MEXICO.

From The N. O. Picayune, Sept. 26.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, yesterday, from Vera Cruz, we are placed in possession of papers from that place to the 22d inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 17th.

The *Siglo XIX*, of the 12th, and five subsequent days, is issued with the usual typographical symbols of mourning, in consequence of the death of Gen. Don Jose Maria Tornel y Mendivil, who held the office of Minister of War and Marine in the Mexican Cabinet. He died at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., at Tacubaya, from an apoplectic attack.

The *Siglo* deplores the loss of Gen. Tornel in the warmest terms of sympathy and esteem. His great experience, expansive capacity, vast information, his intimate connection with the whole country, and above all, his sincere friendship to Santa Anna, as well in adversity as in prosperity, leave a vacancy in the Cabinet which, says our cotemporary, no member of the actual Administration could completely fill. The *Siglo* then proceeds to give a sketch of the chief incidents in the life of the deceased, which we have at present neither time nor room to publish. The highest funeral honors were paid to the deceased statesman, whose remains were deposited in their final resting place in the Cathedral at Guadaloupe, on the afternoon of the 13th. A general mourning to his memory for nine days had been decreed.

Senor Don Juan Suarez y Navorro was charged with the portfolio of the Ministry of War and Marine, and the *Siglo XIX* says it appeared probable that he would continue to do so, although many names were reported as those of candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senor Tornel. Among them, our cotemporary gives those of Gens. Don Ignacio Mora y Villamil, Don Francisco Pacheco, Don Mariano Salas, Don Romulo Diaz de la Vega, Don Manuel Lombardini, and Don Lino Alcorta.

D. Luis M. Del Valle has been appointed Consul for Mexico in San Francisco.

The Cholera, we regret, continues to ravage Oaxaca, notwithstanding the authorities exert themselves with the utmost zeal to minister to the wants of all attacked, in every possible way. Don Jose Havoli, the second in command in Oaxaca, succumbed to the disease on the night of the 8th inst. Don Luis Ramirez and Don Cesareo Morales, Secretary of the Central Prefecture, had also died from the same disease. In Orizava and Tehuacan we are glad to perceive that it had altogether disappeared.

The *Siglo XIX.*, of the 13th, contains a lengthy report on a proposition for a commercial treaty between Guatemala and Mexico.

Telegraphic communication was established on the 7th inst., between Irapuato and Guanajuato.

Three days' rains with the swelling of the torrents on the hills of Terrero, has caused a serious inundation of the town of Tizapam el Alt., in Jalisco, on the 16th ult.

Reyro Baltazar, Juan de los Reyes and Jose Alfono had been executed for being concerned in some of the numerous robberies committed of late. Mateo Gonzales, who, with the last named, for the robbery and assault of the travelers in the Tobnca stage, had also been sentenced to death, had his life spared in consequence of his youth and some other circumstances in his favor.

The Indians still continue their ravages in Durango and Chihuahua. Seventy-odd beasts were taken from there by a justice of the peace, who pursued them with a few neighbors. They themselves escaped.

On the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d ult., eighty or a hundred attacked the mines of Panuco, killing Don Bartolo Sifuentes, Miguel Sifuentes and another, and robbing the haciends of Chorro. On the 24th, eleven robbed eighteen horses and made off for Las Varas. Near Cuencame two servants on the road to the hacienda of Tetillas were attacked, one of them killed, and the sum of $612 and two mules taken from them. Twelve armed men pursued the robbers the next day and caught them at Protrero, when one of them was killed and another wounded. If there were others, they escaped. The mules were recovered, but none of the money. The Indians were afterward seen near the hacienda, and had the impudence to steal some horses tied up at a door in Noria del Barroso. A desperate Indian robber, named Antonio, on whose head a price had been set, had been captured in Chihuahua and taken to Durango.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. Dabeisteen had been received, and was already the subject of consequent intrigue. We translate a paragraph which we find in the *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, and the *Siglo XIX.* of Mexico:

"One of our fellow-countrymen, residing in New-Orleans, writes to us, under the date of July 31, that Mr. Dabelsteen, the Mexican Vice Consul in that city, had died there, leaving only two dollars, and having been buried at the expense of a benevolent society. The Consulate remained in charge of a young man who had been Secretary to Mr. Dabelsteen; and is so badly attended to, according to the letter referred to, that it has happened that a party has gone nine times in one day to procure a passport, without having been able to meet the Consular Agent.

"The same letter intimates that Mexican interests suffer much in New-Orleans for want of a good Consul, who ought certainly to be a Mexican and states that one of our fellow-countrymen there is generally more useful to Mexicans than the consular agents. The author of the letter considers it very important that consulates should be confided to foreigners."

The report had, at the beginning of the month, reached Mexico and Vera Cruz that hostilities had broke out in the Mesilla Valley between the troops of the United States and the Mexican forces under Gen. Trias. Of course, no small excitement was the consequence.

Intelligence about the same time arrived that additional forces were being posted on the Rio Grande by the United States, by which, of course, the already awakened solicitude was augmented. *El Universal*, and after it other papers of the City of Mexico, and subsequently those of Vera Cruz, entered warmly into the consideration of the correctness of the reports, and also of the measures to be pursued in the event of their being confirmed. Generally, by the well informed, the intelligence appears to have been at once doubted; but *El Universal* having given it on the authority of a correspondent, whose credibility it emphatically indorsed, it could not well be pronounced, without direct information from Mesilla, contrary to facts.

Fears were expressed that Gen. Trias, with the small force at his command, might have been sacrificed in a vain defense of his country which his patriotism, it was said, would be sure to induce him to make at hazards. The letter which conveyed the information to this effect, otherwise stated that there were some 10,000 United States troops in Texas, the object of which, taken in connection with the report from Mesilla, could only reasonably be presumed to be a new invasion of Mexico.

The *Eco del Comercio*, however, reviewing veriably the whole of the circumstances connected with the affairs of the United States and Mexico, came to the conclusion that the reports were in the highest degree improbable. The excitement, nevertheless, was so serious that the Supreme Government thought proper to call on Mr. Gadsden, the U. S. Minister at Mexico, for explanations, and the immediate consequence was the setting at ease all the present fears of our neighbors. The *Diario Oficial* of the 9th, says:

"We have the satisfaction of being able to give assurance that at the War Office communications have been received from Gen. Trias, which reach down to the 16th of last month; that is to say, six days later than the date of the letter from Matamoras, relied on by the *El Universal*, and that from them, it is known that up to their date no difficulty had occurred at Mesilla."

"He had, indeed, his fears in consequence of the increase of American troops in New Mexico, and the arrival of Gen. Garland in command; but we have pleasure in announcing that the Supreme Government, so attentive to all that relates to the security and independence of the nation, immediately demanded explanations from the Minister of the United States, and that he gave, in the name of his Government, the most positive assurances that the approach of these troops, much fewer in number than had been represented in the letter from Matamoras, involved no hostile view, and that friendship and harmonious feeling between the two countries would be preserved with the greatest care."

The resolution with which Santa Anna would maintain the rights of the nation, and at the same time would avoid giving all cause of offense, was referred to as well assured, and the Mexican people were called on to rely on his vigilance. The *Universal* immediately copied the correction of the *Diario Oficial*, and explained that it had been misled.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, devotes several articles to the consideration of the instructions said to have been given to Mr. Gadsden, and considers, that unless it be fully understood that the attempt to carry them out is to be made only pacifically, there may be some danger of hostilities between the two countries. Our cotemporary says:

"We already intuited in our editorial of the day before yesterday that if the good result of the mission which the American Minister proposes to effect at this Government, be to influence the harmony and concord of the relations which exist between Mexico and the Republic of the North, we see that it is very possible these relations may alter, because the projected propositions can by no means be made agreeable to Mexico.

"In the first place, the concession of a strip of our territory at the 32d degree of latitude, for the purpose of constructing for the United States a railroad to put them in communication with their possessions in California, presents inconveniences of such a nature that the imaginary advantages of which the use and profit of the road would be in common to both countries, neither offer nor can offer an adequate compensation to the prejudicial effects which Mexico would sustain, even without referring to the question of many accessory complications, but supposing the proposition limited to the concession of the land."

The *Eco* then proceeds to grant that under the faithful administration of the affairs of the road, the Government of Mexico, in common with that of the United States, would enjoy the advantages of conducting troops, correspondence, baggage, provisions, and anything else required for the public service, at half the usual rates, as well as other advantages. But, on the other hand, it contends:

"With the cession of the land for the Railroad the Government would not secure advantages for Mexicans. Our relations with the Northern Republic by land are reduced to nothing, and it cannot be otherwise when Mexico wants interior roads by which to convey, at little cost and with speed, the products of the United States consumed in our country."

And it proceeds to argue that as at present, neither by way of Matamoros nor through El Paso, foreign imports are introduced into Mexico, for the reason just assigned, so they would not be introduced by the railway, but still by Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Surely here is a cause for deep reflection on the narrowness of the scope with which such a vast undertaking as the Pacific Railway is regarded, in the very country of all others whose salvation depends on the power of its inhabitants to appreciate and prosecute corresponding and subsidiary undertakings. But we have not time now to pursue it.

The *Eco* also goes on to say that the Mexican Government to consent that such a people as the Americans should traverse its most thinly populated and undefended frontier, would be tantamount to consenting to the loss of the nationality of the people. That is a fear that may as readily be excused, as it may be removed by appropriate provisions.

After this the *Eco* overthrows its own objections as to the possibility of introducing imports into Mexico by the Railway, by admitting that with all the difficulties and expenses, smugglers would do it to such an extent as to keep the Treasury empty.

The *Eco* pursues these and less important objections through several numbers, and finally leaves the subject unconcluded in the latest which has reached us.

The President has issued a decree regulating the manner in which foreign missions are to be filled. The Envoy Extraordinary to England is to have a salary of $15,000; to France, Spain, Rome and the United States, $12,000; to Prussia and Belgium, $10,000; to Guatemala, [illegible] other countries in America formerly belonging to Spain, $8,000; the Minister Resident in England is to have $10,000; in France, Spain, Rome, Prussia, Belgium and the United States, $8,000; and in Guatemala, &c., $6,000. The Secretary in those countries as last arranged, is to have respectively, $4,000, $3,000 and $2,500; and the attache or clerk (official) $2,000, $2,000 $1,500 and $1,200. Envoys Extraordinary to Europe and the United States are to have $10,000 outfit; to Spanish American countries, $8,000.

The President has called for tenders for the construction of a railroad from Vera Cruz to Paso de Ovejas.

Don Santiago Mendez has been ordered to commence immediately the preparatory works for introducing water from the Jamapa into Vera Cruz.

The Prefect of the District of Vera Cruz gives a long account of heavy rains at San Carlos from 3 P. M., on the 28th ult., accompanied for three hours with a great hurricane, continued during the whole night and next day, and causing the river to rise ten yards in hight and expand about a hundred in breadth, so as to reach the level of the town, and finally to inundate it to the depth, in some places, of two and a half yards. The church was in great part destroyed, many horses were destroyed, houses, mules and oxen drowned, as well about the town as on neighboring rancherias. We do not see it stated that any human lives were lost, but the greatest distress was the consequence of the inundation, a parallel to which had never been seen in the place. Subscriptions had been opened for the sufferers. Numerous similar misfortunes have occurred.

The Mercantile Tribunal of Mexico has declared Don Benito Bustillos bankrupt since the 23d ult., without prejudice to his being able to prove that he was so previous to that time.

Telegraphic communication is to be established between Guanajuato and Guadalajara.

Don Claudio Diaz, his wife, a son and two daughters were all drowned on the 13th ult., by the upsetting of a vehicle in which they were endeavoring to cross a river near San Felipe which was much swollen. The drivers escaped.

The reports of robberies are too numerous for specification. The diligencies still continue to be attacked. If the efforts at present being made be continued, however, the robbers must soon be checked.

On the 16th a corridor of the palace in the City of Mexico fell, killing six workmen and wounding others.

Frederick H. Southworth has obtained a patent for ten years for a method of preserving oysters, shrimps, turtle, lobsters, and all kinds of fish and shell fish.

A treaty of peace was signed on the 2d ult. between Guatemala and San Salvador.

A valuable quicksilver mine has been discovered in the mines of Magistral, about the Government share of which there was dispute, but this has since been settled.

TEXAS.

From The N. O. Picayune, Sept. 28.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, Capt. Jeremiah Smith, we are placed in possession of full files of Texas papers. Our dates are from Galveston to the 23d inst., from Houston to the 23d, from Indianola to the 20th, from San Antonio to the 15th, and to correspondingly late dates from other parts of the State.

We regret to perceive that the yellow fever still prevailed at Galveston and other towns, in some of which it had, indeed, rather increased in virulence.

The Galveston Civilian of the 20th, after first premising that the prevailing epidemic must account for all defects in the paper, and that it might be considered fortunate that force enough could be kept together to enable it to be issued at all, proceeds to make the following observations:

"The epidemic rages with unabated violence, and seems destined to constitute the darkest page in the history of our otherwise fortunate city. The disease is certainly more malignant as well as more extensive than any which has heretofore visited Galveston. Its peculiar victims are the unacclimated, but even those who have before had the fever have been attacked, though lightly, in some instances, and, in one case, a native child died with black vomit. Already about two hundred persons have fallen victims, and three times that number have been attacked. As the mortality is confined almost exclusively to the unacclimated, most of whom seem to have been already attacked, we cannot but hope the worst work of the epidemic is over. We dare not dwell upon the suffering and gloom which surround us. The darkness is relieved, however, by daily and nightly deeds of magnanimity and self sacrifice which reflect honor upon human nature.

The Galveston News of the 23d does not, indeed, represent the state of affairs as then quite as gloomy as *The Civilian* did, or even give precisely the same views of the scope which the disease had taken; but it leaves no room to doubt the very serious effects which it had produced, or the fact of its continuing almost or quite as virulent as ever. It says:

"The epidemic commenced in this city the last week of August, only some few sporadic cases of yellow fever having occurred previous to that time, being mostly among the passengers of the steamer Mexico. The whole number of deaths since that time, both in the city and hospital, as nearly as we can estimate, is about 235 or 240, of which number three-fourths were probably of yellow fever. As we have before stated, we believe the balance of our citizens have been as exempt from sickness as usual at this season of the year. We regret much our inability to give a full list of all the names of the deceased, but hope we may yet be enabled to do so. It will be seen by the sexton's report that we have had thirty interments during the past three days. This indicates but a slight mitigation of the epidemic, though the present unusually cold weather is believed by most persons to be favorable. We do not hear of so many new cases to-day as usual, and we hope to see some improvement soon."

We subjoin the sexton's returns for the ten days, commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and ending on Thursday, the 22d:

Tuesday	8	Sunday	13
Wednesday	13	Monday	15
Thursday	7	Tuesday	11
Friday	12	Wednesday	9
Saturday	11	Thursday	10
Total			110

From these it will be perceived that the average daily number of deaths during the period was eleven, and that for the past three days they had not been above that, and for two days had been below it. We trust, therefore, that we may expect the next intelligence to bring us accounts of its gradual disappearance.

The vexed question of quarantine still called forth the action of the citizens of Galveston. In *The News* of the 23d we find a requisition, signed by upward of twenty of the leading firms of the city, for a public meeting, "in view "of the general prevalence of the epidemic in Galveston, "as well as of the greatly improved health of New-Orleans, for the purpose of considering the propriety of "suspending the present quarantine." *The News* advocates the suspension of the quarantine, after briefly reviewing the chief points bearing on the question, but suggests that it might perhaps not be improper for the meeting to express an opinion on the propriety of enforcing quarantine against unacclimated emigrants, should any arrive during the existence of the present epidemic.

Among the late deaths at Galveston, from the epidemic, we observe those of Major F. R. Sanderson, U. S. A., and Prof. Ruter, who arrived there in the Perseverance. Concomitant circumstances have given to their cases an unusual prominence. We quote the following on the subject from *The News* of the 23d:

"A Coroner's Jury was summoned on Friday last, to inquire into the death of Major F. R. Sanderson, of the U. S. Army, who died at the Palmetto House early on that morning. Major Sanderson had come a passenger on the steamship Perseverance, the Tuesday previous, and the evidence showed that he had complained of sickness during the passage, but it was supposed to be only sea sickness. On his arrival here he became more unwell and finally came on shore, though he was destined for Indianola; in order to have medical attendance. His physician considered him so much better on Thursday that he thought no more medicine necessary. Major S. himself said he was much better, and declined the attendance proffered him by one of his Masonic brethren of this city, as he thought he could sleep better if he was left to himself. The evidence before the Jury showed that he was apparently sleeping comfortably as late as 12 o'clock that night, but he was found dead between 4 and 5 o'clock next morning, with appearence of black vomit about his face. No other cause of death being proven, the verdict of the Jury, rendered yesterday, was, therefore, that he died of the prevailing epidemic.

"We consider it proper in this connection to state, that the above examination before the coroner's jury elicited evidence to the effect that Major Sanderson had been robbed either before or after his death. The testimony given, as well as the statements made by himself, proved that he was sufficiently supplied with money for all his wants, and had therefore declined all pecuniary aid from his brother Masons. After his death, but two dimes could be found in his pocket book, or about his person, or in the trunk which he had taken to his room. On last Saturday morning, an Irish servant girl of the Palmetto House passed off a one hundred dollar bank note, of Alabama, supposing it to be one dollar, and received change accordingly. The investigation of the robbery was immediately entered upon before Justice Rump. The girl above referred to, and the clerk of the Palmetto House, were last Monday committed for trial at the next District Court. Col. Thayer, the proprietor of the Palmetto House, has been under arrest since Saturday last, but his examination has been postponed on account of his being unwell. We understand he will be examined before the magistrate's court to-day. The evidence appears to establish the fact that a robbery has been committed, beyond a doubt. The charge made by affidavit embraces both the robbery of Major Sanderson and Prof. Ruter, both of whom came over on the same boat, stopped at the same house, and were sick there at the same time. Prof. Ruter's death did not take place till last Monday morning."

From the same paper we quote the following paragraph:

"We are glad to announce that a letter from a friend enables us to contradict the report of Col. Wm. T. Austin's death. This letter states that he was taken sick at Mr. Gaston's, on Oyster Creek, a little above Richmond, where he lay for eight days with the yellow fever. He was afterward able to return to his family in Washington, and is now well. The same letter says there were four deaths in Houston on the 14th inst."

We are glad to learn from *The Houston Telegraph* that the yellow fever was there assuming a milder form, at the same time that the number of cases were diminishing. *The Telegraph* of the 23d says:

"The weather has been quite cool for the last three or four days, and hopes are entertained that few more cases will occur. The disease, thus far, has been confined almost exclusively to the central portions of the city, and the few cases that have occurred in the outskirts of the town have all been of a very mild type. We hope one another week has passed that we shall be enabled to say that the city is free from an epidemic

The Sexton's returns show that the deaths from yellow fever in Houston were: On the 13th, 5; 14th, 1; 17th, 4; 18th, 3; 21st, 3. Besides these were interred: on the 16th, an infant, for whose death no cause is assigned; on the 19th, 17th, a female, who died from inflammation; on the 19th, three, in two of whose cases no cause is assigned, and in that of the other chronic disease is given; and on the 21st, a child, for whose death no cause is assigned.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS.

From The L. S. Journal, Sept. 24.

IRON AND COPPER ARRIVALS.—The steamer Sam Ward has just landed 224 tuns of Iron from the Sharon Company's works, at Marquette.

The propeller Manhattan has also just landed 539 blooms of Iron from the Cleveland Company's works, eight barrels of Copper, weighing 3,729 pounds, from the Phenix and 15½ tuns from the Copper Falls Mines.

The schooner G. W. Ford has just arrived with some 30 tuns of Copper from the Minnesota and 8 tuns from the Forest mines. The Captain of the Ford intended to have brought down 100 tuns, but the breaking of the crane at Mr. Cash's wharf prevented.

EAGLE RIVER—AGATE HARBOR—NEW MINES.—The village of Eagle River has received a new impetus to its growth and prosperity recently, by reason of the town site being brought into market and sold at reasonable rates to citizens and strangers. The Phenix Mining Company owned the best portion of the village property at the mouth of Eagle River, and on the recommendation of their general superintendent, Hon. S. W. Hill, the land on the east side of the river has been laid out into village lots of large size and brought into market. Some fifty lots were immediately bought by citizens and persons living in the neighborhood, with the understanding that buildings should be soon erected on them by the purchasers, and several dwellings have already been commenced.

This place has been very much kept back in its growth for the want of this privilege of ownership in the soil; and Eagle Harbor, nine miles below, has reaped the fruits of this policy by selling lots and by encouraging building. The enterprising citizens of Eagle River and vicinity will speedily make a show for a village, now that the land has been brought into market, and every one can build upon his own soil.

There is another point in this region that is beginning to attract considerable attention, and that is Agate Harbor, some six miles below Eagle Harbor. It is said to be more easy of access than Eagle Harbor, commodious and safe, and, as it will accommodate a number of promising mines in the vicinity, it will be likely to grow into a village. This district of Coppendom is highly favored with good natural harbors and enjoys many advantages on this account.

We hear of a number of new mines about being opened between Eagle River and Copper Harbor, which we shall speak of particularly in a few days. The best feeling prevails throughout the mining country, in view of the promising appearance of the mines generally, and preparations are everywhere being made for more extensive workings this fall and the coming winter.

THE CANAL PROGRESS.—This extensive work, in all its various branches, moves forward with systematic energy. The excavation has been confined recently to the lock-pits, in order to have them ready for the timber and stone before the close of navigation. This has been accomplished in the upper lock-pit, and we notice to-day that the excavation in the lower one has been carried down in several places to the required depth, or fourteen feet below the level of the water; and when it is recollected that each lock requires an excavation of 400 feet in length, over 100 feet in width, and of 14 to 20 feet in depth, some idea may be formed of the great amount of labor required on this part of the work. Both lock-pits will soon be ready for the timber and stone, both of which materials are beginning to arrive on the ground. The steam tug is doing good business in towing up the lumber and stone, and cargoes of the face stone may soon be looked for from the new quarry opened by the company at Malden. The best of timber has been found in abundance a few miles below this place, and it is estimated that enough can be got out during another month for the whole timber work.

In the way of building we notice, besides the completion of a number of winter dwellings, a very large storehouse to house the immense quantity of water lime arriving for the stone work. The water raising apparatus works well, and during the recent floods of rain that have poured into the excavation there has been no difficulty in keeping out the water.

THE PROPELLER INDEPENDENCE.—This old settler upon the waters of Lake Superior is once more afloat. As will be recollected by many even at a distance, it was run ashore on a sand beach a few miles from La Point, some time last season, during a very stormy and dark night, and was abandoned—all supposing it could not be gotten off and would soon go to pieces. But, by dint of hard work and much time spent, Capt. McKay, one of the owners, has again brought it into this port, where it will undergo such necessary repairs as are requisite and resume its place in the Lake Superior fleet.

The first Presbyterian Society organized in the Lake Superior country has been formed at the Sault.

ARMY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1853.

1. The following movement of troops are ordered by the Secretary of War, and will be carried into effect in the manner hereinafter directed:

1. The companies of the 1st Artillery, (B, G, E and H,) at Forts Myer and Meade, (Florida,) to exchange stations with the companies of 2d Artillery, (C, G, E and K,) now at Forts Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) and Moultrie, (Charleston Harbor.)

2. Companies C and F, 1st Artillery, from Baton Rouge and Camp Twiggs to the Rio Grande, to report to the Commander of the 8th Department.

3. Company D, 1st Artillery, from Barrancas (Pensacola) Barracks to Fort Capron, East Florida.

4. Two of the four companies of the 2d Artillery, now in East Florida, to be posted, one at Barrancas and one at Baton Rouge Barracks.

5. The six companies of the 3d Artillery, (A, D, G, H, I and K,) now at Forts Sullivan, (Eastport, Me.,) Preble, (Portland, Me.,) Constitution, (Portsmouth, N. H.,) Independence, (Boston,) Adams, (Newport,) and Trumbull, (New London,) to concentrate in the Harbor of New York and proceed to the Pacific division via Cape Horn.

6. Light Company C, 3d Artillery, from Jefferson Barracks, (St. Louis,) to Fort Gibson, (Cherokee Nation,) to leave before the arrival at the former place of the recruits, &c., from Carlisle Barracks, (Carlisle, Penn.)

7. The three companies of the 4th Artillery (C, E and I), now at Forts Wood (New-York Harbor, Bedloe's Island), Mifflin (Delaware River, Pa.), and Washington (Potomac River, Md.), to take post, one at Fort Hamilton, New York, and two at Fort Independence, Boston.

8. The privates of the 2d Infantry to be transferred to companies of other regiments serving in California, and the officers and non-commissioned officers to come to the Atlantic coast to recruit their companies.

9. The headquarters of the 1st Artillery to be at Fort Monroe (Old Point Comfort), of the 2d at Pensacola, Florida; and of the 4th in the harbor of New York.

10. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Monroe, Major 2d Artillery, to be assigned to the command of the troops in the Peninsula of Florida.

One of the Majors of the 3d Artillery to be assigned to duty with the companies of that regiment serving in the Eighth Department. The other field officers to accompany the regiment to the Pacific division.

11. It is further ordered that the following named posts shall be abandoned and turned over to the proper Departments, viz: Forts Sullivan (Eastport, Me.), Preble (Portland, Me.); Constitution (Portsmouth, N. H.); Adams (Newport, R. I.); Trumbull (New London, Conn.); Wood (Bedlow's Island, New-York Harbor); Mifflin and Washington (Potomac River, Md.); New-Smyrna, East Florida, and New Orleans barracks; and that the commands of the First, Third and Fourth Military Departments be suspended.

12. The particular Companies of the First Artillery to go respectively to Forts Moultrie (Charleston Harbor), and Monroe (Old Point Comfort, Va.); those of the Second, to go to Forts Meyers (140 miles from Tampa Bay, Florida), and Meade (16 miles from Tampa Bay, Florida); Barrancas (Pensacola, Fla.), and Baton Rouge barracks; of the Fourth, to Forts Hamilton (New York), and Independence (Boston); and the Field Officer of the Third, to serve in Texas, will be forthwith designated by the several regimental commanders; the details to be immediately reported to Division and General Headquarters.

The movement of the companies, and the headquarters of the 2d Artillery to Florida, will be made under the direction of the commanding officer of the regiment, so as to arrive at their respective stations by the 15th of Nov. next.

On being relieved by the companies of the 2d the companies and headquarters of the 1st Artillery will proceed to their stations at Forts Monroe (Old Point Comfort) and Moultrie Charleston, S. C.

The other movements of the troops in Florida, and the transfer of the companies of the 1st Artillery to Texas, will be made after the close of the sickly season at the South, and under the direction of the general commanding the Western Division, who will also give the necessary instructions for sending the companies of the 1st Artillery to the Fourth Department.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Monroe will relieve Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Childs in the command of the troops in the Peninsula of Florida on the 15th of November.

The commanding officers of Forts Washington (Potomac River,) Mifflin (Delaware River,) and Wood (N. Y. Harbor) will, without Delay, evacuate those posts, and proceed with their companies to the stations which shall be designated by their regimental commander.

The commanding officer of the First Department, and those of Forts Sullivan (Eastport, Preble (Portland,) Constitution (Portsmouth,) Independence (Boston,) Adams (Newport,) and Trumbull (New London,) will without delay, evacuate those posts, and with their commands repair to Fort Columbus (Governor's Island, New York Harbor, whence, except the Field Officer to serve in Texas, they will proceed as soon as practicable, via Cape Horn, to the Pacific Divisions. The Colonel of the Regiment will receive further instructions for his government from these headquarters.

Officers on leave of absence, or under orders to join, belonging to the Companies of the Third Artillery ordered to the Pacific, will forthwith repair to Fort Columbus, (New York.)

The General commanding the Sixth Department will give the necessary orders for the movement of Light Company C, Third Artillery, to Fort Gibson, (Cherokee Nation,) by such route as he may consider best.

On being relieved by their present Garrisons, Forts Sullivan, Eastport, Preble, (Portland,) Constitution, (Portsmouth,) Adams, (Newport,) Trumbull, New London,) Mifflin, (Delaware River,) and Washington, (Potomac River,) New Smyrna, East Florida, and New Orleans barracks will be taken charge of by the Quartermaster's Department. Fort Wood, (N. Y. Harbor,) will remain in charge of the Engineer Department.

On the receipt of this order, the command of the first, third, and fourth departments will be suspended. The Colonel of the 4th artillery will repair to the headquarters of the regiment of this City (New York.)

The General commanding the Pacific division will, on the receipt hereof, make such arrangements (by transfers, breaking up companies, or otherwise, as the service will allow) to send immediately to the East such of the officers and non commissioned officers of the 2d Infantry as can be conveniently spared to report to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service in this City. The remaining officers and non-commissioned officers will be sent with similar orders as soon as they shall be relieved by the 3d Artillery.

The musicians and privates of the regiment will be transferred at such time and to such companies in California as the division commander may designate.

The necessary supplies and transportation will be furnished by the proper departments.

By command of Major-General Scott.

L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

From The Washington Star.

NEW RECRUITS.—So great has been the difficulty of late in obtaining recruits for the Army, owing to the ruling great demand and high prices of labor everywhere in the United States, that the Secretary of War will probably be compelled to make the matter a leading subject in his first annual communication to Congress. From the 31st of August to the 30th ultimo, we take it, hardly any were obtained. In the recent distribution of the troops, the Army has been put upon the extended peace establishment, requiring seventy-four men to a company which may be serving at a western frontier, or other far distant post, from their former number of fifty men each. The exigencies of the public service require the presence of nearly the whole Army—thirteen out of the whole fifteen regiments—on western frontier service. So, perhaps, a thousand recruits are required; whereas, hardly a handfull can be obtained with the most active and unremitted exertions.

THE MISSION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—This functionary had, up to the 17th of September visited the Shawnees and Delawares, and Kickapoos, and ascertained that the two former tribes are probably willing to sell a portion of their reservations, and the Kickapoos the whole of theirs. He had been in council with the Owahos and the Ottoes and Missourias (tribes indigenous to their present location) for two and a half days, on the 17th ult. He has probably proposed to buy out for the Government their claim to the whole ten millions of acres which they hold. It strikes us that the main embarrassment to the success of his negotiations will grow out of the precipitancy with which the whites have recently rushed into the Indian territory, under Col. Benton's advice.

The Army Board for the revision of the Army Regulations, composed of the Adjutant General, (Col. Cooper,) Col. Sumner, and Major John F. Lee, Judge Advocate, met to day at the War Department, to commence the business for which they were ordered to assemble.

A CLERICAL RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT IN THE BUREAU OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.—Mr. A. G. Seaman, having resigned his third class ($1,500 per annum) Clerkship in the Solicitor's office, Franklin L. Barr, of Conn., has been appointed for examination to fill the vacancy thus created.

THE ST. LOUIS COMMON FIELD LOTS CLAIM.—The parties who claim the very valuable lands within the present limits of the City of St. Louis held under the Compartos and Conde claims, have petitioned to have the decision upon their case postponed until December next.

THE BEHRING'S STRAITS U. S. SURVEYING SQUADRON.—The Navy Department have advices from this squadron, which arrived at the Cape de Verde Islands on the 28th of July last, on their way to their destination. All the vessels of the squadron, Commander Ringgold writes, were there, except the steamer Hancock, which, it will be remembered, went ahead of her companions. All were well on those vessels. A private letter from Commander Ringgold, received in this city, says: "We are all well. Perfect harmony and a desire to accomplish all that is expected of "us exists throughout the Squadron. After a moment's "delay here, we hurry on to the Cape of Good Hope, "where we will again be heard from."

SYRACUSE.

Lucy Stone's Lecture—Jerry Rescue' Celebration —Declaration of Sentiments.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1853.

LUCY STONE addressed a large audience last evening in the City Hall. Her subject was Slavery, and never, I am sure, did she make a more eloquent or effective appeal to the humanity of her hearers. There is a peculiar magnetism in the tones of her voice, which never fails to enkindle the deepest sympathy of those who listen, whatever may have been the feelings which impelled their attendance. She depicted, on this occasion, in glowing colors, the hollowness of our popular Republicanism, and the spuriousness of our popular Christianity, weighing both alike in the scales of absolute justice and truth, and trying them by the standard furnished in the teaching of Jesus Christ. The almost breathless silence of the throng, and the tears that wet alike the face of beauty and the bronzed features of many an honest son of toil, as she depicted the horrors of Slavery, or uttered some ennobling thought, evinced at once her power and the source whence it was derived. It was plain to be seen that God was her strength and her hope, and that she had drank deeply of the spirit of Him who came to seek and to save the lost children of men.

This morning, a great crowd assembled at the City Hall to celebrate the second Anniversary of the Rescue of the Fugitive Jerry, which took place on the 1st of October, 1851. The circumstances of that rescue are familiar to the whole country. The people of Syracuse assembled in the City Hall, the then Mayor in the chair, solemnly resolved, soon after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, that they would trample that law under their feet if any attempt should be made to execute it in their midst. Mr. Webster, in a speech made here in the summer of 1851, declared that the law *should* be executed even in Syracuse, and he even hinted that it might be done during the next Anti-Slavery meeting in the city. On the 1st of October, 1851, the Liberty party of the State held an Anti-Slavery Convention here, and the officers of the Government, as is supposed and believed, by previous concert and arrangement, in order to fulfil Mr. Webster's threat to the very letter, caused the man Jerry to be arrested. A large number of the farmers of the County were here in attendance upon an Agricultural Fair, and the city was swarming with people. As soon as it was known that the arrest had been made, and that Jerry had gone to the office of the Commissioner, in irons, the whole city was fired with indignation; the bells of the various churches were tolled, and the building in which the fugitive was confined was surrounded by a dense mass of people determined to rescue him, at whatever hazard, from his captors. The work was done, and *well* done, and the Government, after making almost superhuman efforts to punish those who did it, is as far as ever from the accomplishment of its fell purpose. The leading participators in the rescue boldly avow their agency in it, and laugh at the attempts to convict them.

To celebrate this event, thousands of people were gathered in this place to-day. An effort was made to exclude them from the City Hall, but it was defeated by the casting vote of the Mayor.

The people assembled at 10 o'clock A.M., and the Hall was soon filled to its utmost capacity. It is said that as many went away without gaining admission as succeeded in getting within the walls. The Hon. GERRIT SMITH was chosen President, and the following persons elected as Vice-Presidents, viz: Frederick Douglass and Amy Post, Monroe Co.; John Thomas, Onondaga; Lucy Stone, Massachusetts; Oliver Johnson, New-York; Samuel Griggs, Cayuga; Mr. Elizabeth Phillips, Onondaga; H. Potter, Chautauque; Thomas McClintock, Seneca; C. C. Chase, Wisconsin; J. H. Reeves, Wayne; John J. Kelley, Massachusetts.

Secretaries—W. L. Crandal, James Fuller, George B. Vache.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. J. W. Loguen, a fugitive slave, and an appropriate hymn sung by the audience, the Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY gave a brief but deeply interesting narrative of the rescue of Jerry.

GERRIT SMITH, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, then submitted to the Convention an Address, prepared by himself, setting forth the grounds on which the rescuers defend their act and glory in it. It was listened to with intense interest, and adopted by one unanimous and thundering AYE. I send you a copy of it herewith, and cannot forbear to express the hope that you will give it a place in your columns at as early a day as possible.

LUCY STONE then addressed the audience for nearly an hour, vindicating the rescue of the fugitive as an act honorable in itself, just in the sight of God, and worthy to be celebrated in all coming time. I wish it were in my power to convey to your readers some adequate impression of the effect of her speech.

C. C. BURLEIGH rose under circumstances which made it necessary for him to be brief, but for fifteen minutes he secured the close attention of his audience, taking the tide of enthusiasm at the high point to which it had been carried by Miss Stone, and carrying it still higher by his masterly eloquence.

In the afternoon, to accommodate the thousands that had not been able to enter the hall, the Convention assembled in the open square adjoining the Unitarian Church. The crowd was very large.

Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN made a speech full of good points, argumentative and eloquent, and was followed by GERRIT SMITH, whose full, rich tones were heard at the farthest limit of the crowd, and whose noble sentiments awakened the fullest and deepest response in the minds of the audience.

Then came FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who is never more at home than in speaking to such a crowd. He is a favorite speaker in this region, and was exceedingly happy in his address on this occasion. He gave a short account of the recent slave-catching scene at Wilkesbarre, and uttered some sentiments that savored more of violence and blood than of the spirit of the great Crucified. It is not to be wondered at, however, that a man who has tasted the bitter cup of Slavery, and whose soul is stirred with indignation at the remembrance of his sufferings and of the wrongs heaped for centuries upon his race, should fail to reach at once the high point of Christian forgiveness and non-resistance. Mr. Douglass, at the close of his speech, exhibited the hand-cuffs which were upon the wrists of Jerry at the time he was rescued. The sight of these emblems of Slavery sent a cold chill through the audience.

C. C. BURLEIGH made a few remarks in reply to that portion of Mr. Douglass's address in which he had approved of resistance unto blood. He contended that, in every case of the arrest of a fugitive slave, the same array of public opinion which would be necessary to make violence successful would be sufficient to set him free *without* violence, as in the case of Jerry; and that bloody resistance was adapted to