THE CITY FINANCES.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Corporation of the City of New York, from August 1, 1852, to July 31, 1853, together with the Receipts and Investments of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the same Period.

FINANCE DEP., COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1853.

To the Common Council:—

The twentieth section of the act entitled, "an act to amend the charter of the city of New York," passed April 7, 1830 provides as follows, viz:—

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation, during the year ending on the first day of the month in which said publication is made, and in every such statement, the different sources of city revenue, and the amount received from each, the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made and the amount of money expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation; the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly stated.

In complying with this provision of the charter, the several statements have been made out so as to include, as far as practicable, the receipts and expenditures of the corporation for a whole year, that is, from the 1st of August, 1852, to the 1st of August, 1853, or, in other words, five months of the year 1852, from August 1st to December 31st, both inclusive, and seven months of 1853, from January 1st to July 31st, both inclusive. The statements are made to include only five months of the year 1852, and seven months of the present year, for the reason that the last annual statement brought the accounts up to the 1st of August and there is no object for dividing the months of each calendar year equally, which would consensate for the labor of adjusting the books, so as to get the condition of them on the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of August 1852. The statements annexed give the receipts and expenditures for the full period of twelve months, as required by the charter.

The twentieth section of the charter, as before given, requires annually:—

1. "A full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation, during the year ending on the first day of the month in which the publication is made."

2. This detailed statement is to be published "two months before the annual election for charter officers."

3. And the object of the publication, as expressed in the charter is "for the general information of the citizens of New York."

The information to be spread before the citizens of New York is defined in the same section as follows:—

1. The different sources of city revenue, and the amount received from each
2. The several appropriations made by the Common Council
3. The objects for which the same were made
4. The amount of money expended under each
5. The moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation
6. The authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained.

And the charter declares that all these matters "for the general information of the citizens of New York shall be clearly and particularly specified.

Statement No. 1, annexed to this report, shows the amount of revenues received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the payment of the city debt, the sources from which it was derived, and the application of the same.

This statement shows a balance on hand Aug. 1, 1852, of $713,292 41
Received during the year ending July 31, 1853 ..... 743,299 52

Total $1,456,591 93

Of this amount there was applied to the redemption of seven per cent water loan stock, 1st August, 1852 ..... $799,850 00
Invested in revenue bonds 600 000 00
Invested in fire indemnity stock 21,155 00
Paid on account of advertising, and other expenses 5,563 43
——— $1,426,568 43

Cash balance on hand Aug. 1 1853 .. $30,023 50

Statement No 2 shows the receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the 31st of July, 1853, on account of the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the city debt.

The amount of cash on hand, August 1, 1852 was ..... $ 398,162 35

The receipts during the year have been as follows viz:—

Croton water rents for the year	$553,523 60	
Received from arrears of Croton water rents, 1850 and 1851	17,418 21	
Rents of real estate	235,571 34	
Sundry items of revenue, as shown in No. 2	126,678 17	
		933,191 32
		$1,331,353 67

The sum paid for interest for the year, is	$776,977 88	
Invested in revenue bonds	200 000 00	
		976,977 88
Cash balance on hand, August 1, 1853		$ 354,375 79

Statement No. 3 shows the amount of the permanent city debt on the 1st of August, 1853; and also the amount of stocks and other securities held by the commissioners of the sinking fund, for the payment of this debt.

The total amount of the debt is		$13,960,856 00
The Commissioners have purchased and hold as an investment, a portion of the identical stock which makes part of this debt, equal to	$5,692,548 00	
Also, bonds and mortgages, and other securities, equal to	942,466 72	
		$4,635,014 72
Debt unprovided for		$9,325,841 28

Statement No. 4 is a detailed exhibit of the stocks held as security for the payment of the debt, with the rate of interest, amounting, as before given, to the sum of $4,635,014 72.

Statement No. 5 shows the amount of debt which has been created to erect buildings, and construct docks and slips, which debt is redeemable by annual taxation. The amount of this debt is $955,000.

Statement No. 6 shows the whole amount of appropriations for the calendar years 1852 and 1853; also, the expenditures for five months of the year 1852, from August 1 to December 31, and seven months of the year 1853, from January 1 to July 31; also in the last column, the total sum expended under the various heads, for the year ending on the 31st July, 1853.

In examining this statement, it should be borne in mind that the payments under the head of 1852, are for five months only, whilst the payments under the head of 1853, are for seven months. The total sums paid for the year are very large, and a few of the most prominent are as follows:—

Alms House, total amount expended for year	$410,000 00
Cleaning streets, (department of streets and lamps)	332,571 49
Lamps and gas, (department of streets and lamps)	205,145 24
Police	613,549 30
Printing	74,798 73
Stationery and supplies	87,581 32
Street expenses, (department of repairs and supplies)	194,153 51
Bridges	245,212 02
Docks and slips, new work, (street department)	168,048 04
Docks and slips, repairs, (street department)	43,500 00

In the Street Department, the expenditure on docks is thirty-three thousand dollars less for the seven months of 1853, than was paid in the five months of 1852; and the whole sum of $443,000 00, expended this year on docks and slips, "new work," was paid on contracts entered into in 1852 and previous.

Statement No. 7 shows the appropriations made in 1852 and 1853, on account of Trust Funds and special accounts; also, the sums paid out of the Treasury, on account of these funds for five months in 1852, and seven months in 1853. This table embraces the large sums which pass through the Treasury, by borrowing on revenue bonds, in anticipation of the annual tax, and in paying those bonds when the tax is realized; it also embraces the sums which are borrowed on what are denominated assessment bonds. These bonds are issued to borrow money in anticipation of the collections by assessments for opening, grading and paving streets, building sewers, &c. This is done to get money in anticipation of the collection of assessments, to enable the treasury to pay the contractor on the work as soon as his labor is done.

The large sum of one million of dollars expended for opening and paving streets, as shown in this statement, is collected by assessments on the property benefitted.

The expenditures against the appropriation for "Streets Paving," was $219,290 56 in the five months of 1852; and $499,894 07 for the seven months of 1853. The expenditures under this head embrace all the payments for grading, regulating and paving streets, whenever paid by assessments. It is proper to state that in the payment of about half a million of dollars from January to August 1853, the sum of $479,524 14 was paid under contracts made in 1852, and previous, and the sum of $20,369 93 (see No. 8) under contracts made since the first of January last.

In looking at the two columns in the table of expenditures in 1852 and 1853, it is seen that in the matter of cleaning streets, there was expended $129,000 in the last five months of 1852, and $203,000 in the seven months of 1853. This is an excess of $23,000 more in 1853 than the proportion of expenditures for 1852. The amount paid into the treasury during the year, for the sale of manure taken from the streets, is $36,689 84. This leaves the cost of cleaning the streets $295,310.

The expenditure of lamps and gas in the same department was $101,000 for the five months of 1852, and a fraction less than $194,000 for the seven months of 1853. The proportion for the seven months, compared with 1852, is $141,000. Here is an excess of expenditure beyond the average of 1852 of $53,000. Both of these bureaus have been under the management of the same persons for the two years.

In the Department of Repairs and Supplies the expenditures have been large; but it should not be overlooked that the first appropriation for this department was less than in the preceding year; and that an amount of forty one thousand dollars was required to be paid out of this appropriation on contracts made before the present incumbent came into office. Notwithstanding this state of things, the department entered into new contracts, from the 3d of January to the 3d of June, to the amount of $54,182. These contracts exceeded the appropriation for these objects by the whole sum of fifty four thousand dollars.

The nineteenth section of the charter of 1849 expressly declares, that "No expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall be ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense."

To extricate the department from embarrassments growing out of this violation of the charter, the Corporation applied to the Legislature at its extra session in June, for an additional appropriation, and a law was passed authorizing the Supervisors to add to the levy of 1853, the sum of $145,000, to carry this department through the year. This was $40,000 less than the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies called for and was $20,000 more than the Finance Department recommended.

In this way, the tax of 1853 has been increased $145,000 beyond the sum which the Finance Committee, in December, 1852, deemed sufficient to carry the Department through the year.

Statement No. 9 shows the amount of moneys borrowed during the year on credit of the Corporation, on "revenue bonds," and also on "assessment bonds." Revenue bonds are issued to realize money in anticipation of the collections from the annual tax. The 19th section of the charter of 1830 prohibits the Common Council from borrowing "any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature;" and the 118th ordinance of 1849, organizing the departments of the municipal government declares that these bonds shall be made "payable in not exceeding one year, in such sums as the Comptroller may deem proper." This is the authority under which "revenue bonds" are issued.

The amount issued in the five months of 1852 was	$1,430,125 00
The amount issued in the seven months of 1853	1,373,171 00
Total in twelve months	$2,803,296 00

"Assessment Bonds" are issued under a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1852, (chapter 397) and an ordinance of the Common Council, passed October 18, 1852. The design of issuing assessment bonds is to anticipate the money which is assessed on the property of individuals, for opening, grading, and paving such streets as are paid by assessments. From October to the 31st of December there were issued

Assessment bonds to the amount of	$55,000 00
And from Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st, 1853	284,000 00
Total	$339,000 00

Those issued in 1852 have already been redeemed.

Statement No 10 shows the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on account of fire indemnity stock during the twelve months ending August 1, 1853. All the transactions in this statement took place in the five months of 1852.

Statement No 11 shows the receipts and expenditures on account of "New York city Five per cent stock for docks and slips. This is a debt of $500,000, created under chapter 231 of the laws of 1851, and the principal is payable by an annual tax of $50,000, commencing in 1867.

Statement No. 12 shows the receipts and expenditures under the provisions of the act, chapter 304, of the laws of 1851, for creating a debt of $500,000, for "Public Building Stock No. 3," to reimburse the treasury for moneys expended on public buildings, and for the erection of additional buildings. This debt is to be redeemed by an annual tax of $50,000, commencing in 1857, and continuing from year to year, as shown in statement No. 5.

Statement No. 13 shows the receipts and expenditures on account of stock issued for workhouse buildings. Of the total sum given in this statement, $75,000 was issued in five per cent stock in June last, under chapter 191 of the laws of 1853, at a premium of 2¼ per cent. This money is expended under the direction of the governors of the alms house.

Statement No. 14 is a full exhibit of the receipts in detail, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the redemption city debt.

Statement No. 15 shows the detailed expenditures on the same account.

Statement No. 16 shows the receipts for the year ending on the 1st of August, 1853 by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the fund set apart by the ordinance of 1844 for the payment of interest on the city debt.

Statement 17 gives the payment in detail for the year on the same account. The aggregates of 14, 15, 16, and 17 have already been given at page 7 of this report.

Statement No. 18 gives in detail the various expenditures on account of the city government.

Statement No. 19 shows the amount received from taxation and otherwise for the support of the city government.

In the report prepared by the Finance Department for the information of the citizens of New York, a year since it was stated that the rate of tax for 1852, was "96 76-100 on $100 of valuation," being only 4 72-100 increase on the year 1851.

Although the value of real and personal estate, as shown in the tax rolls of the several wards is greater by $61,926,137 21 than in 1852; yet, instead of being able to congratulate the tax payers on a decrease of the rate of assessment for 1853, compared with 1852, the fact stares every one in the face that the rate is increased from 96 76-100 in 1852, to $123 40-100 in 1853.

It was stated in a report from this Department to the Common Council, on the 18th of December last, that the total sum to be levied in 1853, would be $5,171,802 79, and that the "increase of the levy of 1853 over 1852, is caused by the large deficiency of 1852, viz: $742,157 91, in consequence of extra appropriations.

Here was an acknowledged deficiency, which belonged to the year 1852, turned over and added to the otherwise severe burdens of the year 1853. But even this overwhelming deficiency did not cover the whole ground. Instead of paying over the State quota of tax to the State Treasury, the Finance Department gained time by sending forward claims on the State Treasury for appropriations which the State Legislature had refused to make, and others, where injunctions rendered it impracticable to enforce the demand, if not improper to make it. The two sums amounted to $75,000. The real deficiency, therefore, which existed in December, 1852, was $817,000.

The total sum actually levied by the Supervisors in July last, on the city and county of New York, was	$5,069,050 05
Do. do. in 1852	3,380,511 05
Increase in 1853 over the preceding year	$1,688,539 00

Now, if those who, last year, made an extra expenditure of $817,000, to be cast upon the tax bills of 1853, had put this sum in the tax list of 1852, where it properly belonged, the rate of taxation in 1852, instead of being 96 76-100, would have been $1 26, on each $100; and the rate of 1853, by the aid of the increase in valuation, would have been reduced to $1 02, instead of being $1 23½, nearly, on each $100 of valuation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

RECEIPTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT DURING THE YEAR ENDING ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1853.

Received from Sinking fund	$14,673 45
" Bonds and mortgages	130,105 23
" Commutation of wheat ground rent	291 67
" " water lot rent	135,521 14
" Fire loss property	31,130 55
" Filling sunkhead between Dey and Vesey streets	100,058 00
" Interest account	990 44
" " stock held by commissioners	155,141 57
" Licenses	14,083 75
" Market cellar rent	11,182 82
" Market fees	27,030 54
" Personal property	122 60
" Real estate	160,056 93
" Real estate expenses	125 00
" Street vaults	12,813 29
" Sinking Fund Commissioners, amount returned for services	806 35
" Water lot rent	973 07
" Seven per cent water loan	5,180 00
" Washington square iron railing stock	5,000 00
Amount of receipts	$763,499 62

Balance in bank, Aug. 1, 1852		713 292 41
Total		$1,456 591 93

PAYMENTS AND INVESTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT DURING THE YEAR ENDING JULY 21ST, 1853.

For Seven per cent Water Loan redeemed Aug 1 1852	$799 850 00	
Expense for sale of real estate	2,836 39	
An equal amount of revenue bonds	600,000 00	
An equal amount of fire indemnity stock	21,155 00	
Collector's fees on sales of real estate	411 25	
Services of commissioners to Dec 31 1852	1,425 00	
Salary of clerk to Dec 31, 1852	250 00	
Advertising payment of water loan	31 00	
Taking acknowledgments of deeds	120 92	
Services of appraiser to fix rent of lot in Chatham street	25 00	
Printing conditions of sale of piers	28 75	
Amount returned to treasury for an erroneous credit to real estate account	574 58	
Advertising proposals for building loan stock	120 03	
Amount returned to G. J. Rodgers, paid in error	6 50	
Advertising sale of docks and slips	23 01	
		1,428,568 43
Balance in bank, August 1, 1853		$30 023 50

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT DURING THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1853.

Received from Croton water rents from Croton Aqueduct Department		$553 523 60
" Croton water rents of 1850 at Comptroller's office		4 839 35
" Croton water rents of 1851 at Comptroller's office		12 578 86
" Fines and penalties		8,704 16
" Interest on bonds and mortgages		35 140 77
" Justices and Marine Courts		13 742 99
" Mayoralty fees		582 00
" Rents of real estate		235 571 34
" Tavern and excise licenses		68 508 25
Amount of receipts		$933 191 32
Balance in bank, Aug. 1, 1852		398 162 35
Total		$1,331,353 67

PAID INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING STOCKS:—

Water loan stock, of 1858	$15 0 0 00	
" " 1860	125 000 00	
" " 1870	150 0 0 00	
" " 1875	12 786 00	
" " 1880	107 356 00	
Croton water stock of 1890	50,166 08	
Seven per cent water loan, of 1867	83 331 53	
Public building stock of 1856	25 750 00	
" " No 3	14 152 40	
Fire indemnity stock, of 1868	19 312 47	
Building loan stock, No 2	11 550 00	
" " No 3	3 615 55	
Stocks for docks and slips	23 869 85	
Washington square iron railing stock	400 00	
Amount paid for interest	$776 977 88	
Invested in revenue bonds	200 000 00	
		976,977 88
Balance in bank, August 1, 1853		$354 375 79

Religious Intelligence.

SERMONS.

Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter will preach to-day at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand street.

Bishop Snow will preach to-day, afternoon and evening, in Mount Zion Church, 168 Bowery.

Grace Church will be re-opened to-day, by Rev. T. H. Tyler, D.D. Morning and afternoon service at the usual hours.

At the particular request of the Board of Trustees of the "Congregation Bnia Israel," Uriah H. Jodah, Esq., will deliver an address at the Synagogue, 63 Chrystie street, this afternoon, at four o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining aid for the New Orleans sufferers.

There will be preaching to day, morning and afternoon, at the Mission Church, No. 44 Thompson street.

Religious service in the Spanish language will be held this evening, in the lecture-room of the church in Spring street, near Varick, by Don M. Monsalvatage, a missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

There will be preaching to-day morning and afternoon, at 193 East Thirty-third street.

ORDINATION.

Rev. D. D. Winn will be ordained as pastor of the Worthen Street Baptist Church in Lowell, Mass., on the 14th inst.

INSTALLATIONS.

The ceremony of the installation of the Rev. Augustus Woodbury as pastor of the Lee street Unitarian Society, in Lowell, Mass, took place on the 4th inst.

The installation of Rev. James D. Farnsworth as pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Scotland, Bridgewater, took place on Thursday, the first of September.

INVITATION.

The Universalist Society in Canton street, Boston, have invited Rev. Daniel E. Goddard, of Plymouth, to become their pastor, and he has accepted the call, to commence early in October.

ACCEPTANCES.

Rev. Mr. Winn, a recent graduate of Newton Theological Seminary, has accepted a call from the Worshen Street Baptist Church in Lowell.

Rev. G. N. Boardman has refused a call from the Congregational Church in Danvers, Mass., with a salary of $1,200, and accepts a professorship in Middlebury College, at a salary of $750.

DEATHS IN THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Theopidius Smith, of New Canaan, Conn., died while absent on a tour for his health, on the 29th ult.

Rev. Conrad Schneiderjohn, a Catholic priest, died at Vincennes, Ind., on the 30th ult.

The Rev. J. M. Becton, an able and worthy minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in Eastern Texas, died at Danville, Montgomery county, on the 14th ult. Mr. Becton had been a laborer in the cause of religion a great many years in Texas, and was much beloved by those who knew him, for his kindly and active Christian virtues.

NEW CHURCHES.

The new Unitarian church, in Detroit, was dedicated on the 8th inst.

St. John's church, a new edifice at St. Louis, was consecrated on the 28th ult.

The Congregational church in Spencerport, N. Y., will be consecrated on the 15th inst.

A synagogue for the Holy Congregation of the Children of Israel, at Cincinnati, will be consecrated on the 14th inst.

The work on a new Presbyterian church, in Detroit, has been commenced.

The Free Will Baptist meeting house, recently erected in Vinland, Wis., was dedicated on Saturday, the 3d of September.

A beautiful house of worship erected by the Christian denomination in Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., was dedicated on the 28th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bangor *Mercury* says that the venerable Father John Sawyer, now about ninety eight years of age, has been in attendance upon the anniversary of the Theological Seminary in that city, and by the request of several clergymen and other friends, has consented to preach a sermon at the Central church. The Billings and Holden Society kindly offered their services as a choir for the occasion. It adds, that Father Sawyer, from his long life of usefulness and devotion to the best interests of society, deserves a substantial remembrance from the friends of virtue and good order.

Dr. McDowell selects, for the *Presbyterian*, the following ten churches, as the largest in the Old School Church:—

Churches.	*No. of Com.*
1. Ninth Church, Philadelphia	760
2. Indiantown, S. C.	757
3. Second Church, Albany	727
4. First Church, New Orleans	714
5. Brick Church, New York	670
6. First Church, Elizabethtown, N. J.	631
7. Central Church, Buffalo, N. Y.	570
8. Fourth Church, Philadelphia	557
9. Second Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.	507
10. Scotch Church, New York	500

The ten largest churches of the New School body are the following:—

1. Seventh, New York	1,100
2. First, Brooklyn	1,063
3. First, Troy	885
4. Spring street, New York	755
5. First, Geneva, N. Y.	702
6. First, Kensington, Pa	798
7. Brick, Rochester	655
8. Fourth, Albany	652
9. Third, Philadelphia	651
10. Central, New York	645

RAILROAD DECISIONS—MONOPOLY SUBSCRIPTIONS—SUNDAYS.—A dispatch from Pittsburg, dated September 5th, to the Philadelphia Stock Association, says—The Supreme Court is now in session, and the Judges are delivering their opinions in the matter of the injunction against the Hempfield Railroad and Delaware Water Gap Railroad, and other cases, argued in July at Philadelphia. The court decides in favor of the subscriptions in all the cases. Judges Black, Woodward and Knox affirm the constitutionality of municipal subscriptions to railroads, Judges Lewis and Lowry dissenting. Each of the Judges delivers an opinion, and those of Black and Woodward are written with great force of argument and distinguished ability. There has been profound excitement prevailing here on the subject, as the Allegheny and Valley, the Connellsville and Chartiers roads are deeply interested. The decision gives general satisfaction.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

At the Pensacola Navy Yard.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, Sept 3]

We regret to hear gloomy reports from our neighbors who dwell on the lovely shores of Pensacola bay. Our correspondent in Warrington writes as follows under date of the 1st inst:—

"I am told that within the last twenty four hours including deaths at the Naval Hospital, there have been eleven burials. Nearly every body has been sick on board the U. S. steamer Vixen. By order of the commandant, her crew are to be taken out of her and she is to be anchored out in the stream. Public opinion seems to attribute the sickness to infection from the Vixen. It is thought she brought the fever from Tampico. Engineer W. T. Orton died at the hospital last night. At the same place passed midshipman John J. Hansen died a few days since. He had been with the Gardiner Commission in Mexico, and only returned here about ten days before his death. Pensacola, I believe, is very healthy."

In explanation of the above we may inform our readers not familiar with the locality that what is called the "Pensacola Navy Yard" is some seven or eight miles distant from the town of Pensacola, lower down the Bay. Warrington is a village lying just on side of the walls of the Navy Yard below, and the smaller village of Woolsey is similarly situated above. The Navy Yard Warrington and Woolsey may thus be regarded as one community, and including the Naval Hospital, which is about a mile distant, we suppose the whole number of inhabitants cannot exceed twelve or fifteen hundred. Eleven deaths from such a population is a fearful mortality for one day.

At Mobile.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, Sept. 4]

We stated yesterday that there was probably as much sickness in Mobile as there has been at any time in New Orleans, and regret that the report of deaths for Friday (received after that article was written) more than confirms our conjecture. In the first place, it is generally admitted that the deaths here are much fewer in proportion to the number of cases than they have been in our sister city. The whole number of interments on Friday was forty three. But there is another marked difference between the situations of the two cities. From New Orleans there is no means of escape for the bulk of the population who are unable to incur the expense of removal to some remote point. There is no back country to which they can retire, nearer than the piney woods of southern Mississippi. With Mobile the case is very different. To say nothing of the watering places and villages across the bay, of Citronelle and the Railroad of the established summer resorts of Spring Hill—in addition to all these places of refuge there is the whole extent of piney wood country around, offering an asylum to all who prefer the inconvenience of an encampment to the risk of disease. All that a family has to do under these circumstances, is to withdraw a few miles from the city, with an assurance of comparative safety, provided they do not take the seeds of the disease with them. It is an immense advantage possessed by Mobile, and one for which her citizens have good reason to be grateful. We are informed that many families are actually living in the woods at this time, and a walk through the city at evening will give evidence of the depletion of its inhabitants in the number of vacant dwellings to be met with in every quarter.

It is not easy to estimate the population remaining after all these drains upon it are deducted. We should suppose, however, that at present it can hardly exceed twelve thousand. Supposing the population of New Orleans to be seventy five thousand, (the very lowest estimate that we have seen, and probably far below the reality,) forty-three deaths in Mobile would be equivalent to two hundred and sixty nine in that city—a number which has been exceeded, if we remember rightly, only once.

We do not present these estimates for the purpose of creating alarm. On the contrary, we believe there is much ground to hope, under Providence, that as the disease has increased so rapidly, it may have already attained its maximum, and that its decline may be marked by a corresponding rapidity.

It is due, however, to the destitute sufferers that their true condition should be known, and to the remaining residents that the burden of meeting the demands of charity should be shared by our absent fellow citizens, who will doubtless realize their responsibility in this matter as soon as the facts are made known. We know that, in spite of the heroic efforts that have been made and are still making by the benevolent, there is still much suffering among the poor, for lack of attention, nursing and other necessaries.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, Sept. 3 1853.

Whereas In times of unusual affliction it is customary and peculiarly proper for all communities, where the people acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God and recognize His hand in the visitations that afflict the children of men, to set apart a day to be devoted to humble supplication and prayer for divine mercy; and whereas it has pleased the supreme ruler of the universe, in the mysterious dispensations of His all wise providence, to visit our city with pestilence and death, causing kindred and friends to fall around us like the leaves of autumn," and filling our habitations with lamentation and mourning.

Therefore, I, Charles C. Langdon, Mayor of the city of Mobile, do hereby appoint Tuesday, the 6th day of September instant to be observed throughout the city as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and do cordially invite the ministers or teachers of all religious sects and denominations, on said day, to perform religious ceremonies, appropriate to the occasion, in their respective churches; and I further request all good citizens to refrain, as far as may be, from worldly vocations on said day; to close their stores and places of business; to assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite with their pastors in humble and devout supplication to the God of mercies, that if consistent with His will He will stay the hand of the destroyer, that He will dry the tears of the widow and the fatherless; heal the broken hearted; and that He will cause us all to realize, from the depth of our present affliction and the peculiar circumstances with which it is attended, how infinite is the power of the Almighty, and how utterly weak and impotent are all human efforts without aid from on high.

"Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh in vain."

C. C. LANGDON, Mayor.

CLOSING OF OFFICES.

We would ask attention to the communication of a correspondent, who suggests an early close of offices and stores. Many of these are already closed of necessity, from the sickness of clerks and others in charge of them. Twenty such—as we are credibly informed—were counted yesterday at ten o'clock, on Dauphin, between Royal and Water streets. On one side of St. Francis street, between the Battle House and the corner next below, we observed every store closed with two exceptions, about the same hour. These, as most of our readers are aware, are usually among the busiest parts of the city. Many of the sick are young men inhabiting rooms remote from their friends. Little or nothing would be lost by closing business at an early hour—one, two or three o'clock, for example—and not resuming it until eight or nine of the next morning. Employers might thus protect the lives and health of their own clerks, and enable them to devote a part at least of their leisure to kind offices for others. We trust that Mammon has no votary so soul-bound to his service as to refuse to consent to an arrangement so prudent and humane at a time like the present.

THE DESTITUTE.

There is much suffering among the sick poor. The citizens remaining in Mobile are exerting themselves nobly for their relief. We do not believe that our absent friends will forget their duty in this behalf. At this very time there is probably as much sickness in Mobile in proportion to the actual population, as there has been at any time in New Orleans—though we believe the disease, on the whole, to be much less malignant and fatal.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE FEVER IN TEXAS AND ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7, 1853.

The Galveston papers of the 24 inst. state that the yellow fever had appeared there in a mild form, two deaths having occurred during the last week.

Much fever is still prevailing along the Mississippi, at Vicksburg, Natchez, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Baton Rouge, &c.

Aid to the Mobile Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SIR—Will you please to announce the receipt of the following subscriptions, made since my report published in your paper of this morning, viz:—

Price Williams, Mobile		$50
Daniels, Elgin & Co. Mobile		50
N. M. Ludlow, "		25
J. K. Bardal, "		25
B. Newhouse, "		100
Thomas Adams, "		50
H. A. Hanxthal, "		25
From citizens of Mobile		$525
Doherty & Pearson, New York	$10	
D. Appleton & Co "	25	
Harper & Brothers "	25	
Perrine & Brooks, "	25	
G. F. Coolidge & Brothers, New York	25	
Herrick Amos & Co. "	25	
John W. Smith & Co. "	50	
Charles Miles, "	25	
Swift, Burlant & Co., "	50	
Bloomer & Monahan, "	50	
W. W. De Forest & Co., "	50	
Cox & Wright, "	50	
Collins & Co., "	25	
Charles Vandervoort "	25	
Logan, Vail & Co. "	25	
From citizens of New York		$460
Total		$785

RECAPITULATION.

Amount previously reported from citizens of New York	$600
Add above	460
Total subscribed	$1,060
From citizens of Mobile	$4,097
Add above	325
	$4,422
Total subscribed	$5 482

J. C. RYAN, Treasurer, 19 Wall street, Where subscriptions will be thankfully received.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BOSTON, Sept 10, 1853.

Some twenty-five gentlemen met at the Revere House last evening, to take measures to raise funds for the sufferers at Mobile. Mayor Seaver presided. The sum of $600 was contributed by those present, and a committee chosen to obtain further aid. An additional sum of $1,500 was raised to day.

Marriages.

In New York, on Saturday, September 10, by the Rev Abe Stecnis, JOHN F. S. MEINECKE, of Augusta Ga. to Miss JOHANNA GROTHUSEN, of New York, formerly of Germany.

Augusta papers please copy.

Obituaries.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 10, of consumption, after a lingering illness, Mrs MARY S. B. TRUESDAY, in the 36th year of her age. She bore her sickness with the true fortitude of a Christian, and died amid the tears of sorrowing friends.

Her funeral will take place at two o'clock this afternoon, from No 162½ York street, Brooklyn, and her remains will be conveyed to New York Bay Cemetery for interment.

On Saturday, September 10 of Panama fever, JOHN HEALY, in the 46th year of his age.

The members of the Benevolent Society of Operative Masons are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at three o'clock, from Bellevue Hospital.

On Friday, September 9 of pneumonia, MARY daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Somerville, aged 9 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday.

On Friday night, September 9, at twelve o'clock, of scarlet fever, HENRY MARTIN KLENCKE aged 4 years 1 month and 24 days, son of Curt topher F. and Maria Magdalena Klencke.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 58 Gouverneur street.

On Saturday, September 10 ISABELLA, only daughter of William H. Lewis in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 17 Smith street, Newark New Jersey.

On Saturday morning, September 10 of croup, MARY JANE, only daughter of Robert and Ann Greason, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 313 Thirty ninth street.

On Saturday, September 10 BENJAMIN ARCHER, aged 73 years.

His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, to-morrow morning, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Bailey, No 5 Avenue D.

On Saturday, September 10 after a short but very severe illness, Mr. JOHN W. KELLY, aged 51 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, from his late residence, No 256 West Twenty fourth street. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

On Thursday, September 8, Mr. OBADIAH WOOD, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives also the members of Eureka Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 243 are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 8 Crosby street, this afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

On Friday, September 9, EMMA TULIE, daughter of Adelaide and John Tassot, aged 3 years, ten months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 108 Greene street. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

On Friday September 9, Mr. PETER FREDERICK KATTENHORN, aged 65 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his son, Mr. George Kattenhorn, No. 73 Willett street, corner of Rivington.

On Saturday, September 10, after a short but painful illness, CATHARINE CURTIS, wife of Eugene Curtis, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to meet at No. 106 Hester street, this afternoon, at two o'clock, to proceed to Calvary Cemetery.

On Friday, September 9, WILLIAM JAMES, infant son of M. F. and Matilda L. Leighton aged 4 months and 17 days.

In New Rochelle, on Saturday morning, September 10, at five o'clock, MARY, daughter of Michael and Catharine McCaddar, aged 29 years, 5 months and 1 day.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 Cornelia street, this forenoon, at ten o'clock.

In New Orleans, of black vomit, after an illness of thirty-six hours, on Friday, September 2, THOMAS S. FITCOMB of Boston, Mass., for many years connected with the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 38	MOON SETS	11 56
SUN SETS	6 14	HIGH WATER	morn 01 28

Port of New York, September 10, 1853.

CLEARED.

Steamships—Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S L Mitchill; Jas Adger, Dickinson, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships—Agnes (Brem), Schelling, London, Oelrichs & Co; United States, Higgins, San Francisco, Brett, Vose & Co; Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co; New World, Knight, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks—Springfield (Br), Roy, Quebec, Gillespie, Dean & Co; Antelope, Coulter, Baltimore, Nesmith & Sons.

Brigs—Forest, Tuthill, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co; Sarah (Br), Daniel, St John, N G, J Pickard; Delma, Foster, Jacksonville, C & E J Peters; Lion, Gardner, Tarragona, Stro &