer with them upon items of the appropriation bill, which we deem of the greatest moment to the welfare of the nation. Passed.

2. That rather than prolong this contest, this House do now recede to pass the bill of appropriations, leaving the responsibility upon the House of Representatives, in case of injury to any department of the Government which may result therefrom. Passed.

Prince Alexander moved and almost the whole House seconded the following:

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the people, during the present session of Parliament, have passed resolutions condemnatory of acts of certain ministers of the King: Therefore—

Resolved by the House of Nobles, That all resolutions of the representatives of the people, having for their object the approval or disapproval of the conduct of ministers, are assumptions of a power not conferred upon them by the constitution, the laws or the customs of these islands, which this House do not approve.

To these resolutions the House made a tart reply, accusing the Nobles of making a similar assumption of unconstitutional powers.

Subsequently the King himself sent a message to the House, asking them to make certain alterations in the appropriation bill, but that body respectfully declined.

On the 9th of July the King prorogued Parliament in an address, in the course of which he says: "If the revenue of the kingdom, under the present depression of agriculture and trade, should fall short, my Government will be embarrassed, and I may have occasion to convoke you to an extraordinary session."

News from New York had been received at Honolulu in forty-six days, the shortest time on record.

A law has just been approved by the King fixing the tonnage dues on all merchant vessels from foreign countries, lading, unlading or transhipping cargoes or passengers at fifteen cents per ton register. But vessels touching at either of the ports for repairs, supplies or refreshments, advices, shipments or discharge of a crew, and neither lading, unlading or transhipping cargo or passengers, are to be exempt from tonnage dues. A whaling vessel may, however, tranship the produce of the whale fishery, or any surplus stores, without becoming liable to tonnage dues.

The following, from the Panama Echo, is to the 17th of July, the Polynesian of that date having been received there:

The whaling business of the islands is now exceeding low. The Polynesian, alluding to the matter says, that our harbor is now nearly deserted, and the dull season has fairly set in. The last whaler left for a cruise on Tuesday, the 13th, and nothing now remains but a few coasting vessels, and two or three under foreign flags. A disease, called at Honolulu, Maui fever, is doing the rounds among a large part of the foreign population, both at Lahaina and at Honolulu. It is mild in its nature and usually yields in a few days to mild medicine and quiet.

Later from China.

By an arrival at San Francisco, Hong Kong dates to the 24th of June have been received.

From the interior of the adjacent provinces they have painful intelligence of damage to the rice crop by the flooding of lands, and hear that the loss of life by drowning may be placed at thousands.

The health of the garrison, remarks the Register, is good, more especially the European portion. Altogether, of no particular disease, there were 84 sick in hospital, viz: 59th Regiment, 38; Ordnance, 13; Ceylon Rifles, 13. Of the last mentioned corps there has been two deaths during the month, which is all the garrison mortality we have to report.

Our advices from Amoy are to the 14th of June, and Shanghai to the 18th.

Piratical.—H. M. S. S. Hermes returned last evening from a three days' cruise about the Lema Channel. She brought in two junks, and some ten Chinese, two of whom will be put on their trials for the murder of five men, part of the crew of a Danish junk found in Macao Roads; the others, it is supposed, formed part of the crews of the vessels brought in. The Chinese that recently took possession of a Singapore junk is said to be disbanded. The prisoners, it is believed, were attached to it.

The court martial ordered by Commodore Aulick for the investigation of the Keenan Robertson difficulty, after a patient inquiry that lasted three days, have recommended the discharge of about eighty and the detention of eight or ten, against whom the proof seemed very clear. The former, with the exception of two or three boys, who have to be taken into employment there, have, on the suggestion of a resident, been taken back in the Saratoga to Amoy, where they will be set at liberty. The latter will probably be handed over to the Chinese authorities at Canton.

The steamship Susquehanna, Commodore Aulick, was at Whampoa, the Saratoga, Walker, was at Amoy, and the Plymouth, Kenney, was on the east coast.

The Oblong Mail, in a review of Mr. Bigler's celebrated Cooley message, concludes by saying: "John Bigler—as a printer, we are ashamed of you; and as a Governor, you are only fit for the Colonial office."

The Overland Register says of the same individual: "Our contemporary of the China Mail says, 'John Bigler is only a fit Governor for the Colonial office.' Not defending this much maligned office, we can only say that it must be a consolation to Englishmen to know that they do not monopolize all the bad Governors in the world."

From the Isthmus.

By the El Dorado we have received files of Panama papers to the 31st ult.:

The Telegraph.—The Herald says: It appears that the telegraph between this city and Aspinwall is to go ahead, and that the idea is to build a subterranean line along the grade of the Panama Railroad. Reading rooms for the accommodation of passengers are to be connected with the telegraph offices at Aspinwall and Panama, and from the estimates of revenue to be derived from both sources, it must prove a very profitable investment for capitalists.

Sailing of the Portsmouth.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth had sailed for San Francisco.

New Road Across the Isthmus.—The Panama Star says: By the Ohio, we notice the arrival of our old friend Mr. John Whiting, of Philadelphia. Mr. Whiting spent last year in surveying the track of a new road, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, across the Province of Chiriqui. He is now on his return to that Province, as agent for an English Company, to complete the necessary arrangements for commencing the road.

Ice.—Two cargoes of fresh pond ice had arrived at Panama from Boston.

Change of Office.—The Star says that Gen. Herrera would resume the office of Governor of the Province of Panama on the 1st of September, at which time the acting Governor Don Manuel Diaz, will resign, and, we are told will, assume the office of Administrator General for the Province, to which he was appointed some month ago.

The New Granadian Navy.—The Star has the following remarks about the proposed New Granadian navy:

We have felt very curious for a few days past to know whether New Granada is about fitting out a navy, from the fact of seeing in our streets an officer dressed in the new naval uniform of the Republic. The dress is exceedingly neat and becoming, and well adapted for ship use; but what the idea is of rigging out a naval company when there are no ships to place them on, rather bothers us.

We hope the Government intends placing a vessel of war in our harbor, as such an arrangement would prove very useful at times. It is to be feared, however, that this is all moonshine, and that the new naval officer will have to parade the streets of Panama a long time before a vessel is placed under his command.

The Steamer Commodore Stockton.—The Panama Star has the following in relation to the steamer Commodore Stockton, and her sailing from Acapulco:

The Commodore Stockton sailed from Acapulco on the 24th July, under the name of Guerrero, and carrying the Mexican colors. We understand that official documents have been forwarded to the United States representatives along the coast, by the Consul at Acapulco, with instructions to stop the vessel should she enter any of their ports; and the attention of vessels of war is urgently called to the fact, with a request that should they fall in with her they will be particular in the minute examination of her papers, and unless her captain can give satisfactory explanation of the circumstances, that she will be seized. We trust that all the United States authorities on the coast will keep a particularly sharp lookout for this vessel, and that her legal owner will finally have his rights restored to him.

David H. Overlee, Esq., the United States Consul here, has handed us the letter sent him by the Consul at Acapulco, a copy of which we subjoin.

It explains the matter fully, and it is to be hoped will lead to the recapture of the Commodore Stockton, should she be found in the neighborhood of these waters:

Consulate of the United States,
Acapulco, August 7, 1852.

Sir—I have to inform you that the steam propeller Commodore Stockton left this port on or about the 24th ult., under sail, and it is possible she may make your port.

This vessel was legally sold by me, at public sale, by order of the Mexican authorities; was purchased by Ralph S. Freaz, who holds her register, bill of sale, etc., and who is prepared to prove his title.

Since the sale, and after Captain Freaz had ten days' possession of her, and repaired her, she was seized and sold by an inferior Mexican court, which court denied the right of appeal. Her name has been changed to that of Guerrero, and she sailed under Mexican colors, granted her by the State authorities.

I ask that you will, in case this ship comes within your consular jurisdiction, detain her until the proper papers and proofs of her legal seizure can be forwarded you by myself and her lawful owner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Francis W. Rice, U. S. Consul.

A. B. Corwine, Esq., U. S. Consul, Panama.

We make the following extracts from an article in the Star relative to the letter of Mr. Wilson to the Mexican Minister at Washington, which was published in the New York Times:

We understand that Wilson raised some $500 from the passengers of the Republic, while in Acapulco, on a pretext to pay three $600 scab in the shape of damages; and that as soon as the $600 was handed to him, the U. S. Consul, having opposed his claim, he cut stick to Mexico, leaving the passengers minus their money. This probably may have something to do with his spite against the Consul in the present case.

The admission of such productions as that of Wilson's letter, into a government organ, as an official document, is not only silly, but highly culpable, as it is to a certain extent, placing the character of respectable men in the hands of a set of low, unprincipled fellows, who, through spite, or to make a dollar, would not hesitate to ruin any man's reputation.

As we are constrained to place our fingers on the documents connected with the proceedings in the case of the Commodore Stockton, in Acapulco, we shall endeavor to give a sufficiently full statement thereof in our next issue, to enable our contemporary of the Times to expose the nonsense of Mr. Wilson a little more extensively if he feels so inclined.

A vessel was up in Panama for Australia, this being the first one ever advertised for that port from Panama.

Don Antonio L. Guzman, Vice President of Venezuela, and Col. H. H. Miller, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, left Panama on the 26th ult. for Lima and Callao.

From South America.

The Panama Herald of the 24th ult. gives the following resume of news from the South:

The English steamer Lima, Capt. Williams, punctual to her time, anchored in our bay on Wednesday the 14th inst., with a large amount of treasure, and a goodly number of passengers, among whom we observe Don Joaquin Jose de Osma, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States for Peru; Thomas Herrera, Governor of this province; S. D. Crane, of Boston, bearer of dispatches to Washington; ———, French Catholic Bishop at Valparaiso and Santiago.

The steamer brought 500 Peruvian troops from Callao to Payta. Gen. Flores had left Payta with the remnant of his forces, neither disheartened nor discouraged, it is said by those who conversed with him. Nothing is yet known of his future movements.

From Chili there is nothing of interest, if we except a little feverishness on the subject of another revolution.

The Echo of the 23d says: We understand that our worthy Governor, Gen. Thomas Herrera, who arrived in this town, had an interview with Gen. Flores at some port on the way, and that a few days ago dispatches addressed to Gen. Herrera, had been received in this city from Bogota, instructing him to take charge of the forces belonging to this republic, along the frontier, and to hold himself in readiness to march at a moments notice.

By the intelligence we have received from the South it appears that Peru is taking active steps to place herself in a proper state to maintain her independent position among her neighbors, at the hazard of any consequences. This proposition has most probably been forced upon her by the action of adjacent republics in organizing their forces on a much more enlarged basis than at ordinary times, and perhaps larger than they can afford with the limited means which they can command. The belligerent ground assumed by New Grenada, at the seat of government, as well as the attitude taken by Ecuador, has hastened the preparations for defence which Peru is now making.

Gen. Flores, from later and more authentic accounts, has left Payta for Valparaiso.

The forces mentioned above, brought from Callao to Payta, was not, as our neighbor of the Star was informed, sent down to protect the ships belonging to the expedition of Flores, as his vessels were not in Payta on the arrival of the Lima, but had been seized and disarmed by the Peruvian authorities, with the exception of the Admiranta Blanco, which vessel continued armed and manned by Peruvian officers, with the flag of that nation at its mast-head, and had sailed for Callao, escorting the other vessels engaged with Flores, which were all sent to the above port to undergo a trial before a Court of Admiralty.

The seizure of the vessels of Flores by the Peruvian Government, in the waters of that republic, and turning the vessel over to a Court of Admiralty, and refusing admittance into her country of the officers and soldiers composing the invading force, does not look much like affording Flores aid and comfort to attack Guyaquil again, or of a desire to do so on her own part.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Europa—Three Days Later from Europe—Cotton Steady.—*New York, Friday, Sept. 10.*—The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult., three days later than the accounts brought by the Arctic. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.—*Liverpool, August 28.*—There has been an improved demand in the cotton market since the departure of the Arctic, and the sales of the three days embrace 27,000 bales, of which 7,000 have been taken by speculators and 3,000 for export. Prices have been steady at the quotations given on the 25th inst.

The corn market has been dull at 28s. 6d. a 29s. per quarter for white, and 26s. 6d. for yellow. Good brands of flour are scarce, and prices are firm, best inferior brands have declined 3d. a 6d. per bbl. Louisiana Sugar has improved in price. Coffee steady.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has been very good, and the accounts are flattering.

The London money market is easy, and consols are quoted at 99⅝a100.

Havre Cotton Market.—*Havre, August 25.*—The sales of cotton for the past week are 9000 bales. Prices have advanced 1a2 francs, and the market closes firm. [Eve. Delta.

Fatal Affray.—The Natchitoches (La.) Chronicle of the 4th instant says: Our parish seems to have become the scene of crime. On Saturday last, James L. Houghtling was shot in this town by Thomas Ryan, in front of Brown's Hotel. The ball entered the abdomen just above the navel, and made a lodgement in the back near the spinal column. Mr Houghtling lived until the next morning. The difficulty originated, we believe, in the settlement of an account. Ryan has made his escape. The Sheriff has offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension.

Silver Mines of Chili.—The silver mines of chili, about twelve miles south of Copiapo, discovered in 1812, are said to be inexhaustible. A peasant pulled up a bush, and at its roots discovered a mass of solid silver, and in three weeks more than forty veins were discovered. The Chilians are too lazy to work them.

St. Louis Trotting Association.—It is said that this Association have in their hands some $1,200, to be made up into purses for the fall meeting. The owners of horses in various parts of the country will be written to, to come on.

The Panama Echo learns from a private source, that a confidential clerk in the Colonial Bank at Kingston, Jamaica, had absconded with £1200, the moneys of the institution. It was supposed he had gone to the United States.

Booth the Tragedian.—The veteran tragedian Booth made his first appearance in San Francisco, in his great character of *Sir Giles Overreach*. He was received with great enthusiasm.

Turkeys.—Fifteen hundred turkeys in one drove are now on their way over the Plains to California. It is said that they are better travelers than sheep.

Something for Every Body

Park Benjamin, Esq., is delivering his lectures and poems at Saratoga, to immense audiences.

It is estimated that over one million of brick have been made at Terre-Haute Ind., this season.

The shipments of lead from Potosi, Wisconsin, since March 1852, amount to 2,083,550 lbs.

Eating salt fish causes dysentery among children.

Five editors were defeated for office at the late Iowa election.

The Ohio State Pomological Convention will assemble at Columbus on the 31st inst.

The New Jersey State lunatic asylum is in excellent condition, and contains 207 patients.

Since the 1st of April 314 new houses have been erected in the sixth ward of Brooklyn.

A writer in the N. Y. Tribune estimates that ten could be produced in the United States at from 5⅝ to 7½ cents per pound.

John Flanigan was crushed to death by two railroad cars coming in contact, at Crawfordsville, Ia., last week.

Charles Ferguson has been arrested in Marion District, S. C., charged with committing two murders in Charleston.

The Sheriff of Alexandria county, Virginia, has to give $30,000 security before he is qualified to the duties of his office.

Mr. Scott, who lives just above Milton, Ky., has sold some four thousand melons this summer. A melon-shotty fact.

A lady, a graduate of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, is about to settle in Hightstown, N. J., and commence the practice of her profession.

The arms of a pretty girl wound tight round the neck is wonderfully efficacious in cases of sore throat. Its beats pepper tea all hollow.

Ten cents is the price paid by some furnishing stores in New York, for making a shirt. "Men, this not shirts you are wearing out, 'tis human creatures live."

Since the 23d of April last, the Mayor of Roxbury, Massachusetts, the birthplace of Gen. Warren, has had prepared a beautiful stone for the National Monument at Washington.

Mr. Thomas Ashcoom, living near Cantreville, Mo., lost a female slave by death the other day, aged *thirty-two* years, who had been the mother of *twenty-four* children.

To Persons Ruptured.—The many permanent and effectual cures made by Dr. Sherman are deserving of more than a passing notice. For particulars see his advertisement on next page.

City Intelligence.

Record of Rascality.—From the books of Captain Younes, Chief of Police, we have extracted the following statistics of crime, vice and vagabondism, as they have severally been brought to light under the new City Government in the last three months. Of these, there are at present confined in the Parish Prison, either not bailable or unable to give bail 252, who are awaiting their trial before the First District Court. Thirteen are charged with murder, three with being accessary to murder, and five with manslaughter. These are by no means all who are charged with being concerned in homicides, the great majority amounting to between thirty-five and forty, being at large on bail. Four of the list, in and out of prison, are charged with "house burning," one thousand and twenty-three with intoxication, fighting and disturbing the peace, six with mayhem in biting off noses, ears and fingers, and gouging out eyes, one with perjury, twenty with robbery, two with ill-treating slaves, and eight hundred and sixty with being poor, homeless, homeless, friendless, idle, too proud to work, and too lazy to steal. About four hundred of the latter class are confined in the Work-house and House of Refuge. The filling up of the last named institution is a matter of no difficulty, as the prisoners for the most part, in being brought before the Recorders are too poor or too ignorant to demand trial by jury, are presumed guilty of the offences charged, and required to prove their innocence. In the absence of this exculpating proof, they are usually hustled out of the Recorders' Courts by the tender-hearted policemen—who neglect no opportunity to hurry them along by a shove—and are consigned to the Work-house until such time as it shall please good fortune to release them. Here is the grand catalogue:

Aiding and assisting to escape, 9; arson, 4; assault with intent to murder, 55; assaulting policemen, 122; assault and battery, 460; attempt at burglary, 3; attempt at suicide, 3; assault with dangerous weapon, 81; accessary to a suicide, 1; breach of the peace, 466; breach of trust, 28; burglary, 5; bartering with slaves, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 8; cruelty to animals, 1; counterfeiting, 2; deserters, 28; disturbing the peace, 598; entering with intent to steal, 27; embezzlement, 3; escaped from work-house, 8; fugitives from justice, 9; fighting and disturbing the peace, 270; forgery, 5; free persons in the State in contravention of law, 38; gambling, 13; house breaking, 2; highway robbery, 6; harboring slaves, 10; horse stealing, 1; indecent exposure of person, 25; ill treating slaves, 4; insanity, 30; intoxication, 1053; intoxication and disturbing the peace, 357; keeping disorderly houses, 90; larceny, 258; kidnapping, 3; mutiny, 3; mayhem, 6; murder, 14; obtaining money or goods under false pretences, 4; opposition to law, 2; passing counterfeit money, 11; perjury, 1; pickpockets, 6; accessary to rape, 6; receiving stolen goods, 8; renting rooms to slaves, 1; riot, 2; robbery, 20; selling spirituous liquor to slaves, 14; slaves selling, 14; slaves ill treated, 2; stabbing, 5; swindling, 18; trespass, 13; vagrants, 900; violation of city ordinances, 72—total, 5690. Of these 4634 were males, and 1236 females.

This shows the whole list for the past three months, in jail and out, to number several thousands. These, multiplied by three—the number of notorious scamps and "ragtoom men" and women who ought to be in confinement—make up the astonishing number of 17,070. Multiply the number of arrests in three months—one quarter of the year—by four, and the average will sum up the grand total of 23,560 for the year, which will not be a high estimate, considering the fact that the number multiplied is taken from the statistics of the summer months, when business in the thieving line is dull and rascality flies off to roost in the northern cities and among the fashionable watering places.

These facts show that during the hot season, and notwithstanding the general dullness, there has been a perfect saturnalia of rascality and a harvest time of great rejoicing among the snappers-up of little things "about decks."

As the cold weather approaches, we expect a reinforcement of fellows from the north, when the police will have cause no longer to complain of want of business to keep their hands in.

A Horse and Mule Affair.—On the night before last two draymen, one of whom drove a mule and the other a horse, brought up opposite a cabaret in the Second District. They went in and got on a "general drunk" together. On going home, their drays being almost exactly alike, they were unable to distinguish them, and in the dark exchanged vehicles—the owner of the horse taking the reins of the mule and the owner of the mule driving the horse. They jogged on together in in a light mandlin state a distance of several squares, both highly delighted with each other and neither discovering the error. Next morning the mistake was revealed, but neither knew the true state of the facts. Each supposed that his very fine horse or mule had been stolen and replaced by the utterly worthless horse or mule of the other. Accordingly, both sped off for the police office, determined to make affidavit of the facts and demand the arrest of the offender. The owner of the mule arrived first and proceeded to dictate to the agreeable clerk the form of his affidavit. He stated that his mule had been stolen from his stable and replaced by a most forlorn specimen of a horse, that was wind-galled, spavined, hip-shotten, wrung in the withers, ewe-necked, raw-boned, slab-sided, etc. He was proceeding thus, when the owner of the horse arrived and commenced a description of the mule that had been foisted upon him. From his account, the mule was a locomotive sarcasm on the jackass breed