DAILY CRESCENT

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Will be regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every day, (Sundays excepted,) for $8 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to advertisers. As

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

it circulates largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold to families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. No paper in the city circulates extensively among families.

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we each act to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1853

A CARD.

The card of Mr. E. J. Carrell, in yesterday's True Delta, calls for a brief notice from me. I know how little interest the public takes in such controversies and am not disposed to extend this discussion beyond the present statement.

Abandoning his post and neglecting his duties, Mr. Carrell thought proper, without previous notice, to publish a card, reflecting upon the paper whose editorial columns he had previously controlled. To this I felt bound to reply in a statement cautiously worded and guarded from offense. He has thought fit to publish a rejoinder, making unwarrantable and unfounded assertions, and expressing to the public facts of a strictly private and confidential nature, which no circumstance could justify him in doing.

It would neither be proper or necessary for me to enter into a strict analysis of the charges he has preferred. They are all either based upon erroneous premises or shaded with false colorings. Without wishing to avoid the responsibility of my own position or throw any improper *onus* upon the shoulders of another, I feel compelled to state that the many offensive articles against prominent men of this city were written by him without my sanction and against my express wish.

Further, he so neglected his duties that I had to procure the aid of other gentlemen. In one case, Mr. Carrell not being at his post, I asked Judge Walker to arrange an article which had been prepared by myself, on the gubernatorial election, stating that it was necessary that it should appear the next day. He did so, declaring at the same time that he did not approve of the sentiments and principles it contained and would combat them in his proper sphere. Alike aid I have had to procure for the reason assigned, from other persons. I promised such friends as wrote for me not to disclose their names. My position towards the *Editor* of the Crescent was such as to warrant my making known to him the contributors to the paper, and he should have been the last person to take advantage of such necessity, as it was the consequence of his own neglect.

If disposed to follow his example, I, too, might make disclosures resulting from our editorial intercourse; but were I his worst enemy, I would not desire to add anything to the responsibility which he has incurred by exposing matters of a confidential character: and so I dismiss his card, his charges and his insinuations with more of sorrow and pity, than indignation or passion, hoping he may enable me to realize my wishes for his prosperity and success, by avoiding further controversies and applying his talents to his new duties.

Should he, despite of all this, continue this unpleasant difficulty, I can only say that his attacks shall pass without censure, as they will without observation. J. H. MADDOX.

CHINA.

Among the many wonderful occurrences of the present century which have contributed to the increase of knowledge, of trade and of wealth, to the spread of civilization and enlightenment, we think there has been none more important than *the present insurrection in the Chinese Empire*, which, from a petty provincial revolt has grown to the magnitude of a national revolution. The latest advices received in this country inform us that the army of the insurrectionists, having conquered or been joined by the provinces on the Gulf of Tonquin and the China Sea, and also those which border on Thibets and the Birman Empire, had reached Nankin and was on its way toward Pekin. Of a population of 367,632,957 souls it is estimated that fully or quite 287,632,957 favor the cause of the insurrectionists, leaving but about 80,000,000, or three times the population of all the United States, loyal to the reigning dynasty.

The revolution in China is different in its objects, its conduct and its probable results from most revolutions of which we have read and heard—differs from them as widely as the character of that people differs from the character of any other known race. It has been generally supposed that the old national hatred of the Chinese against their Manchoo Tartar conquerors was the instigating motive of the rebellion: but it is not more than two centuries since the present dynasty ascended the throne, and since the last national outbreak. During that time the Empire has flourished, and we have no knowledge of popular oppression or discontent. A different motive has been ascribed to the revolutionists by some writers, and one which we are inclined to look upon as far more probable and reasonable.

They say that the revolution is not so much prompted by political as religious feeling; that it was not instigated by suffering, but superstition; and that the object of overthrowing the present Government is only accessory to the more cherished desire of overturning the present religion. This theory receives stronger confirmation from the proclamations and conduct of the leaders, who mingle second-hand theology with first rate declamation in a manner eminently edifying to peruse. Some such scriptural lore is poured forth as a very small child, or a very ignorant adult could afford, and the idols of the land are spoken of in an exceedingly abusive and iconoclastic manner. The leaning of the proclamation is toward Christianity—a weak and immature kind, to be sure, but still worthy of being called Christianity. This theory receives confirmation, too, from what is known concerning the history of Catholic Missions in China, and from what we know of the persevering, enduring, scheming, semi-political aims of Catholic Missionaries wherever they go. Prior to 1700, numbers of the Society of Jesus had penetrated every corner of the Celestial Empire and preached in almost every city. They enjoyed many liberties, many immunities, and some honors, even in Pekin. In 1721, under the Tsing dynasty, they were prohibited from preaching or teaching, through the influence of the priests of Fo. Recovering, however, from this, they were in 1823 made subject to a general persecution and scattered throughout the whole Empire—penetrating provinces whose outskirts were not accessible to Lords Macartney and Amherst, to Count Golowkin—to either British or Russian influence. These facts seem to render it probable that the revolution is not only the product of religious fervor, but of a fervor caused and controlled by Catholic instrumentality.

Looking upon it in this light, we are gratified at the success of the insurrectionists. Although we are opposed to any union between religion and politics, and although many things may be urged against the peculiar form of religion which is thus influencing and controlling the destiny of the most populous empire on the globe, it must be confessed by all that the past history of the world conclusively proves that the Catholic missionaries, wherever they go, pave the way for the introduction of civilization, and materially aid in advancing the material interests of the countries they visit. China—which has been to us an unknown land, rejecting our alliances and partially refusing our trade, permitting no foreigners to look into its politics or survey its geography—will be thrown open to the influences of commerce, and before long take a place among civilized nations. The whole results of this insurrection cannot be foreseen or foretold. A thousand diverging shoots will arise tending, we firmly believe, to the good not only of that nation but of the whole world. When, in the fullness of time, that is accomplished which is now only begun, we shall, doubtless, wonder at our blindness in not more clearly foreseeing the inevitable results. Even now, however, we can perceive that the movement is important in the highest degree, and that it must ultimately assist in adding to the wealth and happiness of the world.

We omitted to return thanks yesterday to Russell, of the James Robb, for the latest St. Louis papers received.

The Robb will commence receiving a cargo this morning, and will positively leave for St. Louis on Tuesday morning next at 10 A. M.

We tender our thanks to the officers of the Mobile steamer Florida for late papers from that city.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Jer. Smith, sailed yesterday morning direct for NewYork with the following passengers:

Miss Jones, Miss Emerson, Miss Cooke, Miss Cooke, Miss A Heatian, Miss Mills, Miss J Wilson, J Smith, jr, and lady, Samuel Lee, T Genibred, E Wolfe, Capt Geo Herdan, Dr Stevenson, lady and children, J Rentlion, Mr Herbert, Mr. Eckel, S F Draper, F Romier, Capt Templeton, Capt W G Talbot, Capt Shepard, H S Weiser, Mr Brown, Mrs Cook and two children, Mrs Lawrence, Mrs Atkins, N H Caldwell, Mrs Hanson, Mrs Connor, Mrs C Holmsde, J W Roper and lady, J E Williams, T J Poole, R Lodge and lady, H E Spearing, Joseph Sydnor, Mr Harrison and family, Messrs Garrell, H B Harp, Davidson, Jas Elder, and 40 in the steerage.

ACQUITTED.—The second trial of Miss Ann Wheeler for the murder of her seducer, Lace, in the streets of Milwaukee, has resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." The cause went to the jury during Saturday evening, and some time during the night their verdict was agreed upon. We but repeat the sentiment of nine-tenths of the community in saying it was a righteous one.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH.—The South Ward Methodist Church, and two adjoining buildings, situated on Cedar street, between Canal and Maine streets, Mobile, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock, on Wednesday morning last. The papers state that the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Capt. Cotton is building a fine packet for the NewOrleans and Bayou Sara trade, at New Albany. She is to be two hundred feet in length, with all the requisites to make her a crack boat.

Capt. Fowler, a clever boatmen, is building a fine boat for the Texas trade, at the Messrs Howards' ship-yard. She is to be one hundred and eighty feet in length, and a very staunch boat. She will run a portion of the time across Galveston bay. [Louisville Courier.

TROUBLE AT SAN JUAN.—Considerable excitement prevailed at San Juan on the 23d ultimo, in consequence of the California passengers, five hundred in number, all refusing to pay the exorbitant charge of the boatmen there for taking them from the beach to the steamer, some two hundred yards distance. Captain Dornin, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, had to land a number of marines to preserve the peace.

ANOTHER GREAT DEFALCATION.—It is reported in high quarters in Washington that important developments will soon be made, touching a financial operation, by which the Treasury has been made to bleed. The democratic version of this story is as follows:

An Ohio man, named Minor, obtained from Secretary Corwin, upwards of a year ago, a transfer draft on New York, for the sum of $100,000, Minor agreeing to place the amount in proper hands in New Orleans within a specified time. This he failed to do, alleging that *the institution in which he deposited* the money had failed. Minor was recommended to the Secretary as responsible and honorable, by the President of a Bank or Insurance Company in Ohio: and several letters in relation to him passed between Mr. Corwin and other parties. Five thousand dollars of the money have been recovered, but the balance, it is said, will be a total loss. It is hoped that the late Secretary will explain, in due time, the details of this transaction.

Ion, writing the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 10th inst, says:

A person who has recently read the whole correspondence on this subject, tells the story in a different way. He says that the papers show the following state of facts, viz: The President of a Bank in Columbus, Ohio, gave to a Mr. Minor a letter of introduction, informing the Secretary that Mr. Minor was a man of character and standing, and could be safely trusted with the transaction of any financial business.

Mr. Corwin, therefore, gave Mr. Minor a draft upon the Assistant Treasury of New York for the sum of $100,000, with directions to transfer the same, within a certain time, to New Orleans. The money went as far as Columbus, and there came to a halt. Some how or other it got into the hands of the bankrupt Columbus Insurance Company. Only five thousand dollars has ever been recovered by the United States from these depositories and agents. But Mr. Corwin had a suit brought against Minor and the Bank President who recommended him for the job, which suit has never come to trial. The Government, it seems, has no security whatever for this money.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS.—The following officers, who were engaged in the Cuban Expedition, under General Narcisso Lopez, and sent to Spain for trial, which resulted in their being transported to Ceuta, Africa, and, finally, through the exertions of Mr. Barringer, the American Minister at Madrid, were granted a full pardon, viz: Captain E. Radwich, Adjutant to the late Colonel John Pragay; Ladislaus Palank, Lieut. John Peter, Lieut. Conrad Eichler, Bela Kevekers, George Brorsilla and Juan Nyikes, arrived in NewYork on the 9th.

GRAND MATCH RACE.—*Richmond* Va., June 10.—The great match race for $2500 aside, between the Virginia horse *Red Eye*, and the South Carolina mare *Nina*, took place to-day over the Fairfield Course, and attracted an immense concourse of people. *Nina* won the first heat in 3:46, and *Red Eye* the second heat in 3:54. *Nina* was then withdrawn, thus awarding the triumph to the Virginia horse.

GEORGIA APPOINTMENTS.—*Washington*, June 10.—The following appointments have been made for Georgia: Solomon Cohen, Postmaster at Savannah; James M. Smyth, Postmaster at Augusta; Mr. Forsyth, Postmaster at Columbus; Mr. Nesbitt, Postmaster at Macon; Mr. McIntosh and Mr. McKay have been appointed Apprisers for Savannah. All the above, except Mr. McIntosh, are what are denominated "fire-eaters." Philip J. Punch, Esq., editor of the Georgian, was an applicant for the Postoffice, but he is to be provided with a charge-ship, and a more profitable and desirable berth.

A Washington dispatch states that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has received dispatches by the last steamer, relative to the fishery and reciprocity questions, and urging the matter upon the attention of our Government. Mr. Buchanan, the same authority asserts, is desirous of having the negotiations transferred to London, while Mr. Marcy considers they can be conducted with more advantage at Washington.

A trial of speed took place a day or two ago, on the Central Road from Buffalo to Rochester, and on that from the same place, *via* Lockport and the Rochester and Niagara Falls Road. The Central train from Buffalo consisted of three cars and 50 passengers; that of the Lockport train of five cars and 250 passengers. The Central train performed 69 miles in 1 hour and 28 minutes; the other 70½ miles in 1 hour and 40 minutes. In such a contest as this, the passengers ought to be consulted whether they are willing to risk their lives in that way.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

Sale of Illinois Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Proposals were to-day received in this city for the purchase of the bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad. The amount put in the market was three millions of dollars, while bids were received for nearly five millions. The offerings ranged at par to 5¼ per cent. premium.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The cotton market here is heavy under the influence of the Asia's news, while breadstuffs are buoyant.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, June 17.

The steamboats R. H. Winslow and H. M. Wright have passed here, bound for New Orleans, the former at 9 this morning and the latter at 6 this afternoon.

NewOrleans "Insurrection" Abroad.

VICKSBURG, June 17.

There is some excitement here produced by a report of a negro insurrection in NewOrleans; news from there is looked for anxiously.

NewYork Markets.

NEWYORK, June 17.

Pork has been steady with sales to-day at $15 87½ per bbl for mess, and $13 to $13 25 for prime. Lard, in barrels has sold at 10½, and in kegs at 11½c. per lb.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH June 17.

The river here is still falling with 2 feet 8 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, June 17.

The river here is still falling slowly.

In this market to-day 650 bbls mess pork sold at $14,50 per bbl.

By the Southern Line.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, June 17.

The cotton market here has been quiet during the past week, and the sales do not exceed 5000 bales. Prices have been firm, however the greater part of the week, and middling to good middling may be quoted at 10½ c per lb.

Freights are without further change of moment, and cotton for Liverpool is quoted at 5-16d.

The receipts of Cotton at this port and Savannah since September 1, compared with those of the corresponding period last year, show a decrease of 30,000 bales, a falling off of 3000 bales during the week.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, June 17.

The demand for Cotton has been limited in this market during the past week, and the sales reach barely 1750 bales, including 150 taken to-day. Middling is quoted at 10 to 10½c. per lb. The receipts of the week are only 500 bales against exports of 1300, leaving a stock on hand, not cleared, this evening, of 22,000 bales.

From the New York Evening Express of the 16th.

Later from Bermuda and the British West Indies.

By the arrival of the British schooner Witch, Capt. Hutchins, seven days from Bermuda, files of the Royal Gazette, Bermudian and Advertiser, with dates to the 1st inst., have been received at the Express office.

The Colonial Legislature met at Hamilton on the 28th ult., the acting Governor, Col. Phillpotts, delivering the usual address, in the course of which the Representatives are congratulated upon the general exemption of the Islands from the epidemics which have recently devastated some of the British possessions of the West Indies. The foreign commerce and trade of the Islands is reported to be in a most flourishing condition while their agricultural prospects are especially promising. The financial affairs of the Government are in a satisfactory condition.

The address of the Council, in reply, tenders the Governor the hearty support of the people and Legislature, in making his administration effective. The Assembly also sent in an address, making some suggestions looking to the more general diffusion of sound religious education among all classes of the inhabitants.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

We are sorry to learn that the yellow fever continued to prevail, particularly among the shipping. The Royal Mail Steamer La Plata, which left that Island for England on the 18th, had suffered considerably, and the American clipper Flying Arrow, which had put in there in distress, had lost several of her crew, and her captain was lying ill of the disease when the Merlin left.

FROM DEMERARA.

The weather had been dry: an unfavorable effect on the health of the country is one of the consequences. Influenza was prevalent. Politics smooth. Governor Barclay was about to leave for England.

FROM DOMINICA.

At Dominica we find the Yellow Fever prevailing, and amongst its victims, Mrs. Blackall, the Governor's lady.

The conduct of the Governor, since his appointment, was reviewed in the House of Assembly, and severely censured in several particulars, by various members, and a resolution carried by a majority of 11 to 5, declaring a want of confidence in him, and that his removal from the government would be of advantage to the welfare of Dominica; for which end, a committee of the House was also appointed, to draw up an address to the Queen on the subject.

FROM ANTIGUA.

Antigua.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt on the 4th. The weather had been generally favorable. The House of Assembly has agreed to recognize the appointment of Mr. Price as Treasurer of that Island.

FROM TRINIDAD.

In Trinidad the weather was promising a change. The heat, however, continued excessive. Shipping was exceedingly scarce. Freights consequently high: as much as £4 10s. per ton having been offered for sugar to England. Cotton growing was extending, and several Gins for freeing the cotton of the seed had been imported. Another vessel with Chinese Immigrants had arrived.

LATE ARRIVAL FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—We yesterday had a conversation with Mr. Harvey, who has just returned from the Falls of Missouri river, having spent the last winter among the Black Feet Indians, trading and trapping. Mr. H. brings down with him a considerable number of robes and peltries. He states that the season has been unusually good, especially for buffalo, and that great numbers have been killed by the Indians. The distance from this city to the Falls of the Missouri river is about three thousand miles. Mr. Harvey reports the river in good order, and rising all the way down. The party came down in Mackinaw boats, and experienced no difficulty, performing that journey in an almost incredible short period, having left on the 15th of April last. The snow in the mountains is not unusually large, but has not commenced to melt yet. Mr. H. is of opinion that there will be quite a freshet, owing to the very heavy rains ever since the opening of spring, and which promised, when he left, to continue some time. This, in connection with the snow, he thinks will cause very high waters.

He reports during the past winter a great deal of difficulty among the mountain tribes; war parties from among the Crows, Blackfeet, Blackheads, etc., were constantly going out in search of each other, and stealing horses and taking scalps was the favorite winter pastime. He reports that nearly two thousand horses and about thirty scalps were brought in by various war parties of the Blackfeet tribe during the winter. From the best information we can gather, we are disposed to think this tribe the most dangerous and intractable in the mountains. They have no desire for peace, and are constantly committing depredations upon the neighboring tribes. The condition of the mountain Indians, we should think, was anything but favorable; plunder and bloodshed between each other seems to be the order of the day: and it not unfrequently happens in their exploits that the scalp of a white man may be found decorating their strings. [St. Louis Republican, 11th inst.

DESTRUCTION BY GRASSHOPPERS.—A gentleman from Somerville, in Lower Makefield township, informs the Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat that the grasshoppers are very destructive in that vicinity. The fields are crowded with them to such an extent that a person passing over them drives the insects up before him in perfect clouds. Several fields were almost entirely stripped of their crops of clover.

LATER FROM UTAH.—Later advices from Utah represent the "Latter Day Saints" in a condition of palmy prosperity. Gov. Brigham Young was on a visit among the Indians of the interior, and has issued a proclamation ordering the employment of military force against certain marauding Mexicans who infested the country.

Baltimore Correspondence.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS — MEMPHIS CONVENTION — STEAMSHIP LINE—COMMERCIAL FAILURE—SUMMER SOLSTICE—MARKET REVIEW, ETC.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

The gross receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of May are but $237,268 67 against $174,874 13 for the corresponding month of last year—an increase only of $62,394 38, and not at all a favorable showing when it is recollected that in the interim the length of the road has been doubled, and the capital invested and expenses incurred in its working proportionably increased. The Board of Directors yesterday took the initiative in the new system of cheap fares and low freights, which is to be adopted on the road, by reducing the fare between Baltimore—now $1 80—to $1 25, after the first of July. A committee have also the subject of freights under consideration, and on their report it is expected that the transportation charges on flour, cotton, provisions and other important products will be reduced.

The skeleton telegraphic reports that have so far come to hand of the first three days proceedings of the Memphis Convention indicate what I have before predicted, that with a sparse and inefficient delegation there Baltimore would not be likely to occupy a prominent place in the Convention or receive any favorable consideration from it. The resolutions adopted, as reported by the telegraph, seem not to have come so far *North* as Baltimore. The Mississippi, Charleston harbor, and the harbor of Norfolk, all have been remembered, but the committee seem to have been unable to come up the Chesapeake Bay far enough to bring Baltimore within view. The fuller and more intelligible reports of the doings of the Convention will be looked for here with interest, but there is now no expectation that Baltimore will be specially advantaged by any of the schemes that may receive the sanction of that body.

The books of subscription to the Baltimore and Liverpool Steamship Company have been open for three days past, but the progress made so far does not present a very flattering prospect for the ultimate success of the project. Only about $150,000 were subscribed up to the close of bank hours this morning. Next week, it is understood, an energetic attempt is to be made to press the subject on the attention of the merchants and business men, in order to test the question whether the necessary capital can be raised.

The failure of Love, Martin & Co., an extensive produce firm of this city, was announced on Change yesterday. The amount of their liabilities is not stated, but they are generally supposed to be large. They have, however, valuable assets, and it is thought their creditors will not suffer greatly.

The NewYork World's Fair threatens to be a perfect *olla podrida* of monstrosities and curiosities, if every thing on the way to it is admitted. Already two parties of Indians have passed through here labelled for the Crystal Palace, and to-day they have been succeeded by a four thousand pound ox and a five legged cow, hailing from Illinois, and ostensibly seeking the same destination.

The money *elite* of our city are preparing for the summer migration, and the dullness of our streets and business places grows apace. Already one begins to miss the accustomed faces of friends and acquaintances, and the afternoon promenade on Baltimore street is robbed of half of its attraction by the slim attendance of the belles. The corner loungers (vide Camp street loungers,) are decimated, and those who remain look as shame-faced as if they had been listening to the discussion with which Violet and Daisy recently perfumed the columns of the Crescent. By and by, all who can go will be gone, and the "stay-at-home club," and "can't-get-away-society," will have matters in their own hands and have a general jolly time of it.

In a business way the city is also growing dull, and the commercial transactions of the week are not of much note. The foreign exports for the week amount to but $102,400 in value, and the export of breadstuffs has been exceedingly meagre. In Flour the market has been steady with small transactions—the closing rate to-day being $4 37 to $4 62½ for Howard street, and $3 62½ for City Mills. The supply of Wheat is light, and prices are steady at 100 to 112c. for White, and 100 to 105 for Red. About 100,000 bushels Corn have been sold at rates ranging from 51 to 55c. for White, and 55 to 58c. for Yellow, closing firm at the highest rates. Coffee has been dull with sales Rio at 9½ to 10c., and of Laguyra at 9½ to 10c. Imports of the week 1050 bags. The activity of the Tobacco market is fully sustained with large receipts and active sales. The quotations are, Maryland $1 to 4 50 for common frosted; $4 75 to 5 00 for sound dark common; $5 to 5 50 for good brown; $5 to 6 for good red; $6 50 to 8 for fine and extra qualities; ground leaf $3 50 to 8, as in quality; wrappery $7 to 9. Ohio—Common, brown and greenish $4 to 4 50, and looking up; good and fair reds $4 50 to 5; fine reds $6 25 to 7; wrappery fine reds $8 to 10, extra do $10 to 11; common spangled $4 50 to 5, good do $5 50 to 7 50, fine do $8 to 9; yellow $10 to 14. Inspections of the week 2174 hogsheads. Provisions market dull; sales small at nominal rates. Sugar—Sales at auction of 10 out of 108 hogsheads New Orleans offered at $4 15 to 4 45. Market dull for all kinds with large supplies. Cotton—Demand light and sales small at a decline. Whisky—Sales at 22c. in hogsheads and 22½ to 23 in bbls.

OBSERVER.

LATE FROM CHINA.—*Progress of the Rebellion.*—The NewYork Commercial publishes a series of private dispatches, received from Trieste, on the arrival there of the overland mail, by a London mercantile house of the first respectability, and largely engaged in the China and India trade. The first of these dispatches mentions that it was reported the insurgents had possession of Nankin. There was, it is added, no change in the quotations for tea and unbleached silk at Canton on the 9th of April. The second dispatch is as follows, from the same source:

"The Hong Kong Gazette, of April 1, latest date received here, has intelligence from Shanghai to the 28th of March. Nothing positive was known respecting the fate of Nankin. There were no commercial advices from Shanghai, business being at a stand. A brig and four European war steamers were at that port, but nothing further was known at Hong Kong."

In addition to these dispatches the Commercial has been placed in possession of one, addressed also from Trieste on the arrival of the mail, to another London firm, as follows:

"The insurgents have taken the exterior walls of Nankin, and the place must fall into their hands. All business is stopped. Sir N. Bonham did not interfere."

SEIZURE OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BROKEN BANK BILLS.—Yesterday afternoon, Marshal Mellair and officer Reginald Doyle arrested in his room at the Planters' House, a man of gentlemanly address, having in his possession ten thousand and forty-nine dollars in bills of the broken bank of Columbia, in Washington City. The way in which the police became informed of the facts was this: The defendant came round from Cincinnati on the Gen. Pike, on which was a young man named William Pearce. The defendant tendered some of the Columbia Bank money on the boat in payment for something, and on the clerk making the demand, it was exchanged for good money. The defendant got into conversation with Pearce, and told him he would let him have as much as he wanted of it, at either twenty-five or fifty cents on the dollar, he don't remember which, telling him, at the same time, that the money was not worth anything, but that it would pass. He also proffered to give him a bank-note detector, which would make it go at one per cent under par. This detector, which was afterwards produced in court, purported to be "Leonerie," dated May 14, 1853, and published at 47 Day street, NewYork. The accused proposed that Pearce should go into the country and buy horses with the money. On their arrival here Pearce had several interviews with the accused, and ultimately gave information to officer Doyle.

On making the arrest at the Planters' House, the defendant was preparing to leave, and at once acknowledged the corn, and told the amount. His trunk was searched and the money taken from it, and he was taken to the calaboose. The packages, seven in number, were found to contain the following amounts: $3000 tens and twenties; $1000 fives; $2500 in fives; $450 in ones, threes and twos; $1000 in ones, threes and twos; $1000 in fives; $1000 in fives. Total, $9050, which with $39 of the same description of money found on his person, made up $10,049.

[St. Louis Dem., 11th inst.

Her Majesty's ship Leander, of 50 guns, with Lord Ellesmere and family, and two steamers, left Jamaica on the 1st inst. for New York, to remain during the Fair.

There are 3000 straw-sewers in New York city, working for five months in the year and turning off about 1,200,000 hats and bonnets.

Ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, it is said, has accepted the post of Envoy to Prussia, and has so informed President Pierce.

The State Stock Bank of Indiana is winding up. $180,000 of its issue were surrendered to the State Auditor last week.

O. J. Wise, Secretary of Legation to Berlin is about to start for Europe. He is only 22 years of age.

David Hunt, an extensive planter in Mississippi, has sent a donation of $5000 to the American Colonization Society, which is in addition to the $1000 which he has sent to the Society yearly for the last ten years.

Some specimens of Australian cotton have lately been tested in Liverpool, and pronounced to be worth 1s. 10d. per pound. The statement is that it can be grown in any quantity, and with very little trouble.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, on the 8th inst., a report was submitted which showed a gain of 60 per cent. in the income of the road over the expenditures as compared with last year.

Ex-President Van Buren is going the rounds of fetes and dinners in London. We observe his name in the list of guests at a grand ball given by the Austrian mbEassador, Count Collaredo; and also at the Earl of Clarendon's diplomatic dinner, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.

The Paid Fire Department in Cincinnati, the Nonpareil of that city says, has proved as efficient as the late volunteer system, with more harmony, economy, quiet and order. The application of steam to the fire engine has been, for the first time, successfully applied.

As the statutes of Illinois provide that the railroad companies shall pay $2000 for every life lost on a train of cars through the carelessness or recklessness of the company or its agents, damages for the Chicago massacre will reach $105,000 if sued out, as there were twenty-one persons killed.

The Montreal Gazette of the 1st in a postscript, makes simple mention of a very remarkable escape of three hundred passengers from the consequences of a steamboat explosion. That number of persons had just landed from the steamer St. Pierre, when the boilers exploded, killing eight persons—all that remained on board of the boat. The destruction of the vessel was so complete that very few of the three hundred could have escaped if the explosion had occurred five minutes sooner.

By advices from Jamaica, to the 1st instant, we learn that the difficulty between the Council and the Assembly is growing more and more serious. Governor Grey has addressed a communication to the senior magistrate of St. Andrew, calling upon the magistracy of the parish to adopt measures for the preservation of the public peace, which might be disturbed if the prisoners are liberated from the penitentiaries, in consequence of the want of means in the public chest to support these prisons. The Governor had already ordered the female prisoners to be released, and the males are to be gradually released. It is said that unless the Council recede from their position, there is every probability of a civil war in Jamaica, in less than three months.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from H. B. Lehman, of this city, Nos. 10, 11 and 12 of his series of musical publications; comprising *Le Spa Mazurka*, *Le Fleur d'Oranger Valse* and *Le Dahlia Polka*. They are finely gotten up and beautifully printed. The reputation of Mr. Lehman is sufficient warranty of their excellence.

TROTTING—*Three Mile Heats.*—There will be a race at three mile heats to harness, over the Metairie Course to-morrow, for a purse of $100. *Nolly* and *Flat Bob* being the contesting nags; previous to which a single dash of a mile will be run by a fillyscice filly and *Mandarin Pet*, for $50. The race will come off at 4 o'clock.

Local Intelligence.

MORE OF THE PERIODO WAR.—Alexander Baldwin yesterday made affidavit in the Second District Police Office that he is Captain of the Police of the Second District, and that on this (yesterday) morning, about 9 o'clock, an affidavit signed one Thomas Day at his tailor shop situated on Custombouse street, between Dauphin and Bienville streets, under the following circumstances: He was, after indications given to him informed that the slave Albert, belonging to Dr. Rushton, and who is implicated in the insurrection that was to take place in this city, had, on that Sunday, the 12th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, been seen entering the shop of Day, who to the personal knowledge of affiant has on different occasions been arrested by the police on charges of furnishing forged passes to slaves—that accordingly upon this information, he (affiant) proceeded to the dwelling of the aforesaid slave Albert, went to the shop of said Day to procure forged papers for the purpose of carrying the aforesaid insurrection into execution. Whereupon affiant charged said Day with being implicated and concerned in getting up the intended insurrection by the slave population, and ordered him his arrest. Day was arrested and transferred to the First District Police Office for examination.

ANOTHER INSURRECTIONIST.—Jacob L. Tossett, a free "pusson of" color, was arraigned yesterday before the Recorder of the First District for examination on the charge of having attempted to excite a negro servant for the purpose of demolishing the white population and of setting up the negroes in their stead. He was remanded for examination on Wednesday next with his accomplices in treachery, Dyson, Albert and others.

BLOODY INTENT.—Joseph O'Neil was brought before the Recorder of the First District yesterday, on the double charge of carrying a loaded revolver and with having assaulted Thomas O'Neil with intent to kill. On the first charge he was fined twenty dollars, and on the second committed for trial before the First District Court.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Wm. Brown, storekeeper of the 2d Long Bridge Hotel, went on Wednesday night last to draw some camphine from a barrel, and a boy who was standing by let a lighted candle drop into the barrel, causing the immediate ignition and explosion of the liquid and burning Mr. Brown from head to foot. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where he died the next day. His body was taken charge of by the proprietors of the hotel. The deceased was twenty-six years of age.

WATER RATS.—Henry Lard and Samuel Hill were yesterday before the First District Recorder for robbing the schooner Genesis in the New Basin on Thursday and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing, shoes, etc. Bill was sent off for trial before the First District Court and Lard was discharged.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Samuel McGinis, Thomas Williams, and Wm. H. Smith, were yesterday examined before the Recorder of the First District, on charges of larceny committed on board of the steamboat Monroe City, Compromise, about a month ago. The articles alleged to have been stolen were cooking utensils and provisions, valued at about $100. Michals and Williams were discharged, and Smith was committed for trial before the First District Court.

STEALING A WATCH.—Rose White was yesterday brought to the First District Police office, charged in the affidavit of Peter Molloy with having stolen from a house on Julia street, a silver watch valued at seven dollars. Examination fixed for the 23d inst.

STEALING COTTON.—The slave Martin, belonging to Mr. Cuttino, was yesterday examined before the Recorder of the First District, touching the charge of having, on the 14th inst., stolen from the Planter Cotton Press 126 pounds of cotton, valued at $25. On due proof he was sentenced to be punished with twenty-five lashes.

Gentlemen's Hats.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP.

☞ A large assortment of the choicest varieties of HATS is constantly on hand by DURBRIDGE & VALLETTE, who will be happy to see all who wish to purchase, to call at their Hat Store, 70 Camp street, where they can select for themselves, from a large stock, the kind most suited to their taste, and at as low prices as they can be purchased for anywhere else in the city.

Wholesale dealers supplied on the usual terms.

DURBRIDGE & VALLETTE,
70 Camp street.
Two Doors south of Gravier-Hotel.

R. E. B. A. TALLARIE holds my full power of attorney, as my agent, in the Second District, Notary Public, etc. J. M. DALEY, 56 Magazine street.

THE OCEAN SPRINGS will be open for the reception of Boarders on SUNDAY, June 5th.
CONSTANTINE SCHMIDT.

CHOCOLATE—6 cases, each 12 boxes and in each box six pieces, very superior Chocolate, will be sold at a sacrifice.
A. DELACHAVE & CO., 31 Magazine street.

FRENCH CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A Lady of good standing and respectable connexions, who speaks and reads French well, and willing to keep children neat and clean, will find a good and pleasant home. Address Box 1, 48 Post office.

BLACK GIRL WANTED—18 to 25 years of age, as a nursemaid; must be willing to keep child clean and clean. She must have good references as to character, to whom a steady and good place will be offered. Address Box 1, 48 Post office.

METAIRIE
COURSE.
MONDAY, June 20, 1853, will be run the Sweepstakes, for Three mile heats, for the Entrance money, viz: Mr. Bell's ch. c. Flat Bob, 3 years old, 100 lbs. Mr. Stubbing's ch. g. Mandarin Pet, 3 years old, 100 lbs. Mr. Kingsley's ch. f. Arkansas Girl, 3 years old, 100 lbs.
Also, which will be run a TROTTING RACE to harness, mile heats, for purse of $100.
Also, Mr. Mills' ch. c. Nolly.
Also, Mr. Kingsley's ch. f. Arkansas Girl.
☞ The Race to come off at 4 o'clock.
J. L. LOFF, Proprietor.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

Second Justice's Court, 3d District. RICHARD MUGHY vs. MADAME CLOTILDE ... and CLOTILDE ... No. 6,124.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of execution issued in the above suit, I will sell at public auction, at Magic Hall, Carondelet street, between Canal and Gravier-Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of June, 1853, at the hour of 10 o'clock, the following

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

☞ Seized in the above suit. Conditions cash.
C. F. PEARSON, Constable.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of LITTLEJOHN & HENDERSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Samuel and Alexander Henderson having purchased the interest of Jos. Littlejohn, have assumed all the liabilities, and are alone authorized to settle up the business, being the retiring partner of the firm as heretofore.

(Signed) JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN,
SAM. HENDERSON,
ALEX. HENDERSON.

New Orleans, June 16, 1853.

☞ The undersigned, having purchased the interest of Jos. LITTLEJOHN in the firm of LITTLEJOHN & HENDERSON, will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS at their old stand, No. 48 Magazine street, under the style of H. & A. HENDERSON & CO., and solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended the old firm.

(Signed) SAM. HENDERSON,
ALEX. HENDERSON.

Married:

On Friday, June 17, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Capt. GEO. GLIDDEN and Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH WHITNEY, both of this city.

A Card.—The Case of Agnes Anderson.

☞ Having been informed that a scurrilous publication has been circulated, reiterating that my brother was the seducer of Agnes Anderson, I again insist it is an infamous lie, and pledge my veracity, which no man has yet dared to impugn, that full and overwhelming evidence of its falsity will be produced before the Grand Jury, and would have been acted upon ere the forced dissolution of the Court. The matter will be brought up before the next Grand Jury, and Mr. Homes must either produce the testimony to support his assertion before the Recorder and the Criminal Court, or submit to such stigma as I may see fit to fix upon him for the gross and wanton outrage perpetrated by him upon the memory of my brother.

For the present, I content myself