THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7554. MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY EVENING, ON BOARD THE GRAND street ferry boat a fan which the owner can have by calling on John D Moll, 196 Greenwich street.

FOUND—AUGUST 25, IN ONE OF THE KNICKERbocker stages, a purse containing money. The owner will please call, prove the contents and pay expenses. FRANCIS JOHNSON & SCHEPHERD, Corner of Twenty third street and Eighth avenue.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT, A SMALL black and tan terrier, had collar on marked "P. Golden's Harry, Philadelphia." By leaving it at the Delavan house, Union place, a suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—ON THE 27TH AUGUST, AT THE LADIES' entrance to New York Hotel on Washington place, a portmonnaie, containing about $35 or $40 and a key of a bank. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 156 Second street, or 64 Front street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 27TH INST., in passing through Fourth and Christopher streets to Hudson River Railroad or in the Poughkeepsie train on the way to Tarrytown a maroon colored surgical case, containing a complement of articles necessary to a physician's chest case. Any one finding and returning the same to No. 121 Tenth street, near Broadway, will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING LAST, NEAR THE corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, a rough, black and tan terrier puppy. The finder by returning the same to 70 West Fourteenth street, will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A PONY MADE BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, nine years old, switch tail, and one white hind foot. The above described mare was stolen or strayed from the farm of D Lapaye, West Farms, on the 24th inst. Any information leading to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded by R H Smith, West Farms, or J. & N. Smith, 296 Fulton street.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID UPON CONVICtion of the person who maliciously broke one of the glasses of the large lamp in front of Wood's Minstrel Hall, by throwing a marble through the same. Said marble has the appearance of being saw, and was found inside the lamp. If the person who broke the lamp was instigated to do so by others, he can receive the above reward by informing the undersigned as to the instigators, and in such a case they alone will be held accountable.
H. WOOD, 444 Broadway.

$40 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON FRIDAY, 26th inst. $10 in $20 bills on bank Vergennes, Vermont, at or near 255 Greenwich street. Whoever will return the same to N. Elliot, 291 Washington street, will receive the above reward.

$30 REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, a gold enamelled watch, with a chain and cross attached. It was lost between Sixth avenue and Spring street Market. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 33 West Washington place.

$25 REWARD.—STOP THIEF.—H. SARLES' SHOE store, No. 913 Broadway, was entered on Friday night, the 26th inst., by some thief or thieves, and about $300 worth of ladies gaiters stolen. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods.

$20 REWARD.—LOST—IN A BROADWAY, FORTYsecond, and Wall street stage, on the 25d inst. a pocket containing two account books, and other papers of no value whatever, except to the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the same at the office of C. J. Coutts, No. 1 Nassau street, up stairs.

$20 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ONE DOZEN gold watches, in leather case and patent lever, from the ship Angelique, on Saturday evening. Whoever will return them to the ship Angelique, pier 13 East river, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, August 28, a black Newfoundland dog, with four white paws, white breast and white mark on right side of face. If the finder will return him to 12 Park place, the above reward will be paid.

$5 REWARD.—LOST FROM NO. 81 EAST TWENTYthird street on Sunday evening a black King Charles spaniel dog, answering to the name of Fanny. Has a white spot on the breast and tan colored feet. Any person returning the dog will receive the above reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN EAST RIVER, NEAR Eighty sixth street, a light oblinch work boat built by Newman, about 14 feet long, painted white with green sill. Whoever returns said boat to DUNLAP'S Hell Gate ferry house will receive the above reward.

CAUTION.

CAUTION—LOST, ON THE 28TH INST., A CHECK for $800, drawn by John Vanbuskirk, to the order of Wm. S. Watkins on the American Exchange Bank, with other papers of no use to any one but the owner, in a small pocket book. A reward of $3 will be given on its return to 139 West Twenty third street. W. S. WATKINS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BURTON'S THEATRE—NOW OPEN FOR THE season with the best comedy company in the States. Mr. Burton appears every evening in his favorite characters. Seats may be secured in the daytime without any extra charge. Tickets had at all the principal hotels.

GREAT MEETING OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—THE female servants of this city and elsewhere, are requested to attend a public meeting to be held in the Assembly Rooms, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, on Thursday, September 1, at 7½ o'clock. Mrs Gleon will address them on a subject of vast importance as it regards their present and future interests. Ladies will please send out their servants, as the lecture will be mutually profitable. None but servants admitted. Admission five cents, to meet expenses of hall, &c.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—NEW Orleans, July 27 1853.—At a meeting of the above association held this day, on motion of Rev. C. W. Whitall, the following resolution was adopted:—Thus Rev. F. L. Hawkes J. Ogden Woodruff and Chas. L. Frost, of New York, be requested to solicit subscriptions from our citizens now sojourning at the North and such others as may be charitably disposed to contribute, for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expense of this association during the epidemic now amongst us, and that the secretary address each of those gentlemen a copy of these resolutions, asking their attention to the furtherance of the object, and to remit all sums collected as soon as possible.
(Signed) D. J RICARDO
Secretary of the Howard Association.
The above appointed committee beg leave to refer to the resolution of the Howard Association of New Orleans. Their wants are such they are obliged to call upon the absent citizens of New Orleans and all others disposed to assist them in carrying out the objects of the association. We trust all citizens of Louisiana will respond liberally and cheerfully to the demand upon them. Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. F. L. Hawks, rectory Calvary Church, Twenty-first street, or 239 Fourth avenue; Charles L. Frost at Frost & Forrest's, 151 Pearl street; John O. Woodruff, at Isaac E. Beverwell's, No. 7 William street and St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE OF THE firm of FERINE PATTERSON & STACK, has taken one shipyard formerly occupied by the late firm, at the foot of North Second street, adjacent to the Grand and Houston street ferries Williamsburg, where he will carry on the business of shipbuilding in all its branches.
THOMAS STACK.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD IN THE FIELD—THE AMERIcan Party.—Principles:—1. In favor of universal education, by supporting and extending the system of free schools independent of the control or interference of any religious sect. 2. In favor of reforming the naturalization laws, either by the extension of the term of residence or by requiring additional qualifications, such as being able to read and write, or both. Such reform not to apply to any foreigner who may have come into the country upon the faith of the existing naturalization laws. 3. In favor of fostering American interests by promoting free trade in all articles of necessity, not the products of our own country, and of imposing a judicious tariff on articles which enter into competition with the products of American labor. 4. In favor of a liberal system of harbor and river improvements, and of the general government lending its aid to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific ocean. 5. In favor of selling public lands to actual settlers. 6. In favor of an economical administration of the government, and strict accountability of general agents. 7. In favor of the continued and harmonious union of these States, and opposed to any measure which shall tend to array one section of the country against another, our motto being—"our country and our whole country." 8. In favor of a complete and thorough reform in the administration of our city government, by regarding the spirit as well as the letter of the recent amendments to the city charter. 9. Opposed to any legislation which shall interfere with the free and ancient right and usage of the people of this country, to cause the Bible to be read in our public schools. 10. Opposed to any legislation which shall divert any property devoted to religious or charitable uses, exclusively in the hands of the clergy. All who approve of these principles are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Chelsea Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street, on Tuesday evening, 30th August, inst., at 7½ o'clock, to select delegates to the General Committee and form a ward organization. Peter P. Wendover, Ninth ward; Leonard L. Johnson, Eleventh Ward; Will am J. Boome, Sixteenth ward, Chairmen of Special Committee on organization for Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth wards.

FANCY ARTICLES.

PHARO PLAYING CARDS—A CHOICE ASSORTMENT very old, for sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., 82 John st

TO PLAYING CARD BUYERS.—SOUTHERN AND Western merchants will find a complete assortment of well seasoned cards from the Philadelphia card factory, for sale at their depot in New York.
SAMUEL HART & CO., 82 John street

EDUCATION.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—TO TAKE THE principal charge of the female department of a select school in this city. Apply immediately at 647 Fourth street. Also, a female assistant wanted; apply as above.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH & ENGLISH BOARDING and day school for young ladies, Nos. 30 and 32 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will reopen on Monday, September 5.

MISS WRIGHT BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE duties of her school will be resumed on Monday, the 5th of September, corner of Thirtieth street and Lexington avenue.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A BOARDING SCHOOL, a place for a young lady, where her services as an assistant will be taken in remuneration for her education. Would not object to reside out of the city, if required. Please address Pupil, Herald office, for one week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A CENTRAL SALOON AND RESTAURant, in the best part of Broadway, doing a good business. Will be sold for $900. The present occupant has other business. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A TWO HORSE FAMILY COACH, EMPIRE, by new; will be sold a bargain. Inquire at No. 908 Broadway, or of DENNY & PINE, corner of Thirteenth street and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, IN A private American family, a furnished room, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Terms about $16 a month, and location on the west side of the city, not above Bleecker street. Address, prepaid, box 556 Post Office.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Latest View of the Eastern Difficulty.

The Circassian Coast Blockaded by Russia.

The Position of Austria to Switzerland.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE EXTENT OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE AND ELSEWHERE.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Decline in Cotton—Advance in Breadstuffs, &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 29—P. M.

The royal mail steamship Europa, Captain Shannon from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived at her wharf here at half past nine o'clock this evening.

She brings 206 passengers for Boston.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York on the 6th of August, arrived out at Liverpool at noon on Wednesday, the 17th.

The City of Manchester also arrived out about noon, on the 17th.

The steamship Herman sailed from Southampton for New York on the 17th, with 200 passengers and a full cargo.

The Russo-Turkish Question.

In Eastern affairs no change has taken place since the announcement already received, that the Porte accepts, without modification, the note prepared by the four powers, and already acceded to by the Czar.

A rumor circulated in London on Friday evening, the 19th inst., that new complications had sprung up, and that Parliament would be prorogued till they assumed a more favorable aspect. The story was, however, destitute of foundation.

A despatch from Jassy, of the 3d inst., says a divan was convoked and solicited the Hospodars to remain, the Czar having given them permission either to proceed to Constantinople or remain at home unmolested.

The correspondence between the Porte and the Hospodars, ordering the latter to retire, is published, but contains nothing additional to that already known.

News from Servia mentions that Kincuin was appointed commander-in chief and the chiefs of the various districts were placed under his orders.

The correspondence says that Reschid Pasha had informed Austria that any occupation of Servia by Austrian troops, would be regarded as a declaration of war. Meantime the Porte undertakes to preserve order in the province, and had sent a commissioner there.

Affairs in Great Britain.

PARLIAMENT AND THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY—THE MOSQUITO QUESTION, ETC.

The long promised debates on Turkish affairs had taken place in Parliament, and were generally regarded as unsatisfactory. The English funds opened next day with a further depression, although they afterwards revived from other causes.

Lord John Russell stated, in reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, that the negotiations with the United States, regarding the Mosquito territory, were still pending, but he hoped they would be brought to a satisfactory termination before next session.

The farce of assembling a convocation of the churches was duly gone through with on the 18th, and immediately adjourned to November 10.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 20th, if nothing unforeseen occurred.

The Parliamentary report on the decimal currency strongly recommends its adoption, making the sovereign the unit of one thousand millions—retaining of the present coins the half sovereign, crown, florin, shilling and sixpence; calling in the penny, three pence, and four pence, and issuing new silver coin of ten millions and twenty millions, and new coppers of five, two, and one millions. The only difficulty of adjustment is in the value of the present penny postage—four millions postage, entailing a loss of £100,000 revenue, while five millions the public will not submit to.

THE SLAVE TRADE—ITS EXTENT—THE CUBAN MARKET, ETC.

The Select Committee had published their report on the slave trade treaty. It is a very long and important document. Its substance is that Britain possessed, in 1850, twenty-four treaties with civilized powers to suppress the trade; of these, ten give Britain a right of search and mixed courts; twelve give the right of search and national tribunals; and two, the United States and France, refuse the right of search, but agree to maintain a squadron off the Afr can coast.

Britain had also forty-two treaties with African chiefs and princes. Since the above date, she had terminated two more with civilized governments, and twenty-three with Africans—making an aggregate of eighty nine treaties to suppress the trade. The committee report that the trade would soon be extinguished, if the Cuban market was closed and think the present time favorable for the joint efforts of Britain, France, and the United States, to stop it on the Cuban coast. Brazil is exonerated from blame. Portugal is charged with conniving at the traffic on the Mozambique coast, and the committee say that history does not record a more decided breach of national honor than is established against Spain, and it is a matter of great surprise while Spain is at this time indebted to England and France for their efforts to form a tri partite convention with the United States to protect Cuba from piratical attacks, that the government of Spain should not take warning from the fact that one of the reasons alleged by the United States, for not joining that convention, is the continuance of the slave trade in the island.

The report does not say what is to be done, but adds—From the abuse of the American flag trading to Havana, a more cordial co operation on the part of the United States would materially assist the efforts to abolish the trade in that quarter.

LECTURE BY PROF. MAURY.

Lieut. Maury lectured at Lloyd's, in London, on the 18th of August, before a large company, composed of the shipping interests. Resolutions complimentary to Lieut. Maury and the United States government were passed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Royal Agricultural Society's trial of reaping machines was terminated, in Berkshire, on the 17th. Five competed, viz:—Bell's, McCormick's, Hussey's improved McCormick's improved, and Crosskill's. Prizes were awarded to Crosskill's and Bell's.

Reynard, the Frenchman charged with offering to assassinate Louis Napoleon, has been tried and acquitted, the jury considering it a mere attempt to extort money from the Prince de Joinville.

William Richards, (colored,) boatswain of the American ship Equantum, has been transported for seven years for stabbing Robert McRae, the mate, at Liverpool.

The deaths of the following distinguished people are reported:—Dr. Bramby Cooper, General Frink Adams, and the celebrated Lady Sale—the latter at Cape Town.

Large arrivals of gold from Australia were expected during September.

The French Empire.

A GRAND FETE—TRADE, ETC.

The French news is entirely concentrated on reports of the grand *fete* of the 15th. A review of thousands of men, tournaments, a passage at arms between French and English knights on the field of the cloth of gold, balloon ascents, processions, boat races, &c., took place. High mass was celebrated, and the proceedings wound up with a brilliant display of fireworks, and an unlimited supply of bread and vin *ordinaire* to the poor, at a total expenditure of three-fourths of a million of francs. The weather was very favorable for this joint festival of Napoleon and the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Mr. Sanford appeared at the Emperor's soiree in citizen's dress.

The duties on bitumen are abolished.

Proposals to grant 8 000 000 francs to pay the legacies of Napoleon I., will probably be carried.

The government inclines to the purchase of the *Patrie* newspaper.

A convention had been signed between France and Naples, for the mutual recovery of deserting sailors.

Trade in Paris was active, owing to the visitors to the *fete* and to orders from Australia.

Reliable accounts say that it will be necessary to import only one month's consumption, say ten million hectolitres of wheat.

Spain.

The Spanish General Prime was at Constantinople, authorized to enter the Turkish service if war should ensue.

Trade is seriously affected from the interruption of business with Norway and Sweden by the cholera.

Switzerland.

Letters state that Tesino, having resolved not to make further concessions to Austria, the Federal Council will not take the initiative in renewing negotiations with the Austrian government.

Austria.

THE SIEGE OF VIENNA AND PRAGUE DISCONTINUED—THE SMYRNA DIFFICULTY, ETC.

The official journal, of the 17th, contains a decree discontinuing the state of siege of Vienna and Prague.

Austria has addressed a memorandum to all the European governments, showing that the recent affair at Smyrna is America's first step towards the realization of the Monroe doctrine.

A telegraph despatch from Trieste, of the 13th, announced a considerable decline in the price of grain in that market.

Italy.

The Duke of Modena abolishes the government monopoly of saltpetre from September 1st.

Russia.

BLOCKADE OF THE CIRCASSIAN COAST.

From St. Petersburg, 5th inst., it is announced that Menschikoff has declared the Circassian coast, from Nasara to Sokam Kale, in a state of blockade, to prevent the importation of arms from Smyrna.

It is stated the Circassians had taken by storm the Russian fort Chorpuk Kale.

Africa.

The Cape of Good Hope dates are to the 7th July; all was progressing quietly. The Kaffirs were peaceable, and were trading with the frontier settlers.

Commercial Affairs.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed at 98 and for account at 98¼. There was increased pressure on the money market, but the rate of interest was unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

In American stocks and railroad bonds a moderate business has been done at previous prices. U. S. Bonds, 1868, 110½ a 111¼; U S Stocks, 1867-68, 110 a 111; Maryland Fives, 97 a 98; Kentucky Sixes; 1869-70, 108 a 109.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Atlantic's news had no effect on the cotton market, which has continued dull, and the better qualities are a shade lower, while the lower qualities have declined one-sixteenth to one eighth of a penny. The sales of the week were 39,000 bales, of which 3 680 were to speculators and 5,820 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 5,000 bales, the market showing some improvement at the close. The quotations were:—

Fair Orleans	7d	Middling Orleans	7¼d.
Fair Mobile	6¾d.	Middling Mobile	6d.
Fair Uplands	6d.	Middling Uplands	5¾d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

There was a large speculative demand for wheat, at an advance of 2d., white being quoted at 7s. 6d a 7s. 10d, and red 7s. a 7s. 6d. Flour has advanced 2d. a 1s., Western canal 27s. a 27s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 28s. 3d. Corn had undergone no change—the demand was moderate at 31s. a 32s. for white, 31s for yellow, and 30s. 6d. for mixed. The market declined somewhat at the close.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was firm; sales of the week 800 tierces, at stiffer but unchanged prices. A small business doing in pork, but prices firm. Bacon unchanged in every respect. Lard firm, with an upward tendency; sales at 57s. a 59s. Tallow heavy since the last report, but the market improved at the close; sales at 52s. 6d. Linseed cakes active.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

ASHES.—Limited sales at 27s. 6d. for pots, and 27s. for pearls.

BARK.—All qualities slightly advanced.

NAVAL STORES.—Nothing doing in tar and turpentine. Sales of spirits at 45s. a 46s. 3d.; rosin sold at 4s 4d. a 4s 6d for common, and was active. Sales of 4,000 bbls. fine at 11s.

RICE.—One hundred and twenty tierces Carolina sold at 25s., to arrive.

TEA was unchanged.

SUGAR.—A large business done at previous prices.

MOLASSES.—Firm, with an upward tendency, and a large business doing.

COFFEE.—St Domingo, 43s. a 44s.

Trade in Manchester had declined slightly.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE August 17.—Sales of cotton during the week, 4,000 bales, with a firm market. Stock in port, 105 000 bales. The sales to day were 250 bales, and prices were a shade lower. In breadstuffs a large business has been done, at firm prices. Flour, forty francs, in bond. Rice unchanged.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the slow working of the telegraphs, our report is incomplete—but full details of the commercial news, &c., will appear in our next issue.—REPORTER.]

From Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29, 1853.

Advices from the city of Mexico to the 9th inst announce that an order has been published directing the pursuit and punishment of deserters from the army.

The establishment of a national bank had been reported unfavorably upon.

The black vomit was prevailing at Acapulco. Many deaths had occurred. General Manuel Villada died of the disease.

Our dates from Texas are to the 19th inst. Rio Grande Valley had thrown nearly its whole vote for Pease for Governor, and for Dickinson for Lieutenant Governor.

Quarantine regulations have been established at Pensacola, and the New Orleans packets have consequently discontinued their trips.

The first bale of Sea Island cotton was received at Savannah on Friday last.

The Governor General of Canada

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 29, 1853.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada, arrived in this city, this afternoon, at four o'clock, and left again at half past seven, for Windsor and Halifax, on his way to England.

The Jackson Guards of New York.

ROSNDOUT, August 29, 1853.

The Jackson Guards of New York city, accompanied by Manahan's Band, arrived here at 10 o'clock to day, by the Hudson River Railroad, and were cordially received by the Jackson Light Guards and Washington Rifles, of this place. They will remain here over night, and return tomorrow.

Gottschalk the Pianist.

NEWPORT, August 27, 1853.

Gottschalk, the American pianist, gave a concert last night at the Ocean House, which was fully attended. He gives another on Monday evening at Bellevue House. A grand ball takes place at the Bellevue on Tuesday.

The Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, August 27, 1853.

The steamship Alabama Captain Ludlow, arrived here from New York this morning, having encountered strong head winds.

CHARLESTON, August 29, 1853.

The United States mail steamship Union, Captain R Adams, from New York, arrived here early on Saturday morning.

Markets.

ALBANY, August 29, 1853.

The receipts at this port during the past forty eight hours, foot up as follows:—Flour, 14 000 bbls.; wheat, 34,000 bushels; corn, 41 000; oats, 1 500, and barley, 10 000 bushels. Flour is in fair demand for Western, but prices show no change of moment; sales, 1 500 bbls. Wheat is firm, with a good milling inquiry; 1,500 bushels Genesee have been sold at previous rates. Corn is in good demand; the sales amount to 12 000 bushels. 6 000 bushels barley changed hands at 75c. for two rowed, and 81c. for four rowed. Oats are steady at 46½c., with sales of 1,400 bushels. Prison whiskey is quoted at 25½c.

BUFFALO, August 29, 1853.

The receipts at this port since Saturday have been as annexed:—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; wheat, 48 000; corn, 112,000 and oats, 9,000 bushels. Flour is dull, but prices are firm; 800 bbls. Ohio sold at $4 69 a $4 75, and 2,500 bushels Michigan at the same figure. Wheat is in fair demand, but the firmness of holders checks operations; 10,000 bushels sold at $1 10 for Ohio. Corn is in good inquiry, and held higher. 4,000 bushels have been sold. Oats are dull at 36c. Ohio whiskey 23c. Freights to Albany.—Flour 68½c; corn 12c.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE MISSION TO FRANCE.

Interesting and Pithy Correspondence Between the President and Gen. Dix.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

THE MATHER IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

THE LATEST FROM NEW MEXICO.

Armed Occupation of Mesilla Valley by Mexico.

Arrest and Attempted Rescue of a Negro Murderer at Niagara Falls.

Terrific Conflict Between Whites and Blacks.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE MAYOR OF MONTREAL ARRESTED FOR CAUSING DEATH DURING THE GAVAZZI RIOTS, &c., &c., &c.

From Washington City.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1853.

The newspapers have been filled with assertions and contradictions in regard to the appointment of the Hon. John A Dix as Minister to France, and your readers will undoubtedly feel interested to know what the truth of the matter is. As I have access to sources of information not open to all—perhaps not to any other correspondent—and as I know precisely how the matter stands, I shall be able to gratify their curiosity, and they can rely absolutely upon the following statement of facts:—

When Gen. General Dix accepted his present post of Assistant Treasurer, it was for the purpose of healing the party divisions in the State of New York, and with the distinct and definite understanding and arrangement—to which the President himself, and every member of the cabinet, was fully committed—that Gen. D should hold the place of A sistant Treasurer only temporarily, and that in good time he should exchange it for the mission to France.

But the idea of a leading free soiler being appointed to an important foreign mission was not relished at all by the nationals, and an opposition, general, powerful and unrelenting, has kept the President in a fever about it ever since the proposed appointment was first announced. Some symptoms of yielding, on the part of Gen. Pierce, served to lash the previously violent storm of opposition into a perfect fury, and the President came to the conclusion that he must do something to extricate himself from his awkward dilemma, and a genteel and graceful backing out appears to have commended itself to his judgment as the most feasible means of escape.

Accordingly a rose scented and elegant epistle was despatched from the White House, inviting General Dix to come and see the President. A few days brought General D's response. He should be very happy (this is the substance of what he wrote) to accept the polite invitation of the President, if it were only possible. But the duties of his office were of such a nature as to require his constant presence. He dared not leave nine millions of dollars in the care of deputies and clerks. He had never felt at liberty to absent himself for a single hour from his place when the office was open. He added, however, that no one knew better than the President how distasteful to him were his present official duties, and how reluctantly he assumed them; and that whenever the President would relieve him from them he should be happy to accept his invitation to visit Washington.

When Gen. Pierce read this answer he saw at once he had got a wolf by the ears, and to hold on or let go was equally dangerous. He has found dealing with the free soilers pretty critical business, and will probably be wary in future. H.

The Court of Impeachment.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN O. MATHER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, August 27, 1853.

Ex-Commissioner Cook being recalled, continued giving his revelations of the curious transactions in which himself and others were engaged during the notorious month of December, 1851. There were three or four parties in the Canal Board, each endeavoring to secure the greatest share for their own particular friends and favorites. It was a game which all agreed to play at, openly and undisguisedly; it may be inferred, if no understanding had been arrived at no contracts would have been given out. The court did not hold an afternoon session.

MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 29 1853.

The President took the chair at 11 o'clock, but there being no quorum present, a recess was taken for half an hour, when upon calling the roll, five Judges of Appeals and seventeen Senators answered to their names.

The President notified the managers that the Court was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Hastings—Mr. Brady, a witness who was on the stand on Saturday, is not here; we shall therefore have to proceed with another witness.

Caleb Goodrich called and sworn—Is superintendent on canal; his section extends thirty-four miles; Mather went over the whole section in 1852, previous to opening of navigation; he came for the purpose of visiting the canal; did not see him after canal opened; does not know how many times Mather was on the line during the season; witness was directed by Mather to practice economy for making repairs; no more was expended than necessary to keep the canal in navigable condition.

William C. Bouck called and sworn.

Mr. Loomis said:—This witness is called for the purpose of contradicting some of the statements made by Mr. Follett.

Governor Bouck testified—Has been Canal Commissioner nineteen years, and up to February, 1849. There were many contracts let for work during that time; a large portion of the canals was built under his supervision; contracts were given to persons other than the lowest bidder, for various reasons. Some of the lower bidders were rejected on account of incompetency to perform the work, and others because the prices which they offered to do the work for, were well known to be inadequate. The commission exercised a discretion in awarding contracts, always looking to the best interests of the State. For a number of years there was no law upon the subject; but after a law was passed the commissioners never gave a contract to the lowest bidder unless satisfied that the work would be done accordingly; we never let such an amount of work at one time as would come to nine or ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Peckham, Mather's counsel, asked this question:—"If the law invested a discretion in the commissioners as to what kind of bids to accept, would they have felt bound to give contracts to such persons as they believed would have best performed the work?"

Mr. Loomis objected to the question, as it related not to a matter of fact, but merely of opinion.

Senator Cornell requested that the testimony given by Gov. Bouck thus far be read.

D. Murphy, one of Mr. Sutton's assistants, then read from his notes, without the least hesitancy, and without any preparation, the evidence as requested. Whilst reading the whole court listened with the greatest attention. Every syllable was perfectly accurate; and after he had completed reading, a general smile of approbation pervaded the court at the skill displayed by that youthful phonographer. At the conclusion, Governor Bouck did not intimate a desire to correct a single syllable.

The Court did not desire an answer to the question, and other interrogatories were then put. The witness knows of no instance where the State has ever prosecuted a bond given which had been forfeited by a contractor, though they frequently fail to execute their contracts. Contractors have frequently applied to the Canal Board and to the Legislature, for allowances larger than in their original agreements which have been allowed for various reasons, some because the plan of work was changed, others because the nature of the work could not be foreseen, &c.

Mr. Peckham put this interrogatory:—"Did not contractors frequently become remunerated by the State, when it appeared that their jobs were not taken at remunerating prices?"

Mr. Loomis objected, as not being pertinent to the issue.

The question was put to the Court whether the interrogatory was a proper one, and was declared in order, Mr. Cooper only dissenting.

Governor Bouck stated that between the Genesee river and Lockport nearly all the contracts were taken too low, and the Canal Commissioners made allowances. This power was subsequently assumed by the Canal Board, which had power to make allowances in particular cases, but had no right to determine as to remunerative prices. In many cases, when the Board refused to grant extra pay, the contractors would appeal to the Legislature. On the Chenango canal the contractors received some twenty per cent additional by law of the Legislature.

[The ex Governor looked remarkably well, head erect, affable and polite as usual and gave his testimony in a distinct and audible tone of voice. He appears young and active enough yet to traverse the new path of the canals upon the back of his old white horse.]

Mr. Champlin called John C Wright who testified that he was Comptroller. During the early part of 1852 Mather applied for money which the Legislature had allowed him for the supply bill for travelling expenses; a sum was given to all the Commissioners; witness refused to give a draft on the Treasury because a certain sum was fixed as a salary and the constitution did not guarantee any further payments. Mather presented written opinions of Judges Harris and Wright also of Attorney General Chatfield, that the Legislature had a right to pass a law for such purpose; witness then paid the amount, though he accompanied his draft upon the treasury with his written protest against the justice of the payment.

Richard J Knowlson examined. He could have furnished the timber for the West Troy dock for twelve dollars and a half per thousand.

Simon Schermerhorn called—No response.

Mr Porter, counsel or managers, here stated that the prosecution had only a few more witnesses to call, and would probably be able to close on the part of the people this afternoon. This announcement was received with smiling countenances by several members of the court. Recess until 4 o'clock.

After dinner Mr Loomis called

Nelson J Beach, who testified that, while Canal Commissioner the work was less than it has been since. He notified superintendents of times and places he intended to visit generally once in thirty days.

Mr. Loomis called Nathaniel Jones, one of the members of this court.

Mr. Jones asked to be excused from appearing as a witness. It is well known that he was a member of the joint committee of the Legislature which examined the accounts of the State officers, upon which some of the charges against Mr Mather are based. He therefore felt a particular delicacy in appearing as a witness during this investigation.

Mr. Loomis—Then I waive the examination.

Mr Porter then produced the books of a former Superintendent showing the sums paid by him for lumber at various times.

Mr. Peckham objected to the testimony on account of its vagueness and intangibility. The articles of impeachment do not specify any charge of the nature herein introduced, nor the offence specifically stated.

Mr. Hastings contended that it was proper to introduce the testimony as corroborating certain documentary evidence heretofore introduced.

Judge Beato submitted an order that no testimony is relevant in reference to the purchase of lumber at extravagant prices, except to the purchase of lumber for the docking at West Troy. Upon taking the question this was decided in the affirmative, ayes 18, nays 7. So the books in relation to purchases on the third section were withdrawn.

Mr. Reynolds then suggested whether all evidence heretofore given in reference to lumber other than that purchased for the Troy dock, should not be stricken out—and submitted that question to the court.

Mr Porter said that it would be difficult to separate the testimony in the present state of the case.

Mr. Reynolds waived the motion.

Mr Champlain then offered as testimony certain vouchers upon which Mather had received some two hundred dollars for traveling expenses.

Mr. Peckham objected to the introduction of this testimony.

Mr Loomis contended that Mather received eight hundred dollars for travelling fees, which had never been performed.

The question was taken upon the introduction of the vouchers and decided in the affirmative, 22 to 4.

Thus it was proved that Mather received one thousand dollars, being two hundred more than charged in the article.

John Van Denssik sworn—Has been contractor on the public works, knows the West Troy work, he proposed to furnish lumber for the dock at ten dollars per thousand.

Adjourned.

Highly Important from New Mexico.

ARMED OCCUPATION OF MESILLA VALLEY BY MEXICO.

ST LOUIS August 29, 1853.

The Salt Lake mail reached Independence yesterday. It had fallen into a deep creek, and the letters were thoroughly soaked.

Almost all the trains had passed Fort Laramie.

Mexican troops were approaching El Paso intending to keep possession of Mesilla Valley, where the Mexican flag was waving, and would continue to until our troops arrived. The Mexican troops were deserting; and one thing was certain—that, should hostilities break out the majority of the inhabitants of New Mexico would lean to the United States.

Political Contest among the Buffalo Democrats.

BUFFALO, August 29, 1853.

The democratic ward meetings, for the election of delegates to the District Convention, were held in this city on Saturday, and a fierce conflict took place—the issue being the policy of the administration as evinced in its appointments. The administration party was entirely routed, carrying only two wards out of the fifteen. In the Ninth ward a custom house official attacked the ballot box, which was broken to pieces, and a general fight took place.

Destructive Tornado in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 29, 1853.

A terrific tornado visited Winchenden, Mass., on Saturday evening. It came from the southwest, and its track was 120 feet wide, and four miles long. The spire of the Baptist Church was blown down, and the building damaged. Hon. Elisha Murdock had two barns blown down, and his large pall and tub manufactory badly damaged. Many chimneys were demolished, and houses unroofed in the town, and the orchards in the neighborhood were uprooted. In the village of Waterville on Miller's river, hardly a building escaped injury. Winchenden, north village, also suffered considerably. No lives were lost.

A series of tremendous showers passed over this city last Saturday night, and a great quantity of rain fell. The lightning was remarkably vivid and the thunder very heavy. The weather was quite cool yesterday.

The steamer City of Boston, which sailed for Philadelphia on Saturday, returned yesterday morning with her machinery out of order.

Great Excitement at Niagara Falls.

NEGRO ARRESTED FOR MURDER—DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS, ETC.

NIAGARA FALLS August 29, 1853.

Great excitement was occasioned at the Cataract House yesterday, by the arrest by Deputy Marshal Tyler, of Patrick Sneed, alias Joseph Watson, a colored waiter at that house, who is accused of being the murderer of James E Jones, of Savannah on the 6th July, 1849. The waiters, believing him to be arrested as a fugitive slave, rescued him from the officers, and barricaded the door of the dining room.

One of the officers drew a revolver and snapped it at a man, but the cap missed fire. The door was then forced—the man again seized—and again rescued by the negroes who hurried him down to the ferry, where he jumped into a boat, and was rowed half way across the river by the ferryman, who left the boat in the middle of the stream, and returned on another boat to the shore, to ascertain the particulars of the case from the officers. Finding the crime to be murder, the ferryman agreed to row down to the landing at the bridge, and there deliver the criminal to the officers.

The latter then started for the lower landing, but were preceded by the negroes, who, to the number of about 200, reached the landing before the officers.

The officers then claimed assistance from a party of some 300 Irish laborers employed on the railroad, and a regular pitched battle ensued the negroes being put to flight and pursued by the laborers. Several of the former were knocked down with stones and severely injured. Sneed, or Watson, was then taken from the boat, placed in a carriage by the officers, and taken safely to Buffalo.

Fifteen hundred dollars reward had been offered for the arrest of Sneed, who will be conveyed to Baltimore as soon as the necessary papers are received.

Interesting from Montreal.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS—ARREST OF THE MAYOR—EXPLOSION OF A RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVE, ETC.

MONTREAL, August 29, 1853.

The Vigilance Committee on Saturday last arrested the Mayor of this city, Hon. Charles Wilson, for murder on the 9th of June last, during the Gavazzi riot. He was held to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars, to appear on the 14th of October next, to answer at the