NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance
THE DAILY HERALD 1 cents per copy—$7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6¼ cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition $4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, and $5 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
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NO NOTICE of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and despatch.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Volume XVIII..... No. 248

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—VENICE PRESERVED—RICHARD III—LOCH LOMOND.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—IRELAND AND AMERICA—OUD JEMIMA—UNCLE PAT'S CABIN.

NIBLO'S, Broadway—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—POOR GENTLEMAN—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—ROBERT EMMETT—EVELEEN WILSON.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—BOONE CHILDREN—A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF. Evening—BOONE CHILDREN—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

MADISON AVENUE—Afternoon and Evening—FRANCONI'S COLOSSAL HIPPODROME.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MELODIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA TROUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway—BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

GEORAMA, 596 Broadway—PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway—FRANKENSTEIN'S PANORAMA OF NIAGARA.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway—ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway—Day and Evening.

New York, Friday, September 2, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Collins steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock, will leave this port at noon to-morrow, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:—

LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.
" Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.
" B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

The mails of the Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, were delivered in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. We had a short time previously received our European files and papers, which were brought by the Europa to Boston. Our London and Liverpool dates are consequently down to the 20th ultimo. In addition to the telegraphic intelligence already published, we to-day give extended, interesting and important details of the news. The report of the English Parliamentary committee upon the violation of the slave trade treaties by the Spanish and Cuban government and officers, should be read with attention. The clauses from number nineteen contain specific and distinct accusations against the authorities, both at Madrid and Havana, which completely endorse all the statements hitherto made in the HERALD relative to the profits which the Captains-General and other high personages derive from the traffic.

From Madrid we learn that the Chevalier Buonaventura, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mexican Republic, had been presented to Queen Isabella. We give a report of the speech of his Excellency, and likewise the reply of her Majesty upon the occasion. The main point in the address of the Minister—and seemingly the most important—was to assure the Queen how highly honored the President General, Santa Anna, felt at receiving the royal decoration of the order of Charles the Third. This pleased her Majesty, who assured the Envoy of her favor and protection.

Now that Santa Anna is on such pleasing and intimate terms with the monarch, perhaps he would instruct the Chevalier to ask for a little information concerning the Lady Suffolk affair.

The official documents from the Turkish Ministers upon the Eastern difficulty are interesting. Notwithstanding the debate in the English Parliament, very many politicians were doubtful of a peaceful solution of the affair.

Our Australian and Chinese advices are very comprehensive, the position of affairs in each quarter being very clearly and concisely summed up. The last newspaper report of our squadron in the Chinese waters is also given, with much miscellaneous matter.

From the East Indies we have received the Singapore *Bi-Monthly Circular* of the 30th June. The imports of gold dust had been two hundred and forty-two bunkals, and the exports amounted to two hundred and ninety-seven. Australian dust was freely taken at from $30 50 a $30 75 per bunkal. The high rate of exchange still operated favorably for importations of Australian.

One of our special correspondents at Washington writes that it is not probable the cabinet will do anything of particular importance for a month to come. The different ambassadors to foreign countries having received their instructions, it is hoped that Secretary Marcy will now devote himself to the fishery question, and endeavor to satisfactorily settle the matter as expeditiously as possible. The new democratic journal, under the chief guidance of Mr. Beverly Tucker, will make its appearance in a few days. The *Union*, of which Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee, is now the editor, is said to be getting nervous. No wonder. The sinecure, in the shape of Congressional and other public patronage, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars per annum, may be either divided or given bodily to the *Union's* new rival. Col. Forney, it is again reported, is coming to this city with the intention of assuming the control of a hard shell organ. For several other items of considerable interest, including a new feature with regard to the conveyance of the various ocean mails, the reader is referred to the despatches from our correspondents.

One hundred and ten persons who died of yellow fever, were interred in New Orleans last Wednesday, and one hundred and three yesterday. This is a very great decrease in the per diem mortality, as compared with previous reports. We continue to hear of the prevalence of the fever on board vessels coming from the South, and health officers cannot exercise too much caution in their exertions to prevent the epidemic from gaining a foothold in the northern cities. The ship Sheffield arrived at Boston yesterday, with three cases of fever on board, one of which had proved fatal.

The total number of deaths caused by cholera, at Cumberland, Md., was seventy-six. The disease is reported to have entirely disappeared.

Hitherto, the internal warfare in the ranks of both the whigs and democrats of this State, has been carried on with words, occasionally backed by such auxiliaries as fists and clubs; but we are sorry to learn that weapons of a more dangerous character have at last been brought into use. A despatch from Rochester reports that during an excit[illegible] political discussion, yesterday, between Mr. [illegible]ng a soft shell candidate for delegate to the [illegible] Convention, and Dr. Lewis, a barnburner of Syracuse, drew a dirk and attempted to stab [illegible]er, the former less the more zealous portion [illegible] the latter. Unlonging to all parties can [illegible] of the factionists betempers rather better [illegible] manage to control their dicate that they will [illegible] present appearances inhorrible scenes t[illegible] we shall most likely have some next Novemb[illegible] record before the close of the polls.

Hon. B[illegible] nomin[illegible]chard J. Bowie, late M. C., was yesterday St[illegible]ed for Governor of Maryland by the whig Convention.

Our special reporter has furnished a full account of the proceedings in the case of Bishop Doane, by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which assembled in Camden, N. J., yesterday. We understand that among other items in the presentment against Bishop D., is the charge of paying unlawful usury for money.

The Cubans in this city commemorated the anniversary of the execution of General Narciso Lopez, which took place in Havana on the 1st of September, 1851. A cenotaph, appropriately decorated, was erected in the principal room of the Apollo Saloon, Broadway, and there a large assemblage of Cubans convened to pay honor to the memories of the martyrs of their country's liberty, and to listen to the eloquent speeches of the orators. Of these speeches, and of the whole proceedings, we give a very full and interesting report this morning.

The messenger of the Newport Bank, while on his way to Providence on board a steamer, yesterday afternoon, was robbed of between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

Much of our space is devoted to the full and graphic reports of the Whole World's Temperance Convention, and the details of the Free Democratic Convention at Syracuse; also, to Sketches of Murderers to be Executed To-day, and the usual variety of local, political, commercial and miscellaneous news—to all of which the attention of the reader is directed, without further multiplication of words.

The Free Soil State Convention—Their State Ticket.

We publish this morning the report of our special reporter of the Free Soil State Convention, which has just closed its labors at Syracuse. Our report will be found interesting, as showing that the principles of the Buffalo platform, and the partisans of Hale, Chase, and Geddings, are not quite dead yet, but that they are as full of pluck as in the campaign of 1848. This is ominous when we consider that the right wing of the Buffalo platform, or rather the great central column, has gone over, "bag and baggage," to the side of the administration. And there is something calculated to startle a little both the old dislocated parties in the following independent State ticket of the "free democracy:"—

For Secretary of State	C. B. Sedgwick, Onondaga.
Comptroller	Seth M. Gates, Wyoming.
Attorney General	John Jay, New York.
Treasurer	Nathan Soule, Onondaga.
Canal Com.	Chas. G. Gasson, (?)
Prison Inspector	Horace Boardman, Clinton.
State Engineer	Silas Cornell, Monroe.
Judge of Appeals (full term)	Leonard Gibbs, Washington.
Judge of Appeals (short term)	E. J. Chase, Niagara.
Clerk of Appeals	Thos. W. Frost, Oneida.

These, as far as we know, are all good free soil, anti-fugitive slave law men, without an exception; but whether they will receive a larger or smaller vote than was given in this State for John P. Hale for President, in November, will depend very much upon the ticket and platform of each of the two conventions yet to be held at Syracuse. Hence it is that we are extremely puzzled what line of policy to recommend to the democrats or to the whigs. If the democratic soft shells are allowed the preponderance in their convention the hard shells will be very apt to kick out of the traces, and *vice versa;* and as there has been so much shuffling upon the compromise of 1850 it would be a waste of time to suggest another compromise for 1853. In fact, as a split at Syracuse appears to be inevitable, the best that we can do is to let it come, and give a wide berth to the falling rubbish. If there were any hope of a reconciliation we should put in a strong appeal to John Van Buren to lay himself out full length at Syracuse to effect it. We despair, however, of any satisfactory harmony, for the spoils are divided, and the hungry and unsatisfied are full of the idea that "fair words butter no parsnips." The 13th of September we fear, from all the signs of the weather, will be a dark day for the reunited democracy; and all the darker because the "free democracy" are waiting and watching to cut in among them.

The prospect for the whigs is somewhat better, though not very definite. But if they will agree to drop their old wranglings for two months, and unite heartily upon a good popular ticket, they may rise from the dust, shake themselves, and fall to and demolish the twenty-seven thousand majority of Gen. Pierce and sweep the State. The present "harmony" among the democracy offers a fair invitation to the whigs to do this very thing; but we fear that the abominable *isms* of Greeley & Company and the Maine liquor law will drive them to distraction. They will have, however, the results of the democratic convention for their instruction, and possibly they may be turned to some advantage. But perhaps Seward & Co., do no wish for the success of the whigs at the coming election?

An independent "free soil" ticket ought to suggest to both the old parties the compromise policy on the slavery question; but we are apprehensive that neither the whigs nor the democrats have learned thus far to profit from the lessons of experience. Come weal or woe, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish" the free democracy are on the track. Let the democrats and whigs cut their cloth accordingly.

THE REUNITED DEMOCRACY—WHAT IS THIS?—We published yesterday morning an advertisement signed by L. B. Shepard and others, calling a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, last evening, at Tammany Hall; and another advertisement, signed by Thomas J. Barr and George C. Glazier, calling a meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committe, this evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. Now, what does this mean? We know well enough that the hard shells are out-voted in, and voted out of Tammany Hall and the coal hole; but we did not know till yesterday, that the Democratic Republican General Committee was subject to the order of both factions. Or, what does this movement of the right wing of the democracy up town portend? It looks very much like two sets of delegates from New York city to Syracuse. The great issue between the hards and softs is the same as that between the little boy and the old woman:—

She had money, and I had none,
And that's the way the row began.

The hards are in the condition of the boy; and we shall most certainly have a row at Syracuse on the 13th. We understand that Capt. Rynders is going up to see fair play, with a light eye on John Van Buren. Nothing like democracy.

BREMEN DIPLOMACY IN WASHINGTON.—The Minister from Bremen, Mr. Schleiden, has proved himself an able diplomatist, since he has succeeded so early with the Secretary of State, to induce him to issue a peremptory order to the new United States Consul at Bremen, forbidding him to grant certificates to contracts of marriages to be fulfilled on arrival in the United States, while similar certificates are now granted by Bremen authorities, although, in case of need, those contracts could not be enforced in the United States unless verified by the United States official abroad. Thus has the United States consulate at Bremen been deprived, by one blow, of fully one-third of its income, for the benefit of a Bremen magistrate.

While Mr. Schleiden was convincing the Secretary of State at Washington, of the demoralizing effects of certifying marriage contracts by the United States Consul at Bremen, the Bremen magistrate, Amtman Groning, at Bremerhaven, the shipping port, was granting similar certificates, with this only difference—that he required the contract to be fulfilled, on arrival in the United States, before a clergyman, whereas the United States consul required it to be done before any legal authority.

Poverty, in Germany, is a legal bar to matrimony; consequently, great numbers live together as man and wife, without any ceremony or marriage contract. Many of such emigrate to the United States—numbers to this city. The men having no bond to compel them to the support of the women and children, often abandon them to the charities of this city. This becoming onerous, our city authorities refuse commutation money for all women with children, not accompanied by the husband, requiring bonds of $300 for each woman and child. After this was known, *expediteurs* of emigrants in Bremen insisted upon marriage before forwarding such. The Bremen government would not consent to a full marriage in that city, fearing, if the parties ever returned as paupers from the United States, that their former government would send them to Bremen to be there supported, having allowed matrimony within their jurisdiction.

No other mode, satisfactory to our city authorities, could be adopted, but to file a contract of marriage before the United States Consul at Bremen, of which the Department of State was advised as early as March, 1851.

This soon became the most important item in the fees of the consulate, as will appear by the semi-annual returns regularly made by the Bremen consulate to the Department of State; but now, through this new order, it accrues to the benefit of the Bremen authorities.

If such success attends the diplomacy of Mr. Schleiden, it is to be hoped that he has no wish to amend the treaty of 1827, as it secures to United States citizens commercial privileges in Bremen which have only, under the late Consul, Mr. King, been discussed and clearly understood.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR AT THE SOUTH.—We observe with much gratification, and beg through our columns to call the attention of the industrial portion of our community thereto, that an annual fair is about to be organized at Louisville, Ky., for the exhibition of the manufacturing and farm produce of the State. This fair has been got up by a committee of the principal citizens of Louisville, at the head of whom is Mr. G. Hancock as president. It is proposed to open the exhibition on Tuesday, the 11th of October, and to continue it during the remainder of that week.

Premiums not exceeding $50 for any article, will be adjudged, in the following order. On the first day, for manufactures in wool, cotton, silk, hemp, and flax, cabinet or carpenter work, hats, and boots and shoes. On the second day, for silver and other ware, iron castings, carriages, agricultural implements, products of the field, orchard, garden, dairy, and fowl yard, southwestern wine, &c. On the third day, for live stock. On the fourth day, for blooded and saddle horses; and on the fifth day, for draught horses, asses and mules.

The society have procured extensive grounds for the exhibition, in the vicinity of the city, and cordially invite the co-operation of other States. They propose to connect with the fair auction sales of stock, and such other articles as may have been sent to it, so as to accommodate both buyer and seller residing at a distance.

This is the first movement of the kind that has been got up in the South, and it is just such a movement as must tend most to the developement of its agricultural and industrial resources. Louisville being easily accessible by railroad and steamboat, is peculiarly well situated for the exhibition, and we hope that this initiatory step to organize regular annual fairs of the same kind, will be liberally supported and encouraged by contributions from the North. It is a highly praiseworthy effort, and deserves the amplest encouragement that can be afforded to it. We hope, therefore, that it will succeed even beyond the expectations of its designers and forwarders.

THE CHINESE MISSION AND MR. WALKER.—For some days past we have been informed that Mr. Walker has at length given up the idea of attempting the great experiment of introducing free trade into China. It is said that he has concluded not to give Mr. Dobbin any farther trouble concerning a steamer suitable for the voyage to Canton, and that so far from waiting for the repairs of the San Jacinto, Mr. Walker has resolved to throw up his commission in disgust. Furthermore, the Pacific Railroad offers no small inducements to a progressive mind like that of Mr. Walker, and may possibly lead to greater commercial results than any treaty which could be made with the Chinese for a year or two. Therefore we think it very likely that the mission to China will soon be, if it has not already been, finally and positively declined by Mr. Walker. But shall we thereby lose the trade of the Yang-tse-Keang, the Hoang-Ho, and Kwang-Chow-Foo? Shall the British be permitted to rule the roast in China, too? Let the administration look to it or we are gone.

ADMINISTRATION ORGANS IN NEW YORK.—The following list of free soil papers supporting the administration, (with a reservation on the fugitive slave law,) we take from the special organ of the hard shells of this city. They are the *Evening Post* of New York, the Buffalo *Republic*, the Albany *Atlas*, the Rochester *Union*, the Syracuse *Daily Standard*, the Livingston *Democrat*, the *Highland Eagle*, and the Madison county *Reflector*. How many more there are it is not necessary to inquire. Here are enough to leaven the whole democratic party with abolitionism, or enough to break it into two parts for the third time and for the last. Oh, yes! there will be a harmonious reunion at Syracuse. Who can doubt it?

MISS LUCY STONE'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION—FIRST DAY.—Miss Lucy Stone's "Whole World's Temperance Convention" is "a hit—a palpable hit." She was not to be put down by that exclusive set of men last spring, who decided that the women and the darkies should have nothing to do with the "World's Temperance Convention" for September the 6th—not she. The result is, that she leads the way with an independent Temperance Convention, inviting "all the world and his wife,"—black, red, yellow, and white, to mingle together on the same platform. It will be seen, however, that the principal ingredients of Miss Lucy's *omnium gatherum* are chosen from among the most notorious humbugs, infidels, socialists, and abolitionists of the day—of women too fast for the slow progress of the Christian dispensation; and of men entirely too big for their breeches. *Vide* Greeley and his boots.

The speeches yesterday and last night, as will be seen from our report of the proceedings of this singular Maine law movement, were all well enough in their way, and sufficiently eloquent upon the great subjects of cold water and women's rights, though nothing strikingly new or important has yet been disclosed. The Convention will probably proceed to practical business to-day, and great things may be expected, for H. Greeley, C. C. Sholes, Lucy Stone, C. C. Burleigh, and Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, constitute the business committee. Barnum and Lucretia Mott are among the Vice Presidents. For the honor thus conferred upon Barnum, we think that at the close of the convention he ought to invite all the delegates to a treat in some one of those refectories under his museum. The old "Terrapin Lunch," and the "Live and Let Live," have always a good supply of liquors on hand. Now, by-the-bye, why should not "the Bearded Lady" be invited into the convention as the delegate from Switzerland? Having taken pretty strong grounds against man's monopoly of the whiskers, we think she ought to be sustained by Miss Lucy and all the champions of woman's rights. Our idea is that the Bearded Lady ought to be made President of this convention, or the forthcoming Woman's Rights Convention, *par excellence*, at all events. If she hasn't got the breeches she has got the beard. Let Miss Lucy Stone call the attention of Barnum to this deserving person, without delay. She is a living illustration of that great maxim of Sam Patch, that "some things can be done as well as others." We do trust that her claims will be enforced by Miss Lucy this very day.

Let the world look sharp for the result of this day's doings in the convention. The business committee we have named, are almost certain to do something on a grand scale. Perhaps they may give us an independent Maine Liquor Law Woman's Right Abolition State ticket, in co-operation with the committee on platforms and resolutions. The world does move, after all Old Gallileo was right.

"Take your time, Miss Lucy,
And make the coffee strong."

CELEBRATION OF MEXICAN VICTORIES.—We are glad to notice the spirit which has been recently manifested in this latitude, of observing the anniversaries of those battles in the Mexican campaign where the character of American arms was most honorably maintained. The commemoration of those glorious days when the invincibility of our citizen soldiers was proclaimed to the astonished world amid the thunders of cannon and the clash of bayonet and sabre, and in the face of a foe numerically ten times stronger than our own little army, is a custom which we would wish to see established and practised with as much veneration as the observance of the victories of the Revolutionary war, or that of 1812.

From the following invitation which we have received at this office, we are gratified to find that this sentiment is diffusing itself, and becoming more generally acted on:—

HARTFORD, August 20, 1853.

TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.

Sir:—At a meeting of members of the Association of the Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, held at the city of Hartford, Conn., on the 10th instant, the anniversary of the "first day" of Contreras, 1847, it was unanimously resolved to hold an adjourned meeting of the same at said Hartford, on the 13th and 14th days of September ensuing.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the object of said resolution, a committee of officers of the Ninth regiment was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the above purpose.

It was also voted that invitations be extended to the officers and soldiers of the New England regiment, and officers of Pierce's brigade generally: in pursuance of which you are respectfully requested to attend at the time and place herein designated. An early reply, addressed to either of the members of said committee, is solicited. Yours, &c.,

N. S. WEBB, Corresponding Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

N. S. Webb, Hartford, Conn.; Albert Tracy, Augusta, Me.; William A. Newman, Vergennes, Vt.; Lyman Bissell, New Haven, Conn.; George Bowers, Nashua, N. H.; John Glackin, Boston, Mass.; Joseph S. Pitman, Providence, R. I.

Thus not only was the anniversary of the "first day" of Contreras marked by a meeting, in Hartford, of the survivors of the gallant "Old Ninth," or New England regiment of United States infantry, but it is determined to solemnize also that of the battle of Chepultepec; and it will be seen that the officers of Pierce's brigade generally are invited to join in the celebration. And connected with this observance is the wish to do honor to the Governor of the State of Connecticut—the gallant Seymour, who distinguished himself at that last brilliant victory—before he takes his departure from the country to enter on the duties of his position as Minister to Russia. There will be on this interesting occasion, we have no doubt, a large attendance of brave and honorable men.

ORGANIC DISCRETION.—The Washington *Union* publishes the letter of Lord John Russell on the Cuba question, with the following cautious announcement:—

DIPLOMTIC CORRESPONDENCE.—We give in another column, from the NEW YORK HERALD of yesterday, the note of Lord John Russell, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the British government, addressed to the British Minister in Washington, and expressing the views of that government upon the letter in which Mr. Everett, as Secretary of State, made known the rejection by the government of the United States of the proposition of the tripartite convention guarantying Cuba to Spain. We also copy from the HERALD a note of the British Minister to the Earl of Clarendon, relative to the interview upon the subject between Secretary Marcy and the British and French ministers.

The HERALD does not state the source from which it obtained these documents, but it is said that they have been laid upon the table of the British Parliament, in response to a call of that body, and that their production was accompanied by a speech of Lord John Russell upon the subject to which they refer. We have not yet seen any British journal containing this intelligence, and we therefore defer such comments as we may see fit to make upon the inadmissible positions assumed in the letter of the British Foreign Secretary, in the expectation that the whole case will soon be before us.

The *Union* is properly cautious, considering the fact that "they have not yet seen any British journal containing this intelligence." In such cases it is safe to wait till "the whole case is laid before us." The Secretary of State will probably get Lord John's letter, by the next steamer.

N. B.—We have just looked over the English papers, by the Hermann and Europa, and can't find the documents.

GENERAL DIX AND THE GEORGIANS.—The Georgia papers appear to be very anxious to know what has been and is to be done for General Dix. The Savannah *Georgian*, under the idea that he has been chosen for France, and that his nomination is held back from prudential considerations for a time, says of it:—

If he be not now, as he has heretofore been, "a conspicuous free soiler," why wait until after the Southern elections to announce his appointment? Does not Pierce's fear that his appointment would "injuriously affect" Southern elections prove that Pierce knows that Dix is a free soiler? What an infamous, time-serving policy this, to be exhibited by the President of a great republic! Would General Jackson have acted thus? No, never. And yet the people of Georgia are expected to vote for Johnson, and Seward, and Colquitt, and Dent, and Bailey, and others of that ilk, because they support the administration of General Pierce.

Perhaps the Washington *Union* can quiet our Georgia cotemporary. What has the *Union* to say? Let us hear.

Talk on 'Change.

Yesterday was a day of much activity in this market. The Europa's private advices having come to hand, accompanied with a good many orders, chiefly for the continent, there was again a good demand for flour and wheat. Sales of the former were freely made, closing with an advance of six cents per barrel, State brands selling at $5 56 a $5 62. Wheat was in active demand, both to arrive and in market, and the aggregate sales footed up about 120,000 bushels, at full prices. Cotton sold to the extent of about 1,400 bales, the market closing easy.

The stock of sugars in this market yesterday, (1st inst.,) was 45,401, against 49,200 for the same period last year; of boxes, 12,370, against 33,000 last year, and 22,870 bags, against 17,000 last year. The sales yesterday reached 800 or 900 hhds., and 10,000 bags Manila, the latter chiefly for refining.

The stock of tobacco yesterday, was 7,048, against 12,689 at the same period last year.

A house in the Australia trade had received date from Melbourne down to the 4th and 7th of June, by the Leodus, of Boston, at Valparaiso, which came from thence via Panama, and reached here in the Georgia. They contained but little, however, beyond the mere business matters of the firm. It appeared that quite a fleet of American vessels had arrived out, with large quantities of flour, which had not, however, depressed the market as much as was expected. Gallegos and Hall brands were selling at 45s. per bbl. Lumber was selling at $150 per thousand, and deals at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per foot. Gold was selling at 77s. per ounce. The letters received were second copies, the first having been sent via England, and had thus been superseded.

The committee of the banks were still engaged in bringing about a general arrangement between all the banks, for the establishment of a clearance office, and were making favorable progress, though regret was expressed that the chief obstacles encountered, (though not serious,) had proceeded from some of the older banks from whom better things were expected. It was stated that it was the Bank of the State of New York alone which was going to move into the circular basement room of the Merchants' Exchange, while the Bank of Commerce had taken a building at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place; so that the two institutions, which had so long done business under the same roof, were about to separate.

The money received by the New Orleans Relief Committee, yesterday, amounted to about $500. The two following telegraph despatches were politely handed to us yesterday, by Chas. L. Frost, Esq., for publication, and speak for themselves:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 29, 1853.

Chas. L. Frost, Esq., New York—

Dear Sir:—The report is not full for the last two days. There is not much falling off from the last report. There are plenty of new cases.

Signed, J. O. HARRIS, for Howard Association.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1853.

Chas. L. Frost, Esq., New York—

Dear Sir:—There is a falling off in number for want of subjects. We have had a north wind. The deaths during the past twenty-four hours were 139, of whom 125 were from yellow fever.

Signed, J. O. HARRIS, for Howard Association.

MADAME THILLON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE—HER BENEFIT TO-NIGHT.—This charming vocalist and actress takes her *conge* to-night at Niblo's. No *artiste* has made a more generally successful tour through the United States than Madame Anna Thillon, and few have been able to exercise a greater attraction in the metropolis of taste and fashion. We are sure that this community will feel sincere regret in parting with such an ornament to our stage. In a card expressing her sincere gratitude for the patronage she has enjoyed here, she announces her final appearance and benefit to take place to-night at Niblo's Garden. The opera she has selected for this leave taking is that in which she has always elicited from her audiences the most enthusiastic plaudits—"The Daughter of the Regiment." It is utterly unnecessary we know to express our hope that the manifestation of this evening will be a fitting climax to the support hitherto given this talented *artiste*.

GIGANTIC CEDAR.—There is now on exhibition at Adams & Company's express office, Broadway, a piece of bark taken from a most extraordinary vegetable production in California. The thickness of the bark is eighteen inches, from which an approximate idea of the size of the tree itself may be derived. Its dimensions are as follows:—Entire height 300 feet; height of the first limb from the ground 160 feet; circumference of the trunk ninety six feet. The tree is a cedar, and stands in Calaveras county. Woodman, spare that tree.

The Crystal Palace.

Number of tickets sold yesterday	4,397
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.	
Cash on hand	$1,996 63
Cash received this day	45 10
Total	$2,041 73

Marine Affairs.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The following is the number of vessels of each class arrived at this port, with their tonnage, for the month of August:—

	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	16	24 666	Brigs	155	28 024
Ships	95	73 391	Schooners	53	6,520
Barks	91	27,439		—	—
Total				410	160,040

NATIONALITY.

	No. of Ves.	Ton'e.		No. of Ves.	Ton'e.
U. States	225	110 576	French	8	1,399
British	122	31 668	Oldenberg	4	1,095
Bremen	20	6 856	Portuguese	3	457
Hamburg	7	2 674	Sicilian	1	399
Norwegian	10	3 267	Prussian	3	669
Danish	2	379	Belgian	1	376
Swedish	3	801	Austrian	1	214
Total				410	160,046

The following is the number of passengers from the ports designated:—

British	18 624	Mexican	7
German	8 847	New Granada	12
French	5 879	Sicilian	6
West Indies	316	Tuscan	36
Chinese	4		
Total			33 731

CLIPPER SHIP SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS.—Capt. L. McKay, formerly of the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, arrived here yesterday, in the steamer Europa, and brought with him the contract for a clipper ship of 2,200 tons, to be built by his brother Donald, for an English firm. Capt. McKay informed us that the Sovereign of the Seas had been examined by several of the most eminent naval architects both of England and France, and they had copied her lines. Throwing prejudice aside, they freely confessed that she was a wonderful vessel—of an original model, and that the style of her construction displayed uncommon strength, without clumsiness and a neatness they had rarely seen equalled. Capt. Warner, formerly mate, now commands her, and Capt. McKay will superintend the equipment of his brother's large ship, the Great Republic.—*Boston Atlas, Sept 1.*

Fashionable Intelligence—Hop at the Metropolitan.

The fashionable season has really commenced in New York in good earnest. A splendid dance was got up last night at the Metropolitan, in which participated the patrons of the hotel and a few invited guests. The gorgeous parlors on the first floor were filled with a select, merry, and delighted company, who gally tripped it over the luxurious carpets to the sound of delicious music, which rung through the halls. Among the many distinguished guests present were the officers of his Netherlands Majesty's steamship Amsterdam, Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia; Hon. G. W. Wright, of California; Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., Charge de Affaires to Rome; Commodore Watkins, Hon. J. Buck, of Miss.; Hon. T. S. Babcock, of Virginia; George Dennison, of New York; Hon. J. C. Palmer, of Cal.; Hon. Judge Dean, of Wisconsin; Hon. J. Ho. A. Collier, of Binghamton, and others. Of the many ladies present, brilliant with grace and loveliness, were Mrs. Webb, of Texas; Miss S. E. Merriwether, of Tenn.; Miss Gamble, of Florida; Mrs. Palmer, of Cal.; Miss Field, of Cal., &c.

At about twelve o'clock the party adjourned to a grand collation, prepared in Leland's best style, at which all enjoyed themselves over the richest in the world of meats, fruits and liquors. The dance was then resumed, and kept up till a late hour. These entertainments are given at the Metropolitan to their guests once every week. Nothing is more social and agreeable to such promiscuous company as the guests of a public hotel. "On with the dance!"

Trial of Bishop Doane,

BEFORE THE BENCH OF BISHOPS AT CAMDEN, N. J.

FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the trial of Bishop Doane before the bench of bishops, there was great excitement among all religiously disposed persons and those who took an interest in the proceedings of this curious case.

At ten o'clock Odd Fellows Hall, which was hired for the occasion, was crowded, not only by bishops but by a great number of the clergy and laity.

On being called upon by one of the clergymen present, Bishop McCoskry led in prayer by reading the Litany and other prayers used in the Episcopal service.

Bishop Brownell, of Conn., being the oldest person present, took the chair and stated the object of the meeting to those assembled.

One of the members there present then rose and said that none but those who were bishops would be allowed to remain in the room while business was transacting, and that the meeting was a strictly private one, consequently all those not having the honor of being bishops withdrew.

There was, however, no business of any importance whatever transacted, the presentment alone being read. The following bishops were present during the reading of that document:—

Bishop Doane of New Jersey; Bishop Brownell, President, of Connecticut; Assistant Bishop Williams, of do.; Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire; Bishop Eastburn, of Mass.; Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland; Bishop Johns, of Va.; Bishop McCoskry, of Mich.; Bishop Upfold, of Indiana; Bishop Rutledge, of Florida; Bishop Potter, of Penn.; Bishop Lee, of Del. Bishop Polk, of Louisiana; Bishop Elliott, of Georgia; Bishop Wainwright, of New York; Bishop Kemper, Northwest Mission; Bishop Otey, of Tenn.; Bishop Freeman, Southwest Mission.

Bishops Meade, of Virginia, McIlvane, of Ohio, and Burgess, of Maine were the prosecuting body, who had engaged as their counsel Mr. Halstead, of Trenton.

Bishop Doane's counsel consisted of Judge Chambers, of Baltimore, Judges Carpenter and Browning, of Camden, and Stratton of Mount Holly.

About 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock the next morning when business will be resumed and an examination of witnesses will take place.

The Female Servants of New York.

Yesterday evening an address was made to the female servants of New York by a lady of the name of Glenn, who has in view the praiseworthy motive of attempting to ameliorate their condition. She pointed out to them the evils of the present system of registry offices, where innocent females are huddled up in cellars among a number of men and boys, many of these latter of the vilest description, having among them pickpockets, thieves, and murderers. She maintained that the present system was contamination to young females, whose innocence was polluted by breathing even the atmosphere that surrounded them in these places. She was also very severe upon the keepers of these offices, and said that unless they were bribed by the servants in addition to paying the fee they would not obtain them places, but kept them back, while the favorites who bribed them got the best and earliest places. But the worst feature of the plan, she continued, was the indiscriminate assemblage of both sexes, where the coarsest familiarity was allowed, it being no uncommon thing for the keepers of these offices to invite out the females who were waiting for places to go and drink with them. The lady pointed out several other glaring evils to which female servants were exposed, and the effect of which was often to lead them to a life of prostitution and ruin. As a remedy for all these evils, she proposed that the female servants should unite among themselves, and by a small subscription, have a building of their own, which would serve as a registry office, where they would be no longer exposed to the evils under which they now labored. Her plan included a lecture room and other conveniences but was not sufficiently definite to be able to form an opinion upon. It appears from what was stated that the number of female servants in New York city alone is 100 000 and if we add about the same number for Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken and the surrounding places, we have the enormous number of 200 000. Upon this large class of persons, Mrs. Glenn observed, the future destiny of unborn generations depended, and that, hereafter, when mothers of families it was in their power to form a moral or a depraved population. It was the mothers, she contended, that formed the character of the future generations, and that if the former were ignorant and corrupt the latter must be so likewise, and hence bad citizens, bad husbands, and bad fathers. Her aim, she said, was to elevate the condition of the female servants, by pointing out to them the road to improvement so that hereafter they might be able to perform the duties of whatever station of life they might be placed in. There was not a very large attendance of the class of persons for whom the address was intended nor did it meet with the patronage of those in a superior station, none of whom were present. The proportion of Mrs. Glenn, however, opens a wide field of action and to ameliorate the condition of so large a class of their own sex would be a fitter subject for our Lucretia Motts and Lucy Stones than haranguing in Metropolitan Hall on the Maine law and Woman's rights. We would, therefore recommend to these pseudo philanthropists, and to the reverend divines, and others who at end their meetings to do something for bettering the condition of the female servants, who, as a class, are supposed by them as incapable of improvement. Mrs. Glenn, who has taken this important subject in hand has met with no encouragement from those of her sex in a superior station, who look upon any attempt to improve female servants as impracticable, now from ministers, who are too much preoccupied with their flocks. The class is, however, a large and important one, not only in New York, but in the other Atlantic cities, there being, in Boston 50,000, in Philadelphia, 70,000, and in Baltimore 20 000 female servants, irrespectively of those who are col