THE DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1854.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The amount and the interest of that foreign intelligence which we have, to-day, to place before our readers, is such as to claim a preference over anything which we could say in person. We therefore yield up, most willingly, our whole space to the details of these great events, except just so much as may serve a little to direct public attention towards their true results. These results are hardly more important to Europe than to our own country; the Old World is but little more concerned in truly understanding them than is the New.

We have long since explained to our readers our original impressions as to both the justice and the expediency of the war which has now begun. We have avowed that the exposures lately made of the Czar's motives, by the coming to light of his secret offers to the British Government, have greatly changed the aspect of the question, as to the right. The Queen's declaration, which we to-day publish, throws a still further light on the causes of the war, and makes it, we think, evident that Great Britain could hardly avoid it.

Still, we regret it, as a sad necessity for her; a contest in which she has nothing to gain; and which, at best, can only give a check to the power of Russia, while it may prove, by its sacrifices, most disastrous to her. The conflict is likely to prove an obstinate one. Carried on at such a distance, it must become exceedingly burdensome to England and France. Upon Russia, they can make little impression, and only hold by great efforts, any thing of her territory of which they may dispossess her. She must probably, at last, vanquish them, by mere tenacity; and by pouring back her myriads to the attack, as often as they are repulsed. It is clear that the war is to be waged, on the Turkish side, at great disadvantage. Russia can be but little hurt; Turkey can be made to suffer greatly.

The most fearful part of the matter is, however, the probability that the war will become a general one. The obstinacy of the Czar is, on the one hand, but too likely to draw Austria, if not Prussia into it, as ultimately his allies; and, on the other hand, democratic outbreaks are almost sure to come, in Italy, Hungary and France, which will wrap all Europe in flames. In these, we shall not be surprised to see Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin making common cause with the Czar.

Should the war continue between only the present parties, it will not fling into our hands any very great commercial advantages. But if it grow to be general, it will give us, beyond question, the permanent empire of trade and extinguish forever the maritime ascendancy of Britain. All this will, however, of course, depend upon our having the prudence to keep to a resolute neutrality. That, we are most unlikely to do. Our traders and our demagogues will be almost sure to get us into the quarrel.

We are certain to get into it, if we attempt to take advantage of it, for attacking Cuba. That will at once bring on a general war, and forfeit for us all those vast advantages, which we should otherwise derive from a general war.

If we preserve our neutrality, our trade, our manufactures, and our provision-growing will flourish greatly. At first European capital will be much recalled from among us; but afterwards will seek this country, far more than ever. Such are our general conclusions.

THE RAILROAD VOTE.

Heartily as we must congratulate our city on the overwhelming issue of yesterday's vote, on the great and rich advantages which it secures to all—to the rich in their prosperity, to the poor in that prosperous employment which may at last make *them*, too, rich—we must not slip the occasion of saying a just word of praise for him who, more than all others, has been instrumental in bringing about for New Orleans, in spite of every difficulty and in utter defeat of all calumny, the vast good which has now been really achieved for us.

Upon the success of these enterprizes, Mr. Robb, with a spirit that cannot be too much applauded, staked every thing of private fortune and of personal fame. Thus far, his reward had been little but difficulty and reproach. But in yesterday's triumphant decision, he not only stands completely vindicated, by the just and considerate voice of his fellow-citizens, from all the malignant aspersions that have been heaped upon him, but must be regarded as having won, in the huge majority obtained, an expression of the public approval as signal and as emphatic, as it has really been well-deserved.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—As we had supposed it would be, the vote yesterday was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed railroad tax reform; no less—we gather from the returns received—than six to one. We congratulate the friends of improvement and of the interests of the city upon this result, and upon the fact which it exhibits that the citizens of New Orleans are not to be deceived or misled in a matter so deeply touching their welfare.

	New Orleans, Jackson and N. Railroad.		*New Orleans, Opelousas and G. W. Railroad.*	
Precincts.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
I.....	626	5	.....	626
II.....	346	9	.....	347
III.....	390	15	.....	389
IV.....	568	15	.....	568
V.....	617	5	.....	618
VI.....	736	12	.....	738
VII.....	378	66	.....	384
VIII.....	201	13	.....	208
IX.....	173	22	.....	176
X.....	133	32	.....	137
XI.....	144	22	.....	144
XII.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XIII.....	158	50	.....	152
XIV.....	32	60	.....	36
XV.....	144	130	.....	144
XVI.....	25	6	.....	25
XVII.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVIII.....	175	77	.....	174
XIX.....	17	68	.....	18
XX.....	74	180	.....	75
XXI.....	12	99	.....	13
XXII.....	490	23	.....	490
XXIII.....	264	68	.....	262
Total.....	5705	988	.....	5731

The XIIth and XVIIth Precincts yet to be heard from. They poll but a small vote.

MR. NAGLE'S BENEFIT.—The benefit of Mr Nagle takes place this evening, at the St. Charles. The performances of the evening will commence with the second act of the equestrian spectacle of "Mazeppa," after which will be presented the exciting drama of "Rookwood," in which Mr. Nagle will take the part of *Bradley*. We hope the St. Charles will be filled to-night, for the beneficiary is a gentleman who has contributed largely during the past season, by his labor and ability, to render this theatre an attractive place of amusement to the public.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The splendid steamer Jas Robb is off this afternoon at four o'clock, for the above and intermediate points. Travelers going North at this time will, of course, avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity for a pleasant, safe and speedy trip. And more particularly be it known, that Commodore Carrell still treads the roof in all his portly dignity And that gentleman and prince of good fellows, Folger, presides in the office.

We are indebted to the Clerks of the steamers Buckeye, Sultana and Duke, for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis papers.

Capt A. M. Dupeu, of New Orleans, who was a gallant officer in the Mexican war, died in Washington on the 18th.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Cotton circulars from Liverpool, generally, quote Cotton ½d higher than it is quoted by Milligan, Evans & Co. Western Canal and Ohio Flour is quoted at 37 to 38s per bbl. Corn has fallen off 1s and Wheat 2d per bushel of 70 lbs. Consols 87¼ to 87¾.

SEIZURE OF RUSSIAN FRIGATES.

Two steam frigates which were being built for the Russian Government in England have been seized.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 21, 12 M.—The Flour market is unsettled and prices have fallen off. Sales to-day at $6 90 per bbl. Whisky 20½c. Sales this morning of 2000 kegs Lard at 9½c. The river has fallen five inches since last night.

OHIO RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, April 21, 12 M.—There is thirteen feet water in the channel and the river is rising.

LOUISVILLE, April 21, 12 M.—The river at the falls is rising and there is seven feet water in the middle chute on the falls.

By the Southern Line.

CHARLESTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—The sales of Cotton to-day amount to 1000 bales and the sales of the week reach 6000 bales. Prices have fallen off during the week ½ to ¾c. Strict Upland Middling 8¼ to 9c. The receipts for the week reach 8200 bales, and the stock on hand, exclusive of that on ship board, is 42,000 bales. The receipts of Rice during the week embrace 1000 tierces, and the stock on hand is 7000 tierces.

FIRE IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, April 21.—A fire occurred here at an early hour this morning which destroyed three dwelling houses. Messrs. Munroe & Hamilton are the losers.

Professor Dimitry lectured last evening to a crowded and highly pleased audience.

THE EASTERN MAIL.

MOBILE, April 21.—The Eastern mail has arrived but brings no later dates than the evening of the 15th.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.

MOBILE, April 21.—The sales of Cotton for the week reach 10,500 bales, Middling being quoted at 8¾c. per lb. The receipts during the week are 8400 bales, and the exports 16,800 bales, and the stock on hand 126,900 bales.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer's news has had little or no effect on the Flour market, and Ohio is selling at $8 00 per bbl. Pork is easier, with sales to-day at $18 for Prime and $14 50 for Mess. Lard in bbls. 10c. per lb.

Important News from Europe—One Week Later.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE AGAINST RUSSIA.

The steamships Hermann and America arrived, the former at New York and the latter at Halifax, on the 14th, bringing Liverpool dates to April 1—the intelligence being one week later. From the New York papers of the 15th we make up the following summary of the news:

THE DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA BY ENGLAND.—The political intelligence by the Hermann is of the highest importance.

The Cabinet courier dispatched with the ultimatum of France and England to the Emperor of Russia had returned to London with an official announcement that no reply to the joint demand of the two Powers would be made. In consequence of this the Queen sent down to both Houses of Parliament, on the 27th, the following

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard to consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, considered just and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honor of the Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighborhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done; and Her Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menchikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menchikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he, in the first instance, endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from Her Majesty's Embassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign, the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances have been given to Her Majesty: one, that the mission of Prince Menchikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made, which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects; and these demands were enforced by a threat; and when Her Majesty learned that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menchikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character, Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Embassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, Her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Rechid Pasha, on the 19th (31st) May, and restated in his dispatch to Baron Brunow, of the 20th May (1st June,) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The dispatch to her Majesty's Embassador at Constantinople authorizing him, in certain specified contingencies, to send for the British fleet was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2d of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadron were given

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed, within a week, and without the change of a word, the note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menchikoff, on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment of the Christian subjects of the Porte of the privilege and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers, once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and his Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia; but her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations for Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjecture Her Majesty feels called upon by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire has been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defense of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficient spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstructions Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's dispatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts.

But Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on enemy's ships; and Her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen, as much as possible, the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY FRANCE.

The subjoined telegraphic dispatches from Paris thus announces that a simultaneous declaration of a similar purport to the above had also been made to the Legislative Assembly by the French Emperor:

PARIS, March 27, 1854.—The Minister of State read to-day to the *Corps Legislatif*, in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has placed Russia in a state of war as regards France. The Emperor also declares that the whole responsibility of the rupture rests on the Russian Government.

The message was received with energetic expressions of adhesion by the whole legislative body.

M. Billault, the President, then went on to say that the Emperor relied on the support of the legislative body, as well as on that of all France, under this grave aspect of affairs.

This intimation was also received with loud cheers, and the Assembly broke up with shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

A similar communication was also made to the Senate, where it was received with the same enthusiasm.

The Minister of Commerce has just informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France that letters of marque will not be granted to American vessels; and that the Federal Government had declared to the French Minister that acts so contrary to the rights of nations would not be tolerated in the territory of the Union.

The *Moniteur* of March 28, contains the following

DECLARATION.

Article 1. Six weeks from the present date are granted to Russian ships of commerce to quit the ports of France. Those Russian ships which are not actually in our ports, or which may have left the ports of Russia previously to the declaration of war, may enter into the French ports, and remain there for the completion of their cargoes until the 9th of May, inclusive.

Article 2. Those vessels which shall be captured by French cruisers after having left the Russian ports, shall be released if they can establish, by the ship's papers, that they were proceeding direct to the place of destination, and had not yet arrived there.

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The *Moniteur* also declares that the subjects of Russia may continue their residence in France, under the protection which the law provides for foreigners, the only condition being that they respect those laws.

PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSE TO THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION OF WAR.—Parliament had moved an address to the Queen in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to co-operate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggrandizement would be dangerous to the peace of Europe.

The Parliamentary debate on the address of the Queen occupied twenty-nine columns of the papers.

War was formally proclaimed at London, in the Royal Exchange, on Friday, in the presence of the civic authorities.

The London papers are full of proclamations, etc., regulating the details of the war.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—In the House of Commons, the Attorney General gave his opinion that the sale of Russian ships to neutral parties, if *bona fide*, would be protected in law. The Attorney General further stated, that Great Britain cannot, and does not, forego the right of search of neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

[From the London Times, March 29.]

War is declared: A peace which has lasted the unexampled period of thirty-nine years, which many fondly hoped was to last as many more, is at an end; and the three most powerful States of Europe are once more engaged in a struggle, the duration, the end, and the results of which no man can tell; but which is too likely to produce disasters and sufferings, of which we are mercifully spared the foreknowledge. It is not for us to attempt to lift up the veil of a futurity which must be sad in many respects; nor is there any need. No alternative is left us; the decision has been taken out of our hands; and, unless we would submit, with our allies, to crouch under the insolent dictation of a barbaric Power, and see the liberties of Europe disappear under the tramp of the Cossack, we had no other course than to do what has now been done, in sad and solemn form. The sight of the document we publish to-day will call many to their senses who to the last have speculated on the chances of war as a still remote contingency, or have looked at it only in its holiday aspects. If the mere sight of a manifesto to which we are happily so little used might suffice, the most thoughtless, the perusal of it will remove every scruple from those who do not think all war unjustifiable. The document does justice to the long and anxious efforts of France and England to heal the rupture which the Czar had all along determined never should be healed, except by the subjugation of a neighbor against whom he had no longer a quarrel. With a simple collation of dates it convicts the daring attempts of the Emperor to falsify the chronology of the negotiations, and throw on us the odium of provoking the war. It meets with a just rebuke the impudent hypocrisy with which Russia has claimed to be the friend of religion and truth, when it was spurning the pure precepts of the one and outraging the laws of the other. There is not an Englishman whose thoughts are still free, and whose hand is not tied by some fanatical theory, who will not respond heart and soul to this solemn appeal. The greater part of us will only be called on to endure sacrifices, and thankful we should be that our part in the noble struggle is not more severe. But those sacrifices all will make cheerfully and ungrudgingly, from the conviction that Heaven has put them upon us, and that the only way to save ourselves, and fulfill our part in the terrible drama, is to strike with all our might, and let the great culprit see at once the strong determination and the tremendous power he has presumed to set at nought. We have been slow to take the decisive step. The Russian has evidently concluded that we preferred negotiation to action; the very population of St. Petersburg has been taught that we are too commercial to be real warriors, and too fond of profit to be keenly sensitive to wrong Now that we have thrown away the scabbard, and stand face to face with our insolent antagonist, it only remains to disabuse him thoroughly of this imaginary estimate of our temper and power. That we have no doubt will be done, but it will be done all the more readily by our gallant fleet and army if it be known that all England follows her sons to battle, and will prosecute their cause and avenge their death, till soon or late the rights of nations and the liberties of Europe receive a fresh sanction in the signal punishment of the gigantic offender.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH TROOPS.—Fifteen thousand French troops had already embarked, and the remainder of the army (fifty thousand) will be in Turkey by the 1st of May. Four thousand were landed at Gallipoli on the 26th ultimo.

It was reported that the British land force was to be increased 30,000 more.

The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The English cavalry regiments were to go to Marseilles, and thence by steam to Gallipoli.

THE FLEETS.—The allied fleets remained at Beycos.

There were rumors (not credited, however) of Turkish preparations to attack Sebastopol.

Napier's fleet at last accounts (29th March) was again under way, the supposed destination being to seize the island of Aland. Kioge Bay is named as a rendezvous.

THE BRITISH INSTRUCTED TO COMMENCE HOSTILITIES.—Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Berlin, telegraphed to Sir Charles Napier the declaration of war, with instructions to commence hostilities.

FORMIDABLE PREPARATIONS OF THE RUSSIANS. The Russians were making stern preparations for hostilities in the Baltic.

It was supposed that the first collision would occur at Vessel Island.

All the lighthouses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gun-boats are collected in shallow waters at the principal points.

Masses of rocks are dragged along the ice to intricate parts of the channel, to block it when the ice shall melt.

All the houses in Cronstadt not capable of defense are pulled down.

New batteries were erecting everywhere, and two hundred additional gun-boats had been ordered forthwith.

The Czar and his sons were personally superintending the preparations.

Discontent prevailed in Finland against the Russians, and some arrests had been made.

THE WAR.—The war is to be in strict accordance with a treaty between the Porte, France and England, signed on the night of March the 12th, embracing five articles:

1st England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2d. The Porte shall not conclude peace without the consent of her allies.

3d. The allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4th. The treaty to remain open for the adhesion of other Powers of Europe.

5th. Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

Several protocols are attached, regulating the details.

Meanwhile the campaign has begun in earnest.

THE CROSSING OF THE DANUBE BY THE RUSSIANS.—It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, the object being to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French force. On the 23d of March the Russian detachment under Prince Gortschakoff forced the passage of the Danube above Tulska, and captured eleven guns and 200 prisoners, and occupied Tulska, together with several forts on the right bank.

Gen. Luders crossed with the main body of the army from Galatza without much loss. Not less than 50,000 Russians are now on the Turkish side of the Danube.

On the 24th General Luders began preparations for the siege of Matschin. On the 23d the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Oltenitza, when a desperate battle ensued, and the Russians were repulsed, with dreadful carnage. The Russians lost 2000 men, and the Turks themselves were so badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments.

It will be seen, however, that the Russians have effected the passage at three points.

The Russians had suffered a defeat at the hands of the Turks on the 16th March, when Gen. Gortschakoff wished to depart from the Island opposite Tontschakai. His troops had already occupied the bridge which had been built, when some Turks fired upon it and destroyed it. The bridge was carried away by the current with all those upon it. The loss of the Russians was 2000 men. The Turks suffered no loss.

MOVEMENTS OF OMER PASHA.—On the very day, the 22d, when the Russians commenced to cross the Danube, Omer had intended to attack the Russian headquarters at Pojana. A plan of the battle was drawn up, and the entire force put under command of the French Colonel Drew; but the Russian movement disconcerted the plan.

A dispatch from Omer Pasha, dated the 5th, says: "The Russians have lost all desire of attacking Kalafat, and purpose crossing the Danube at three points. If they should really do so they would render me a great service, by enabling me to give a sound chastisement to these barbarians, who have broken into our house like robbers; but if the Russians do not resume the offensive, I shall undertake nothing important until the arrival of our reserves and cavalry from above."

It seems that Omer is prepared. He has 40,000 men in the right wing, with a line of works connecting with Silistria and Shumla.

The British steamer Samson reports, by telegraph, that the Russians were abandoning their posts on the east coast of the Black Sea.

Soucham Kale was in flames, and the Circassians plundering it.

THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE.—The treaty of the triple alliance between France, England and Turkey, was signed on the 12th March at Constantinople. The Sultan recognizes the right of property to the Ragahs and grants other concessions to them. The treaty will be published at Constantinople after the arrival of the allied troops.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—The French Government makes a similar announcement with the British respecting the commerce of neutrals. It also at present will not issue letters of marque.

The Minister of Finance reports that 90,000 persons have subscribed to the loan, the subscriptions amounting to 467,000,000 of francs—twice as much as wanted.

The Minister of Marine has addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce, highly applauding the United States for refusing letters of marque.

The greatest activity prevailed in fitting out the expeditionary army.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—The Havre journals publish the following important telegraphic dispatch from the Minister of Marine to the chief of the maritime service at Havre:

Paris, March 25, 1854.—Inform your Chamber of Commerce that letters of marque will not be delivered by the United States, and that the Federal Government has formally declared to the representative of France that acts so contrary to international law will not be tolerated on the territory of the Union.

Telegraph.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON, *Charleston*, April 18.—A destructive fire broke out about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It commenced in the drug store of P. M. Cosen & Co., Hayne street. That establishment was entirely destroyed, together with those of Z. G. Waldron & Co., W. P. Fanning & Co., Gilliland, Howell & Co., T. M. Hersey & Co., Courtney, Tennent & Co., Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and Hare, Calhoun & Co. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT NASHVILLE.—*Nashville*, April 21.—There has been a fire at Longinette's drinking saloon, this morning, in which an old man and his two sons were smothered.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

RECORDER'S COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.—*Probable Homicide.*—Wm. Dibbs was arrested at one o'clock yesterday morning on a charge of having inflicted mortal wounds with a knife upon a slave man on board the steamboat America. The facts of the case appear to be as follow: Late on Thursday night a number of negroes belonging to the boat were playing cards on the after part of the lower deck of the boat, when Dibbs, who had been employed as a hand the day previous, commenced an altercation with the party and finally extinguished their candle. The negroes state that he drew a knife at the same time and attempted to use it, but they managed to keep out of his way. Dibbs then went through the door, and when some of them passed out behind him, he commenced slashing and thrusting at them with his knife, and finally cut one of them in so dreadful a manner in the abdomen that it is pronounced impossible for him to recover. Dibbs was shortly after arrested and locked up in the calabooze of the First District.

Michael Healy, an officer of the First Justice's Court, will be examined to-day on a charge of having committed an assault and battery upon the person of Mr. Smillien, in the presence of the Court to which accused belonged.

Larceny.—Wm. Henry Harrison was arraigned yesterday on a charge of having stolen from on board the steamboat Union a large quantity of clothing. He was required to give security for his appearance.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1854.

Mr. Ben DeBar, St. Charles Theatre:

DEAR SIR—JORDAN B. NOBLE, the veteran "Drummer of Chalmette," has attained old age in our midst, in the service of his country. Surrounded by a numerous family, poverty has laid its heavy hand upon him, which, deprived of the sinews of youth, he is unable now to shake off, unaided.

It is proposed, therefore, to tender him a benefit at your theatre, should it meet your approval, at an early day, to be named by you, on which occasion, a proper appreciation of his merits will doubtless bring together a host of the noble-hearted, generous sons and daughters of the Union, and tangible relief be afforded.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

WM. W. W. WOOD,
H. FORNO,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
J. B. WALTON,
J. LLOYD LEWIS,
M. M. REYNOLDS, etc.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, New Orleans, April, 19, 1854.

Messrs. Wood, Forno, Crossman, Walton, J. L. Lewis, M. M. Reynolds, etc.:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter, requesting me to set apart a night that you might give "Jordan" a testimonial. I am glad to have it in my power to second your wishes. I have fixed upon MONDAY, April 24, for the benefit, and trust it may meet with your approbation.

Yours, truly,

B. DEBAR.

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of the foul disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. without fear or advice fee. As an evidence of his skill and success, in conditions in discussion of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address

Dr. FRAZEE,
Office, 38 St. Charles street.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Repose Bandage is a relief and comfort and radical guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 16 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on this page, or apply in the store for a descriptive pamphlet. 6eod3 ly

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.....April 21

ST. CHARLES....S W Oakey, N O; J W P McGurney, C G McIlatton, La; R W Foster, J N Lindsay, S Legrand, B Yancy, E F Kinsley, R B Foster, A Edwards, T Legrand, J T Hillary, M Cantrell, J F Holmes, T J Brooks and lady, G A Pearce, P A Bayhis, G A Washington, D Moore, and N V Stanley, N Y Jones, H O Stanley, T A Noseworthy, Texas; J Rudley, P S Willard, N Y; G Butler, Ark; R H Watkins, Tenn; J Layhorg and lady, Mrs R S Shipley, Ohio; T Long, Ky; H H Lewis, Mexico; J O Sanders and lady, Ala.

VERANDA....M Trowlien, J M Owen, H N Gould, J W Atwall, S R Cook, L Gayle, A C Ramsay, J M Stopper, Ala; A Stevens, Mass; F M Peters, S S Havard, J Hart, G P Davidson and lady, J W Lynds, La; C B Green, N C; E L Stone, Ala; E A Pedersen and lady, Ark; Miss Haynes, Va; Mrs J H Estes, Capt Austin, G McDaniel, N O; G W Bradley, Miss.

ST. LOUIS....E J Randall, W P Tomlinson, C Lawson, Ala; J D Bullock, N Y; P Calhoun, U S A; G Whitesand, La; H Hurtha, Ala; A M Gibbs and daughter, Canada, B Wright, N O; W Stewart and lady, Miss; A S Williamson, N O; A N Morgan and lady, Tenn; J C Engleehy and servant, Dr Williams and lady, Md.

CITY....M H Gordon, Ky; C Montague, Ind; J Dickinson, N Y; J Chandler, Ga; G Hale, La; F A Whiting, Miss; R Tarver, Ala; D Martin, C Philipe, N O; J Campbell, Ark; T Hatch, W J Peebles, Ohio; C F Christian, W Creighton, Miss; Miss Grace, J L Gorsuch and lady, Ohio.

ARCADE....A Marshall, P H Joor, H H Howard, Miss; P M Hatch, Dr Leighton, J Fenninore, A W Adams, Dr A L Nestor, Capt L Bailey, J C Weekes, W P Coxe, F H Nephler, W Walker, J Frasier, La; W Vanhorn, W Lephow, M A Wilson, Ark, W T Blunt, Ala, W V Burr, Havana; J E Maxwell, Ky; R M Brickell, Tenn.

Patent Wages Table!

☞ Patent Revolving Wages Table, for the use of STEAMBOATS, MANUFACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, etc. For sale by

D. FELT & SETSON,
Stationers' Hall, No. 54 Charles street.

Heavy Tin Cash Boxes!

☞ On hand, a fine assortment of EXTRA HEAVY TIN CASH BOXES, all sizes, of English, German and American Manufacture. For sale by

D. FELT & SETSON,
Stationers' Hall, No. 54 Charles street.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

R. PITKIN & CO.,
37 CAMP STREET. 37

☞ The subscribers have by recent arrivals received a large addition to their Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

embracing all the latest Fashions and Fabrics. Their assortment is now one of the most varied in the South.

☞ Our Friends from the Country can now be supplied with a better article of Clothing than can be usually obtained, and at reasonable prices. ap16 1tp

Summer Clothing.

F. STRINGER & CO.,
No. 35 Camp street.

☞ Invite attention to their super assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

A large variety of WOOLEN GOODS, adapted for the season. FRENCH MERINO, ALPACA, LINEN DUCK,

FROCK AND OFFICE COATS, SAC COATS

Merino, Drap d'Or, White and Figured Twill and Linen Desk PANTS.

Rich Figured Silk and Marseille VESTS, of the latest styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

New style CRAVATS, NECK TIES, HALF HOSE, Etc., Etc.

TRAVELING TRUNKS,

Of the latest Philadelphia Manufacture. ap2 9t1m

Gentlemen, Take Notice.

☞ The New Goods per "Crescent City" have arrived at

S. N. MOODY'S,
Corner Canal street and Exchange Place.

And his patrons, who have kindly waited for his

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,

can now select from the splendid assortment of

SUMMER CRAVATS,
SUMMER UNDER CLOTHING,
SUMMER VESTS, SUMMER GLOVES, and
FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety.

MOODY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS

can now be had as low as $7 50 for Half's Domestic, Linen bosoms, etc.

☞ Shirts are made to order in any style.

☞ Remember S. N. MOODY'S Address. apl6 2p5

NEW SUMMER CLOTHING.—
PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.,
(Formerly Sherman & Pierson)
Corner Canal and Magazine streets,

Are now receiving an entire New Stock of the latest styles for Spring and Summer. Additions by every steamer from New York.

New style Cashmerette and Zephyr Cloth Frocks;
New style Light Cassimere Windsors;
Black Alpaca Linen lapels and Italian Cloth Windsors;
White and colored Duck Coats and Vests;
Elegant figured Marseilles Vests;
Fancy and White Linen and Merino Pants;
Summer Tweed and New Style Cassimere Pants.

Also, a splendid assortment of Silk, Linen and Satin Cravats; Colored Half-Hose, Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves; Merino, Lisle and Silk Under shirts and Drawers, and every article of Furnishing Goods. Linen and Linen Bosom Shirts of all qualities. A few Excelsior Mode Collars (new style) just received.

Call and examine, as we are prepared to offer our goods at low prices. PIERSON, HARRISON & CO.

apl3 eod2w 41W 1 Magazine street, corner Canal.

METAIRIE COURSE

TACING AND TROTTING

SUNDAY, April 23.—THREE RACES.—FIRST RACE—Match $200 to wheel, three heats.

James L. Eoff names bl g JOE ELLIOTT, to trot one mile in two minutes and thirty-eight seconds—Eoff to have three trials to saddle or harness—Forfeit $100.

SECOND RACE—Match $200—Mile heats.—Mr. Beaty names r g Mr. Fife names b g—Each to ride his own horse.

THIRD RACE—Match $600—Three in five to harness—Samuel Rice names r h g DAN RICE, James L. Eoff names br g YOUNG AMERICA.

☞ First Race to come off at 3 o'clock; Second Race to come off half past 3 o'clock; Third Race to come off at 4 o'clock.

☞ Admission—Quarter Stretch, $1; Stand, 50 cents.

JAMES L. EOFF, Proprietor.

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