DAILY CRESCENT

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

is regularly served to subscribers in this city at an early hour every morning (Sunday excepted), for $5 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or its agents weekly, 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 is read largely, and at an early hour, at the homes of citizens, and articles sold by families may be most advantageously advertised in its columns. Its paper in the city circulates as extensively among families.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Per Square of Ten Lines in Pearl—First insertion, in all cases.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....50
Advertisements on the second page are charged as new each day.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,
THEODORE G. HUNT.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

FOR TREASURER,

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
A. H. LAMON, of West Baton Rouge.

☞ WHIG CENTRAL STATE COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this Committee, held in the City of New-Orleans, at their Club Room, on Tuesday evening, September 1, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of Louisiana, in the country Parishes, are invited to assemble as early as possible in their respective Parishes, for the purpose of nominating candidates for SENATORS and MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, and also to nominate candidates for all Parish officers, to be elected respectively therein in November next.

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that throughout the State the electoral tests, being one vote for every hundred Whig votes, and one vote for every fraction over fifty votes, cast by the respective Districts and Parishes at the last Presidential Election, be recognized as the basis of representation to govern Conventions.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the First Congressional District, comprised of the City of New-Orleans hereafter known as Municipality No. One and Municipality No. Three, and now designated as Districts Numbers Two and Three of said city, the Saint Transe, and that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi River, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines, are invited to appoint Delegates to serve in the Convention to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress.

Resolved, That the Delegates to the First Congressional District Convention shall meet in the City of New-Orleans on TUESDAY, September 20, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Club Room of the Whig Central State Committee, corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley.

CHAS. M. WATERMAN, President.
F. C. LAVILLE, HENRY E. JOHNSON, } Secretaries.

☞ The Whig papers throughout the State will please copy. s2 10t

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1853.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The Eastern mail came through yesterday as late as due!

Accounts by the Asia state that Mr. Soulé was at Paris, where he would remain a few days before proceeding to Madrid.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—We have examined a splendid likeness, executed by Mr. J. Sam. Young, at No. 6 Camp street. This is a beautiful art, and the above is one of the most favorable specimens we have yet seen.

AID FOR THE AFFLICTED.—The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. says:

The contributions at this office yesterday, for the relief of the sufferers in New Orleans, amounted to $80, making a total received by us, thus far, of $8705 65.

RAVAGES OF THE FEVER—*Health of Mr. Hill, etc.*—When the Southern Belle passed Mr. Hill's plantation he was very low, and it was doubtful whether he would recover, the chances being against him.

The fever was worse in Vicksburg than it has ever been in New Orleans. On Monday there were 22 deaths, out of a population of about 1000.

At Grand Gulf it was raging terribly, the deaths being equal to 1100 a day here. About 100 persons were sick, destitute of nurses, and require immediate relief. But one physician is there. All who could leave there have done so. At Port Gibson the fever was equally as bad, and there was no communication between the two last named towns.

At Vidalia, where the fever has raged with great severity, only about thirty persons remain in town. A physician from this city treats the cases with great success.

At Natchez the mortality was declining. No one is now permitted to enter the town—a strict quarantine being kept up, and no one being permitted to enter to die with the plague

At Plaquemine, Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, the fever was still raging, but the boat did not remain long enough to obtain the particulars.

The mortality of this city sent his wife and four grown sisters to Baton Rouge to escape the fever, all of whom fell victims, and were buried on Sunday.

At Bonnet Carré the fever was very bad, and nine had died in one family.

FEVER OVER THE LAKE.—From passengers who arrived by the steamer Lenora from over the Lake, we yesterday received the following information:

At Covington the fever was very bad, and the clerk of that boat says there is not a house in the town where there are not cases. It yields readily to the treatment of resident physicians.

At Madisonville the fever still continues its ravages, but the arrival of Dr. Hart and the nurses sent over by the Howard Association had inspired confidence.

At Pine Grove, situated twenty-two miles back of Madisonville, in the piney woods, Mr. Terry, the postmaster, an old gentleman of seventy-eight years of age, who recently visited this city, was attacked by the fever on his return, and died with the black vomit. Yesterday his wife and servant died of the same disease. There are but four houses in this place. On the road from Madisonville to this place there is not a house.

At Lewisburg, where there are only sixteen families, the fever has prevailed to a great extent, and there has been many deaths. Among the number we regret to notice the death of Mr. Leggot, one of the firm of Beatty, Legget & Co., one of the first Western houses here. As also that of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Parker, of this city.

At Mandeville, chiefly settled by Creoles, the fever does not prevail to so great an extent, yet the deaths have been numerous.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—Train & Co., of Boston, contemplate building a line of screw steamers to run between here and Liverpool. For that purpose they have recently purchased a ship yard at Nepanzit. The vessels are to be of 2 and 3,000 tons.

THE TROUBLES IN VENEZUELA.—The Boletin Oficial, of the 1st ult., announces the reoccupation of Cumana by the Government troops on the 21st of July, the insurgent government taking to flight. Maturin was abandoned by the insurgents, to the number of seven hundred, and at once occupied by regular troops.

The town of Valera, in the province of Trujillo, has been visited by a malignant typhus fever, which has swept away a majority of the inhabitants. The trade of the place, which has always been considerable, is almost ruined. The heat has been excessive in Trujillo, and, united with drought, has done much damage to the crops. Coffee is said to have suffered seriously.

The St. Louis Herald of the 6th inst. is responsible for the following:

"THAT'S THE MAN!"—During the representation of the last act of Richard III, at the Varieties on Monday night, Mr. Neafie called lustily for Richmond to "come forth" and meet him hand to hand. On the appearance of Richmond, Richard gazed at him as though in doubt of his identity. It was soon settled, however, by a god in the gallery calling out—"Go it, old hoss!—that's the man!" Thus assured, Richard "pitched in" and got "lammed out of his boots."

Mobile Items.

The Advertiser of the 14th contains the following items:

The Wm. R. Hallett, now in the dry dock, will, it is said, need entire new fastening, and no bolts, etc., have to be procured from the North, it is probable she will not be able to leave for her destination for a month or two to come.

NOTHING TO DO.—Our editorial chair is, at present, almost literally a sinecure. We have actually only *one* compositor at work upon what is generally designated as "reading matter," and he can only give a part of his time to it. No others are to be had for "love or money." Under these circumstances, we deem it best to give the first (and now the *only* place) to the telegraph, and those matters which are of immediate local interest.

The Tribune of the 13th has the following:

INCENDIARIES.—Our citizens should be on the look out for this class of people, as we are informed that attempts have recently been made to fire several houses in the city. On Sunday night, we learn, an attempt was made to set fire to a house on the corner of Stone and Franklin streets. It was observed by a negro, and extinguished before any damage was sustained.

The same paper, of the 14th, says:

The reader will see, by the reports of the Board of Health for the past few days, that the fatality of the prevailing distemper is abating. From what we can learn, the number of cases is also decreasing, and the disease is assuming a milder form. If the favorable weather which has prevailed for the past few days continues, we have the strongest hopes of a great reduction in the mortality, if not the entire disappearance of the disease.

It is not a little surprising to those who have been accustomed to attribute the yellow fever to what were considered morbid conditions of the atmosphere, that the disease should exist among us at all. We have no recollection of more agreeable weather at this season; and, beyond all question, the city has never been so cleanly. The constant rains, the municipal vigilance, and the care of the citizens, together with the liberal contributions made by individuals, have accomplished in this respect all that could be desired.

These facts serve to prove that the visitations of yellow fever are not preceded by the conditions to which it has usually been attributed. The public mind has thus been emancipated from an error, and left to pursue its researches for the source of the disease in other directions.

We may say also that there is nothing like panic or distress in the city. The activity of the charitable societies has been so great that relief is now afforded at any moment where it is needed.

Although the streets, as compared with the more busy season, are deserted, yet there is life and energy left. The acclimated have little or no apprehension, and perform what they have to do with as much cheerfulness as though death were not busy among us.

We take the following from the Register of the 14th inst.:

THE SICKNESS.—There is no apparent abatement in the epidemic. The patients are rather increasing in the infirmaries and in private practice, and the grave yards are fast adding to the number of their tenants. As yet we believe but few suffer from inattention, for every man and every woman among us, not immediate subjects of the pestilence, are devoting themselves with stout hearts and an almost cheerful alacrity, day and night, to the charge and care of the afflicted. How soon it may be their turn to need the kindness they are now dispensing it were useless to conjecture, but while the acclimated portion of our reduced population is exempted from disease, we may rely on their devotion to the calls of humanity. A nobler spirit of active and self-sacrificing benevolence was never exhibited than is daily witnessed in every part of the city.

From the troubles in our office—and we have more than our share—we are obliged to reduce our local items to "shreds and patches."

A steamboat arrived here yesterday from Montgomery with more than fifty passengers! Are the people mad, that they thus rush on to almost inevitable destruction?

During the last week many of our old citizens returned from their northern travels, and yesterday the Fulton brought down a goodly number more.

The Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday, of the prevailing epidemic. A good man rests from his labors.

The purchaser of the Asia and cargo, left yesterday to explore his bargain. Success attend him—for he is one of the missionaries of mercy who came over from Orleans.

MOBILIANS AT WORK.—On Tuesday the Mayor received from two sources $3000, to assist our indigent sick, or those who so nobly have cared for them.

From New York $2000—collected by our quondam fellow-citizen, John C. Ryan, Esq. From Selma $1000.

Our neighbors of Orleans sent us on Saturday a delegation from the Howard Association, proffering "material aid," physicians, nurses, or any other assistance needed. Though not required, their kindness will never be forgotten.

MESSRS. JOHN SMITH AND DUFFIELD.—These kind-hearted singing missionaries—these Apollo crusaders in Charity's holy cause—have sent $596 50 in aid of the indigent sick of our city, as the produce of their two first concerts at Bladen.

DONATIONS.—Up to the present time the amount sent and given, by various distant benefactors, to the three Infirmaries—two of the Can't-get-away Club and one of the Samaritan Society—is $——.

The Society has received about $4750, and the "Club" $4300—making in all $9050—inclusive of the $1800 returned by the Howard Association of Orleans.

CHARACTERISTIC LIBERALITY.—J. H. Prince, of Marengo—formerly of this city—on hearing of our sickness, sent, as the promptest donation at hand, a fine bale of new cotton, which he directed his factor, M. F. Smith, to sell at once, and pay over all the proceeds to the "Can't-get-away Club."

But the quiet unostentatious manner enhanced the gift. It was the donor's object not to let the act be known—nor have we any better excuse for breach of confidence, than the "benefit of good example."

THE WARRIOR.—From the wires being down, there is yet much uncertainty respecting even the departure of this steamship from New York. We had a telegraph of 7th instant, indicating her intended departure on the 9th; but no one has any tidings of the absolute sailing. A rumor exists that all her passengers backed out—yet it is known that she had a large freight.

ALABAMA.—The Claiborne Southerner of the 10th inst. says:

We have had much rain in this section of country for some time past, which is ruinous to the open cotton and second growth. It checks the progress of picking very materially. Should the present wet weather continue a few days longer, an incalculable amount of mischief will be done to the crops.

A steady rain has been falling since night before last, with every appearance of a continuation.

The Eufala Spirit of the South says:

The prospects of the cotton crop have declined considerably in the last month. In some quarters boll worms, and in others rust, have done much injury. The weed is unusually large, but not particularly well bolled, and during the recent dry weather there has been much shedding. Nevertheless, the crop hereabouts will probably exceed that of last year, although we think it is generally estimated too high. Some twenty bales of the new crop have come in and readily commanded ten cents, and in some cases more.

GEORGIA.—The warehousemen of Augusta have determined to charge only twenty-five cents per bale for selling cotton.

A fatal fever has made its appearance in Gilmer and Gordon counties, Georgia, and already one hundred deaths have occurred. Whole families have been swept off by it.

MUSCOGEE RAILROAD.—The Columbus Enquirer in calling attention to the reduction of freight on cotton on this road, announced by an advertisement of the Superintendent, says: It is probable that a considerable quantity of cotton will be sent by this road to Savannah, during the coming season, and we are glad to see that the charges for carrying are reduced so as to authorize a large increase of patronage. Cotton will find the way to a market where prices are good and freight low. Planters are a shrewd, clear-sighted class of men, and they discover such places with an amazing certainty. Bring on your sacks, then, this season, and there shall be no grumbling about low prices, or high freights.

Louisiana Interior.

The Pointe Coupée Echo, of the 10th inst., says:

From the account of weather, unfavorable to the crops, that we have seen in papers of different parts of the State, we think that we have lately been favored in this particular. Although the sky has threatened rain almost every day, for the last ten days, very little has fallen; not enough to lay the dust. The cane in this parish looks as fine as possible, and promises to yield as well as last year. The cotton crop is fair, considering the unfavorable circumstances which it has undergone, and which we have duly chronicled. The health of the parish continues to be very satisfactory.

The yellow fever is prevailing in the town of Washington, in the parish of St. Mary.

We take the following from the St. Landry Whig of the 10th inst.:

We are compelled to suspend the publication of the St. Landry Whig. Owing to the yellow fever which has just broke out at Washington, in our immediate neighborhood, all our journeymen have left town. We hope to be excused for the non-appearance of the paper until we can get hands to continue the publication.

The Board of Police of the town of Opelousas have passed resolutions establishing a strict quarantine on all persons or things coming from Washington or any other infected region.

The Supreme Court of the State commenced its sessions at Opelousas on the 6th inst.; present, the Hon. Thomas Slidell, Chief Justice, and Judges Ogden and Buchanan; absent, Judge Campbell.

The Opelousas Courier of the 10th inst. contains the following:

DIABOLICAL MURDER OF A WHITE MAN BY HIS SLAVE.—It becomes our duty, as public journalists, to record a most outrageous murder of a white man by his slave, in his own house. The following are the particulars:

On Monday last, a slave belonging to Mr. Olivier Lafleur, one of the oldest and most respectable residents of Grand Prairie, in this parish, procured out of his master's house a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with bullets. Meeting his master somewhere on the premises, near the house, he discharged the contents of one barrel into his master's shoulder. Mr. Lafleur, who was not armed, ran to the house and locked the door. The negro pursued him, and broke open the door with an ax, and, on entering the house, attempted to discharge the second barrel at his master, which resulted merely in the explosion of the cap. Mr. Lafleur then fled to the corn-crib, where he was pursued by the slave, who threw his master down and beat his head with the barrel of the gun, until life was extinguished. The cries of Mr. Lafleur attracted several persons to the spot, among whom was his nephew; but it was too late to save him. The slave was pursued to his cabin, where he was surrounded by several guns, ready to make the most desperate resistance to his capture. He received a shot from the pursuing party, in the shoulder, and was making a move to defend himself, when he received a second shot in the head, and fell. He was captured and brought to the jail of this town, where his wounds were dressed. It is supposed that he will live long enough to be made a public example of, and suffer the awful retribution that is in store for him.

"*Le Vigilant*" of the 10th, published at Donaldsonville, has the following:

QUARANTINE SCENES.—We hear of some very amusing scenes occurring in Franklin, occasioned by the quarantine law lately established by the corporation and police jury. A gentleman who arrived here lately, describes the *posse* or *squad*, who are authorized to carry out the law, in a most ludicrous manner. In the first place, they had a cannon, made of the pivot of a sugar mill, had her charged to the muzzle with slugs, etc., and let her off at the bayou, which created a tremendous excitement among the small fry in the bayou and on shore. Then the forces were marshaled with guns and pistols to go through the necessary exercise of shooting at the mail boat as she passed, provided she had not a clear bill of health. All the old fogies of the place shouldered arms, and among them an old Dutchman, whose gun was so long that he had to take the street to turn a corner. The druggists have furnished each one of the protectors of the health of the place with a camphor bag to be placed on his nose, and the Temperance Society has given a *carte blanche* to all its members who join the valiant band. Since then, the members were never known to be in such spirits. They have erected an imaginary mail boat on the opposite side of the Teche, and the one who makes a shot nearest the centre is entitled to an extra camphor bag, to be placed where he may think proper. Each member of the band is supplied with a penny whistle, so that he be prepared to give the alarm on the approach of danger. The doctors of the town have not the least fear, but have given their opinion of the matter in Latin, which has quieted the minds of most of the old grannies of the place Purgative medicines of all kinds are considered "a drug"—no sale.

Mississippi Items.

The Lauderdale Republican of the 6th instant has the following:

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting was held in Livingston on the 20th ult., which recommended the construction and urged the importance of connecting links to the Alabama and Mississippi, and Mobile and Ohio Railroads. A resolution of the meeting declared that "Sumter county is amply able to build these roads through her own borders, and, we feel satisfied, her people will be ready to do their whole duty whenever assured of a determined co-operation from other sections of the country directly interested in the matter."

THE COTTON CROP.—In this county, so far as we have been able to ascertain, there will not be half a crop of cotton made. Almost every field has been visited by the boll worm, and in many instances, even where the weed is large and apparently very thrifty, not more than two or three hundred pounds to the acre will be gathered.

There are complaints in other directions, but it is doubtful whether any other section has suffered equal to this.

THE BOLL WORM.—We regret to state that within the last ten days this enemy of the cotton crop has made its appearance in many sections of the county, and is doing considerable injury by its ravages. Our exchanges likewise note its appearance in other sections. It is impossible to calculate the extent of the injury at present, but it has certainly created considerable apprehension on the minds of some of our planters. [Brandon Republican, 8th inst.

The Mississippian, of the 9th instant, has the following:

THE COTTON CROP.—From all parts of this State and Alabama, there is a general concurrence of accounts of the great calamity to the cotton crop, a few weeks ago so promising, from boll-worms and the unpropitious rainy season. A letter shown us from a gentleman who has just traveled over a large portion of Mississippi and Alabama, expresses the confident opinion that the crop cannot exceed 2,500,000 bales.

The same paper says that Mr. Mohser died in Jackson on the 5th inst. of yellow fever, having contracted the disease in New Orleans.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Another Railroad.*—The Hamburg Republican contains a notice that application will be made to the next Legislature for a charter to build a railroad from Hamburg to a point below Columbia, with a view of forming a connection with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The Republican expresses itself in favor of the project.

The Caterpillar.—The following letter from a reliable source, says the Charleston Mercury, gives bad news from the Sea Island cotton region:

BEAUFORT, S. C., September 1, 1853.

Gentlemen—I am sorry to inform you and the cotton community that the genuine caterpillar has appeared in the fields in our vicinity. On Lady's Island, at the plantation of Mrs. Eustis, they have commenced their ravages. The full grown caterpillars are now before me in a glass phial, eating the leaf of the cotton plant, and they have, on the plantation above mentioned, already riddled a quarter of an acre. They have also been seen on St. Helena Island, and we hear of them in other places. H. B.

The Spartanburg and Union Railroad.—The Engineer informs us that over three hundred hands are now employed on the grading between this place and Spartanburg—that some of the contractors have commenced work between this and Broad river, and that a good force is employed in the river valley, considering the season of the year. [Unionville Journal.

The Ole Bull concert in New York, in aid of the New Orleans sufferers, realized $1126.

The World's Temperance Convention.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

This body reassembled on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., at Metropolitan Hall, New York, pursuant to adjournment. The report of the business committee was read by the Hon. Judge O'Neil of South Carolina. Wendel Phillips, of Boston, opposed the acceptance. His remarks caused much excitement, being greeted with mingled hisses and applause. A delegate from Canada attributed the outrageous disorder that prevailed to the presence of the Rev. Miss A. Brown, and suggested a remedy by the removal of the cause. This called up the reverend lady, who was kindly invited to occupy the stand the while she relivered herself of a wee bit of her overflowing anger. Dr. Snodgrass acted as her shoulder-hitter, and escorted her to the stand, amid exclamations from the audience by no means flattering to the doctor's self-esteem. C. Kenner, Esq., of Baltimore, arose and objected to the reverend lady speaking, as it was in opposition to a resolution adopted the day previous, which declared that the public platform was not the sphere of woman. A round of applause followed the remark, and a round of hisses also. The Chair decided in favor of "Aunty." This was a settler—the great gun of temperance, Chairman Dow, had clearly gone over—all was lost. An appeal was made. The greatest confusion then prevailed. Such a scene! Every body appealed, and every body spoke, and every body laughed, and the Chair called every body to order.

The decision of the Chair was finally sustained, and the heroine arose in triumph and began to speak. Secretary Duffield cried out, "I won't submit to it; I resign my post as Secretary." Mr. Hunt, of Pennsylvania, voted to sustain the decision of the Chair, but somehow or other didn't understand the right of that, I was going to say lady, speaking. This was the unkindest cut of all.

Snodgrass becomes fiery. He bristles up to Mr. Hunt and runs his hands into his pockets, as if feeling for pistols, swings his arms, and tries to look like a fighting man.

Mr. Hunt, a gray-haired man, didn't look at all frightened.

Snodgrass demanded that Mr. Hunt should take back that insulting remark He said he stood here as Miss Brown's protector.

Mr. Hunt refused to take it back.

Dr. Snodgrass finally concluded he wouldn't fight.

Voice in the crowd, "Is this a temperance convention?" "No, no." "Are you all drunk?" "Yes, yes." "Give us some old Jamaica." "I take brandy straight."

The Chair now thinks it his turn to speak, and breaks in with—Mrs. Brown has the floor.

Mrs. B. attempted to speak, but was prevented by the noise. Gen. Carey, of Ohio, moved that no woman be allowed to speak. The Chair decided the motion out of order. An appeal was taken, but the decision was sustained. A gentleman arose and mildly requested Mrs. B. to yield him the floor for a moment. She replied, with emphasis, "I will yield the floor to no man." This was followed by shouts of approval and admiration. Mr. Chalmers, of Philadelphia, called upon his delegation to leave the house. The Chair here ordered all to leave the house.

Now was the richest scene of all. Men appealed to the Chair—the Chair wouldn't listen. There were stars in readiness, and the Chair ordered the policemen to do their duty. Man grew fierce and wouldn't go. The officers took such by the throat and walked them off.

The Chair gave notice that when all were cleared out the roll would be called, and each delegate would come in, showing his credentials at the door.

About half-past twelve o'clock, the roll was called, and members began to enter. When about two hundred were collected together again, Mr. Cary called the meeting to order, in the absence of Mr. Dow.

After passing some resolutions, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

LATE FROM UTAH—TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.—St. Louis papers of the 6th inst. copy the latest intelligence from the July number of the Deseret News:

The Utah Indians were becoming very troublesome, and there was every prospect of serious difficulties with them. Under the lead of their chief, Walker, they, on the 17th of July, threatened the village of Springfield, but done no damage, as they found the inhabitants prepared to give them a proper reception. On the next day they camped on the Peteneet, in Utah county, and there shot dead Alexander Keele, not far from a fort where they had been hospitably entertained a little before. They then moved up Peteneet Canyon, firing as they went into the dwellings of some half dozen families living there. The account is continued in the News as follows:

On the 19th Col. Peter W. Conover started from Provo city with 150 men, to assist the weak settlements on the route, and await further orders at Manti, in San Pete Valley, which place he reached on the evening of the 20th. Still the Indians were not idle on the night of the 19th, but undertook to surprise the post at Pleasant Creek, in San Pete county, and were fired upon by the guard, and it is supposed that one Indian was killed, the whites sustaining no injury. On the same night they stole several head of cattle from Manti, stole three horses from Nephi City, in Juab county, and wounded William Jolly in the arm while on guard at Springville. On the night of the 20th an attempt was made to steal horses from the Allred settlement, which is between Pleasant Creek and Manti, and the guard was fired upon at Nephi City. On the 24th Clark Roberts was shot in the shoulder, and John Berry in the wrist, by Indians secreted in the vacated houses at Summit Creek. This is a brief detail of the events of the outbreak so far as information has reached us up to the 26th inst., at four o'clock P. M. We also print in this number the orders and instructions issued by the Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Lieut. Gen. D. H. Wells, up to same date.

July 27, 2 o'clock P. M.—We stop the press to announce further news from the seat of Indian hostilities, which arrived per express, at half-past seven o'clock this morning, from Col. Peter W. Conover. Col. Conover states that a scouting party, sent out by him from Manti, under command of Lieut. Col. Jabez Nowlin, fell in with a company of twenty or thirty Indians on the 23d inst., about ten miles east of the Pleasant Creek settlement; who were addressed by the interpreter of the party, and replied they were our enemies and commenced firing. Col. Nowlin immediately charged upon them and killed six, the rest scattering and escaping; returned on the 24th with his company all safe. This completes the detail of acts and losses on either side up to date.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 7th, says:

We heard a rumor yesterday of a murder having been committed somewhere on the American Bottom, in Illinois. We did not hear the exact locality or the names of any of the parties, but we will state the circumstance as we heard it. As the story runs, a man had lately returned from California, and it was supposed that he had a considerable amount of money in his possession—the fruits of his labors in the gold regions. In traveling across the American bottom, on his way home, he happened upon a man whom he had previously known. The friends recognized each other, and the discourse turned upon the success of the returned Californian, and in the course of the conversation he told his friend that he had about $3000 in money in his possession. The rest of the story remained in darkness until the Californian was found next morning lying dead near the house of his friend. There was no money on his person when his body was found. Our information goes no further.

The same paper, of the 6th, has the following:

A WHITE MAN KILLED BY A NEGRO.—At a camp meeting held by negroes, on Sunday last, about six miles from Lebanon, Illinois, at which many white people were in attendance, a white man named George Gaskell, who lived near the ground, and was at the meeting, was shot by a negro. Our informant, who had left the ground for a few minutes, but was within the sound of the pistol, states that he observed no disturbance until after the pistol shot, when a general melee ensued among the negroes, and the meeting was broken up. Gaskell was hit by two balls—one striking his right arm above the wrist, and the other penetrated the left breast, near the region of the heart, and lodged in his side. The wound it is thought will prove fatal. He is represented as a peaceable and highly respectable man, and has a wife and three children The negro is said to have been actuated by malice, the result of an old offence, and that he procured and loaded the pistol for the purpose of shooting Gaskell. He was arrested on the ground.

CONSUL TO PALAWABA.—Samuel Stambaugh has been appointed U. S. Consul for the port of Palawaba, Chili.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—*New York*, Sept. 8. The steamer Bay State, from Fall River for New York, burst her boiler this morning, severely scalding some dozen passengers, among whom were Mr. De Wolf, of Chicago, and Mr. Warren, of Dartmouth, Mass. No one was killed. The accident was caused by the caps of the cylinder flying off, driving the steam into the ladies' cabin. The steamer Connecticut fortunately soon came alongside, took the passengers off, and brought them to the city. Four persons seriously injured, and another taken to the hospital—probably will die. Steamer left at Black Rock. A steam tug has been sent to the Bay State's assistance. The scalded have been sent to the City Hospital, among whom are Mr. De Wolf and family, formerly of Bristol, R. I. Among the slightly scalded are John C. Abbott, Boston; Mrs. George M. Wheeler, of Boston; Charlotte Snow, of Dartmouth; Edwin Wilson, of N. York, and Almira Haven, of Fall River.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—*Boston*, Sept. 8. A locomotive to a train of empty cars exploded last night at the junction of the Georgetown and Newburyport railroad, shattering the engine to pieces, and killing the fireman, Mr. Spofford, of Georgetown. The train was just about to take on board a pic-nic party of 500 persons.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Atlas has received returns from 104 towns in Vermont, which give Fairbanks, whig, 14,410; Robinson, dem, 12,230, and Brainerd, F. S., 4,930. Senate probably whig. To the House 64 whigs, 59 democrats, and 15 free soilers have been so far chosen.

LATER FROM RIO.—The bark Wm. G. Lewis has arrived from Rio de Janeiro, with dates to the 26th of July. Business steady. The coffee crop is short. Holders are very firm, and prices have further advanced. Not much disposition to sell at previous rates.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Daily report of the interments in all the Cemeteries of the city for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 15th inst.:

	Total.	Yellow Fever.	Other Dis.	Not Stated.
Protestant, Girod street	4	—	4	—
Hebrew, Mobile Bridge	1	—	—	—
Cypress Grove No. 1	1	—	1	—
Cypress Grove No. 2	20	15	5	—
Charity Hospital	5	4	1	—
St. Patrick's	6	2	3	1
Catholic, No. 2, Second District	4	2	2	—
St. Vincent de Paul, Third District	7	4	3	—
Lafayette, Fourth District	4	4	—	—
Total	52	32	19	1

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the 24 hours ending at midnight on Wednesday, 14th inst:

Admissions	34	Yellow fever deaths	7
Discharges	21	Other deaths	12

PRAYER FOR THE CITY.

As God's hand is now heavy upon us, and as the Bible abundantly testifies that God hears the prayers of his people, and teaches us that it is our duty to pray to Him for all men, and to call upon Him in trouble—

Therefore we, Ministers and Pastors of Presbyterian congregations in the city, do hereby, for ourselves and in behalf of our Church Sessions and congregations, appoint a UNION MEETING for humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, to be held at the Second Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, at five o'clock every afternoon, beginning with to-day, during the prevailing of the epidemic. And we cordially invite all our brethren of other churches, and the public generally, to unite with us in humbling ourselves before our Maker and in acknowledging His Sovereignty over us, and in supplicating Him to deliver us from the pestilence that now desolates our city. And we ask, also, the prayers of all Christian people in behalf of our city, and especially that God will be pleased to turn His anger away from us, and give us grace, through His Son Jesus Christ, to repent of all our manifold sins as a city and as a people, and incline the hearts of all men to learn righteousness when His judgments are abroad in the land.

W. A. SCOTT,
I. J. HENDERSON,
N. G. NORTH,
J. TWICHELL.

New Orleans, Tuesday, August 23, 1853. tf

Died:

Wednesday night, September 14, at 12 o'clock, W. J. BRICKEY, Artist.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

☞ Editors Crescent: It has been intimated that there is something peculiar in the name of "Mac." An evidence, McGuire first introduced the Daguerreian Art in this city, and it seems to have fallen to Mr. McIlaro to carry it to perfection. These life-like representations now to be seen at No. 4 Camp street are worthy the untiring energies of the present incumbent. Those who have paid of their last mortal debt, and those who are just shuffling off the mortal coil, are executed with an unusual precision. The blind and affable operator, (who deserves patronage,) has eclipsed anything of the kind in the Crescent, all of which is well attended by those who have visited the Gallery.

The reflection of light on plate, aided with chemicals, is now reduced to a science so perfect that no one need fear procuring a lasting memento of self or friends.

May success attend the worthy Artist! is the desire of

MILLION.

☞ OFFICIAL.—BOARD OF HEALTH, New-Orleans, September 14, 1853.—The following resolution, passed by the Board of Health, is published for the information of all concerned:

RESOLVED, That, at this time, it is highly dangerous for strangers to visit our city, and very injurious to the health of the city to have new cases to add to the material for the action of the fever, and it is the earnest request of this Board that the authorities of the various cities and towns on the rivers above, as well as the newspapers of the same, to use their influence to prevent the departure of their citizens for our city.

sl6 J. C. SIMONDS, M. D., Secretary Board of Health.

☞ MINISTERIAL SERVICES.—Persons desiring the services of the undersigned Methodist ministers, in visiting the sick and burying the dead, during the prevailing epidemic, will leave directions and address on the slate at 56 Camp street, (office of the Christian Advocate,) if between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. At other hours, apply at their respective residences.

Rev. H. N. MCTYEIRE, corner Magazine and Felicity sts.
Rev. L. PARKER, 98 Carondelet street.
sa12 2t Rev. J. C. KEENER, Carrollton, cor. Third and Dublin sts.

☞ LOUISIANA GREYS—*Relief Committee.* The following gentlemen have been duly appointed a Relief Committee during the prevailing epidemic:

Lieut. STRONG, 164 St. Charles street.
JOS. F. RUSHA, 74 Broadway street.
ROBERT M'NAMARA, 251 Magazine street.
P. DALEY, Triton Walk and Hercules street.
DANIEL KELLY, St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets.
P. CURLEY, Howard, between Gallopo and Clio streets.
JOHN McGUIRE, Claiborne, between Common and Jackson sts.
Lieut. CAVANAUGH, 169 Girod street.
John sa13 2t p By order. JOS. F. RUSHA, Secretary.

J. B. Steel,
PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
60 ☞ CAMP STREET. ☜ 60
☞ ALWAYS ON HAND, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LAW (English and French), MEDICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND SCHOOL BOOKS, CLASSICAL AND LITERARY WORKS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, ETC.
☞ STATIONERY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.
☞ BLANK BOOKS AND CARDS of every description.
☞ PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING executed with neatness and dispatch.
☞ AGENT FOR J. T. WHITE'S PRINTING TYPES, ETC., AND HOE & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRINTING PRESSES.
s16 6t(p)1W

WHITE LEAD—In 25, 50, 100 and 500 lb. kegs, from the Atlantic, Union, Brooklyn, Pacific, Ulster and Saugerties White Lead Companies, for sale by
A. DELAGRAVE & CO., 71 Magazine street.
☞ Also, FRENCH ZINC, Green and other PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, LAMP BLACK, VARNISH, etc. etc. etc., OIL and TURPENTINE. s16

CORN—750 sacks Prime White and Yellow, landing from steamer Delaware, for sale by
E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

FLOUR—150 barrels Extra and Superfine St. Louis and Illinois, for sale by
E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

SIDES—15 casks Clear and Ribbed, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street. s16

SHOULDERS—10 casks, in store and for sale by E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street. s16

WHISKY—50 half-barrels Old Monongahela Whisky, for sale by
E. M. DALEY, 86 Tchoupitoulas street.

RAN AWAY from the Chain Gang of the First District—
THOMAS, a black, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on the forehead. Says he belongs to Mr. Johnson.
JONATHAN WORRALL, Warden.
New Orleans, September 16, 1853. s16

S. Y. C.—The Annual Regatta of the Southern Yacht Club will commence at Pass Christian on MONDAY, September 19, with the Feet for the Challenge Gold Cup, and will continue the five succeeding days. Appropriate Prizes will be offered, and a Programme published in a few days. The Race for the Challenge Cup alone is confined to boats belonging to Members of the Club.
By order.
H. RARESHIDE, Secretary. THOS. J. DABNEY, President. s017

PASS CHRISTIAN REGATTA.—The Grand Annual Regatta of the Pass Christian Regattas will commence MONDAY, the 19th September, and continue the five following days, viz:
FIRST DAY—Monday, Sept. 19. Under the control of the Southern Yacht Club, and free only for boats belonging to members of the Club. Boats will be divided into three Classes, and the following Prizes will be awarded to the winning boat of each Class:
First Class Prize, Value.....$100 00
Second " " " 75 00
Third " " " 50 00
☞ The Gold Challenge Cup will also be run for in the above Race, under the rules of the same, and sailing match of the S. Y. C.
SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 13.—Free for all pleasure yachts—to be run under the rules of the Southern Yacht Club.
First Class Prize, Value.....$100 00
Second " " " 75 00
Third " " " 50 00
THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 21.—Free only for boats which run on Tuesday—(same race and prizes—excluding the winners of prizes of that day, unless entering in a higher class).
FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 22.—Boats will run in one Class; allowance of time, three seconds per ton.
First boat to receive a Prize, value.....$100 00
Second boat to receive Prize, value.....50 00
FIFTH