ms, has been mortally wounded by the blow of a stiletto."

THE WAR.

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

It has been already stated that the entrance of Austrian troops into Wallachia is decided. Count Coronini with a first, brigade, to be followed by a second, has had orders to keep himself in readiness to descend the Danube as far as Giurgevo. M. de Brock has been ordered to put himself in communication with the Porte, and to come to an understanding respecting the political and military combinations that will ensue from the movement of the Austrian army. Col. Halik sets out for the head quarters of Omar Pacha, and has orders to communicate with the commanders of the French and English troops, but the Cabinet of Vienna will only take its final resolutions after receiving the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the 16th or 20th of June. Nothing would be done before the delivery of the Prussian note, and the reply of the Emperor Nicholas could not be known at Vienna before the beginning of July.

The total strength of the Austrian army will amount, a fortnight hence, to 300,000 men, reaching on a line from the frontier of Dalmatia to those of the Bukovina. Gen. Hess, the commander-in-chief, is a man of ability, and enjoys the confidence of the army.

FROM SILISTRIA.

Our last news from the seat of war is of the 20th of June. The Turks are so completely masters of that part of the right bank of the Danube which is in front of Silistria, that they have posted their guns on the works constructed by the besiegers against them. The report of the death of Gen. Schilders, which was in circulation on the 18th at Bucharest, is now contradicted, but he is in great danger, a second operation having been performed. It is said that symptoms of gangrene having appeared on the first "stump," the thigh was amputated higher up. It appears that just as the General was inspecting his mines, on the 13th, the Turks made their sally. The mining party was but imperfectly protected against the guns of the fortress, and, as Gen. Schilders turned, his horse was struck and fell. A second ball immediately after fractured the leg of the dismounted horseman. You were three days ago informed that the Russians had been obliged to evacuate two of the islands opposite Silistria, and the news is confirmed. It is reported that Prince Menschikoff has been appointed *Adlatus* to Prince Paskiewitch and commander of the troops in Wallachia, and, should this prove to be correct, it is perhaps, under the circumstances, the severest punishment that could be inflicted on him.

By advices of the 15th from Galatz we learn that the Russians are withdrawing with all speed from the Dobrudscha to the fortresses at Tultcha, Isaktcha and Matschin; but, if the two Austrio-Russian organs, the *Soldaten Freund* and the *Fremden Blatt*, are to be believed, even these important positions will eventually be relinquished, Prince Gortschakoff having got notice on the 16th "to hold himself prepared, on receiving orders, to retire with the whole of the troops to the Pruth." From the same source we learn that Omar Pacha has been ordered not to enter the Principalities should the Russians retreat to the Pruth, "as the Austrians will occupy them as neutral ground." It is difficult to believe that this is correct. A retreating army is always exposed to suffer severe losses, and it would be a sad pity should the Bashi-Bazouks not be permitted to harass her troops on their way back to Bessarabia or Moldavia. The *Soldaten Freund* undertakes to show that the Russian Marshal never "seriously thought of taking Silistria," and the *Fremden Blatt* follows on the same side. If their view of things be correct, the 10,000 or 12,000 men who fell before Silistria were wantonly sacrificed by the Emperor Nicholas and his General. It is not yet quite clear who has succeeded Mussa Pacha as commander of Silistria, but it is probably Rifaat Pacha, who entered the fortress on the 13th with 4000 men and provisions. The Russians, as is but natural, conceal their movements as much as possible; but there is reason to believe that the force opposite Silistria is now, comparatively speaking, small. General Chruleff's division is said already to have returned by water to Galatz. The Russians are gradually evacuating Oltenitza and Giurgevo.

The Midshipmen of the Tiger frigate have been sent to complete their studies at the University of Moscow. The crew are to be exchanged. All the prisoners have been courteously treated by the Russians.

BALTIC AND BLACK SEA.

Admiral Napier, on the 27th, was with his whole fleet within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt. On the 21st of June, the British ships Hecla, Valorous and Odin bombarded and destroyed the fort at Bomarsound. Admiral Plumridge is recalled from the Gulf of Bothnia to the Gulf of Finland, and is replaced by Capt. Hall. The White Sea will be blockaded from and after the 1st of August.

Nothing is reported from the Black Sea, excepting the preparation of two hundred transports at Varna, supposed for an expedition to the Crimea. According to the Vienna Lloyd the Russians have shut up the sea of Azoff by sinking in the strait of Kertch thirty-two large barges laden with rocks.

GREECE.

Russian agents having tried to excite differences between the Greeks and the army of occupation, Gen. Kalergi, the Minister of War, has thought it right to publish a proclamation intended to reassure the country as to the benevolent intentions of England and France, in sending their troops to combat a policy condemned by the whole of Europe.

The Divan consents to reopen the ports of Turkey to the Greek flag.

Paud Effendi is active in his endeavor to smooth over the irritation arising from the recent insurrection.

Gen Karatassos had surrendered to the commander of the French steamer Colon, on condition that he should be landed in Greece.

RUSSIA.

The following article is contained in the Paris *Moniteur*:

"*From the Frontiers of Gallacia*—June 18.—It can no longer be doubted that Russia is sending considerable masses of troops toward the Austrian frontiers. There is no town in the government of Kiew which has not a garrison. Three regiments of Guards, just arrived at Kiew, have received orders to march toward the frontier of Gallicia. A camp is in course of formation near Dubner.

Accounts from Mielnica, dated June 8, state that the Russian Government has ordered the peasantry to march from the frontier and the interior of the country toward Kaminietz-Podolsky, and has organized them into a levy *en masse*. All holders of property and the nobles are compelled to furnish three Cossacks fully equipped."

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—Bad news have arrived from the theatre of war. Several generals have been wounded. Prince Paskiewitch received a contusion, which compelled him to resign the command to Prince Gortschakoff and repair to Jassy. This is the official statement. The news has created a deep impression upon the Emperor and those who surround him. The Emperor, at the time he received it, was on the spot where the troops are exercised, and was about to visit some fortifications which had just been executed. He, however, returned to the Palace immediately, and summoned the Minister of War and the elder princes of the Imperial family.

After a long conference, these persons withdrew, and M. Nesselrode was called. The Emperor wrote an autograph letter to Prince Paskiewitch, to express to him his condolence, and to inquire after his health. It is still very doubtful whether Prince Gortschakoff will be allowed to retain the command-in-chief.

CHINA.

HONG-KONG, May 8.—The 8th of March mail arrived on the 27th ult. The present mail leaves to-day, being five days earlier, on account of the south-west monsoon.

We have nothing very striking from the North. Our dates from Shanghai are down to the 22d ult.

There had been no fresh disturbances, and the settlement was quiet. The Imperial Commander-in-Chief was occupied in forming his new encampment on the sites pointed out by the foreign authorities.

The French war steamer Colbert and the English steamer Styx arrived at Shanghai on the 17th ult. This speedy reinforcement caused great astonishment among the Chinese.

There are no later dates from Pekin than given in our last.

The North China Herald contains the manifesto of the Consuls of the three treaty powers, justifying the late proceeings and collision with the Imperial troops. Captain Pearson, of the American ship Rose Standish, we regret to say, had died of the wounds he received in the action of the 4th ult.

From Amoy our advices reach to the 28th ult., previously to which there had been threats of an attack on the city, on account of recent executions, which irritated the people, but no further allusion is made to it. Trade was undisturbed, and a moderate business doing.

At Canton quiet prevails and no indication of any disturbances. The continued unfavorable advices from the interior seriously affect the import trade.

At Shanghai trade was dull. Exchange at Canton, 5s. 2d.; at Shanghai, 5s. 8d. per dollar.

The health of the garrison here is not favorable, and the number in hospital is large. The weather has been much against the troops.

There is a report that the French Admiral Laquerre will be here shortly from Bourbon, with three ships of war, and it is rumored the English, French and American Plenipotentiaries are likely soon to pay a visit to Pekin.

We have not heard any thing of the Russian squadron since our last. It is generally supposed they are at Loochoo.

From Japan we have nothing to report.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg are stated to have been received on the 20th; they were brought by Col. Manteuffel; it is said they contain the Russian answer to the Austrian requisition, and well informed persons believe that he gave no reason to expect that negotiations would be further prolonged.

TURKEY.

In the treaty with Austria, it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign right of the Sultan and the integrity of the Empire.

Austria will evacuate the Principalities on the conclusion of peace, with the least possible delay.

PARIS, Friday.—Funds closed at 78.10 and 98 francs.

THE BALTIC.

The bombardment of Bomersund began at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 21st, and by 7 o'clock the masked battery was dismounted and abandoned, and at 10 P. M. the Russian magazines were in a blaze. One account says the English lost three men; another says, four killed and seven wounded.

The Russians fought passionately; their artillery were well supported with rifles. One bomb burst on the deck of the Hecla. Midshipman Lucas threw another overboard before it burst.

Sir Charles Napier was near Cronstadt with twelve screw line of battle ships, nine frigates, five French ships of the line, and several French corvettes.

ODESSA, 19th.—It is stated that at this date there was no blockade, and ships were getting their cargoes as usual.

LONDON.

The steamer Prince of Wales arrived on Thursday, from Gothenburg. She brought large quantities of merchandise and Russian specie, value £40,000.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1854.

☞ All persons having bills against the Crescent Office are requested to present them at the office for settlement.

☞ The Proprietor of the Crescent will pay no bill contracted by any person attached to the office, without a written order.

The Foreign News.

The Asia's news, which we publish to-day, although not of the first importance, will be found interesting throughout. The relative positions of the contending forces have undergone a great change, and the hitherto most prominent features of the campaign are entirely altered. The invading army had fallen back, and at the last dates the Austrian battalions were pouring in between it and the victorious Turks, with the avowed purpose of compelling Nicholas to withdraw his troops from the Principalities, in accordance with a convention between Austria and the Sublime Porte. This movement is every where looked upon with much suspicion. It created a great sensation in the English Parliament, and the fact that Lord John Russell distinctly declared that England was not a party to the convention shows clearly that English statesmen were too doubtful in regard to the character of the movement to commit themselves to it or look upon it with favor. Meantime, the tide of war turns towards a point far removed from the present scene of operations, the Crimea, a great peninsula in the northern part of the Black Sea.

The Earl of Clarendon stated in Parliament that the treaty recently negotiated between Lord Elgin and Mr. Marcy upon the subject of the fisheries was probably such as to give satisfaction to all parties; but we learn here that it is likely to meet with strong opposition in the Senate, and will not probably be agreed to by the colonies. In that case the negotiations will probably be drawn out to an indefinite length, and the affair remain unsettled for a long time to come.

See First and Fourth Pages.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSES.—The new custom-houses to be built in St. Louis, Charleston, Mobile and in this city are all to be on a grand and magnificent scale and in the highest styles of architecture. That at Charleston, we see it stated in the Courier, has been commenced and the entire foundation already finished. It is to be 160 feet high from the pavement to the top of the dome; the general plan is a cross, the largest arm from east to west, being 259 feet, while the shorter arm, extending from north to south, will be 152 feet.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Mobile Custom-house were postponed on the afternoon of the 17th inst., and the Mobile Register says the work will go on with all possible rapidity to its completion, and that, when finished, it will be one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city.

This news naturally suggests the inquiry—when will our own be finished? We have been watching its upward progress for several years, and have come to the conclusion that either the building settles into the earth as fast as the granite layese are added, or that it is altogether a slow coach. Had the tower of Babel progressed at no greater rate, it would never have become necessary to confound the language of the builders.

TURTLE SOUP.—The "Judge," of the Shades, having yesterday decapitated a huge turtle, we are authorized to state that soup of an excellent quality will be served up every morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

TRIAL OF KIDNAPPERS.—The trial of the alleged kidnappers of Solomon Northrop was progressing at Saratoga on the 12th.

The prisoners' counsel waived all examination or calling of witnesses in their behalf, but contended that the statute of limitations required an indictment to be found within three years after the commission of the offence.

The District Attorney contended that the crime was being committed as long as Northrop was held in slavery, and the statute of limitations would only run from the time he was liberated.

The Justice took the same view, and committed the prisoners.

Solomon has commenced suits for damages against both parties, and they have been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

The St. Francisville Louisiana Chronicle of the 15th says:

The weather for several days has been extremely inclement, benefiting, as we learn, the cane crops, but proving an injury to the cotton crop. Our planters were enabled to get pretty well out of the grass, during the brief period of dry weather we have had.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1854.

It is very important in relation to the harmony and prosperity of all the parties to the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, that it should be concluded without delay. But it cannot be supposed that the Senate will have time at the present session to give the subject that deliberation which it requires.

The Senate do not take treaties upon trust, and may take the liberty, as on a previous occasion, to substitute a Senatorial enactment for the treaty. It is by no means certain the colonial legislatures will assent to it. Lord Elgin is out of favor with the Canadians. He was appointed as a negotiator of the treaty for the reason of his supposed influence in the five colonies, but a strong opposition has now been rallied against him.

It is strongly rumored that a Viceroy of the colonies is to be appointed in the person of some one of the Royal family, and that ultimately they are to constitute a separate kingdom for some one of Queen Victoria's children. Neither independence nor annexation to this Union are contemplated by the opposition to the government of Lord Elgin and Mr. Merritt.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty, Lord Elgin is to be created a Duke, and Mr. Merritt and Mr. Crampton are to be knighted for this signal service. What distinction is to be bestowed on our part upon Mr Marcy, who has conducted the negotiation with so much ability and success, is not yet determined. But it was hardly fair in the "Knickerbocker's" list of claimants upon the Presidency to omit the name of the ablest and most experienced and wisest of all the statesmen of the Empire State. Perhaps the editor thought that the name of Marcy would be brought more strongly to the mind of every one, on account of its absence from that catalogue.

The select committee on the subject of illegal legislative influences have already been invited to extend their investigations to the Nebraska bill and other measures. The result of the present inquiries will probably be the creation, at the next session, of a standing committee upon bribery and corruption. It will, like the committee on retrenchment and reform, serve as a bugbear.

The votes in Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill, so far, are strongly indicative of the passage of the bill, after it shall be freighted with four or five, instead of two and a half millions. ION.

A SENSIBLE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Baker, of New Hampshire, has vetoed one of the bills passed by the Legislature of that State, as below:

I have had presented to me for approval and signature a bill entitled an Act in amendment of an Act to establish the City of Concord. The third section of said bill is as follows:

The City Council of Concord may make, establish, publish, alter, modify, amend or repeal ordinances, rules, regulations and by-laws to regulate or restrain the sale or use of all intoxicating drinks.

Believing, as I do, that the Legislature has no constitutional right to prohibit the use of all intoxicating drinks, and therefore no constitutional right to delegate such power to the municipal authorities of any city or town, I return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with these, my objections.

[Signed] N. B. BAKER.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mrs. Eliza Davis, a native of New York, committed suicide in that city on the night of the 11th, by hanging herself to a bed post with a piece of rope. She was partially insane, and fancying that her neighbors desired her death, concluded not to live any longer. A letter was found on her person addressed to her husband. It was couched in the most affectionate terms and contained excellent advice regarding the bringing up of her children.

ALIGATORS.—A little strychnine put into a piece of meat, suspended over the water, and just touching it, has been found a very efficient mode of destroying these obnoxious reptiles.

DEATH OF MRS. DEBAR.—Mrs. DeBar, the mother of Ben DeBar, died in St. Louis a few days since, at the ripe old age of 74.

ANNOTHER RAIROAD ACCIDENT.—The cars from Washington to Baltimore ran off the track at Bladensburg, on the 12th, severely injuring the engineer. No other damage done.

Samuel Barstow, an eminent lawyer of Detroit, late United States Attorney for the State of Michigan, died at Buffalo on the 12th instant.

The cholera is raging badly at Shelbyville, Ky. Among the victims was the principal physician of the town.

The hull of the ship Great Republic was sold at auction in New York, on the 12th inst., to N. B. Palmer, for $28,250.

The investigating committee, in relation to the allegations of bribery being attempted to obtain a renewal of the Colt pistol patent, has dispatched a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms to summon witnesses from New York and New Jersey.

The commissioners charged by the Ottoman Government with the duty of examining the propositions relative to the service of the electric telegraph have presented their report. They propose the laying down of a double line from Constantinople to Belgrade, and a branch from Adrianople to Rostchuk, via Shumla. The cost is estimated at about 1,300,000 francs. The Divan shows itself disposed to accept this proposal.

The bark Aquatic has at last been towed into the port of Charleston. It will be recollected that this vessel sprung a leak shortly after leaving Matanzas, bound for Cork with a cargo of molasses. About the same time the yellow fever broke out among the crew, two of whom died and two others were dangerously ill, when the Captain, in order to save the bark and her cargo, found it necessary to run her ashore some miles distant from Georgetown. She was eventually pumped out, got off and towed into Charleston.

The French Consul at Baltimore states that every ship or vessel built in Russia, or having a Russian owner, which shall be purchased by any subject or subjects of any one of the allied or neutral powers during the present hostilities in Europe and Asia, will, notwithstanding such purchase, continue to be regarded by the French Government as still belonging to the enemy. The announcement of this fact will no doubt put the merchants and other inhabitants of seaport cities upon their guard in the event of such a proposed transaction presenting itself.

LATER FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.—The bark Lapwing arrived at Baltimore on the 12th ult., with Rio Janeiro dates to the 5th of June. Robert G. Scott, American Consul at Rio, came passenger in her.

Universal good health prevailed at Rio.

The United States frigate Savannah and storeship Relief were in port; the latter about to sail for New York with Lieut. Totten, of the Savannah, who returns in consequence of ill-health.

The brig Bainbridge had sailed for Montevideo, and the Germantown was expected at Rio about the middle of July.

The Coffee market was firmer, and had an improving tendency; sales at 4|550 to 4|600; stock on hand about 45,000 bags. The indications are that the new crop will be rather of an inferior quality. Exchange on London was quoted at 27 3d. premium.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN CANADA.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans of Hamilton, Canada West, together with some invited guests from Buffalo, in a very pleasant manner, under a large tent, pitched in the grove on the borders of the bay, where about 500 sat down to a bountiful dinner, after which speeches, song and sentiment engaged the attention of all present.

A BIG LUMP.—It appears that California is not the only State in the Union in which big nuggets of precious metal are found. A short time since a mass of gold weighing 1480 pennyweights, and worth $1410, was taken from the McCormick mine, in Columbia county, Ga. It was extracted nearly from the surface of the earth, from a vein of great depth and richness.

From the Japan Expedition.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

U. S. SHIP POWHATAN, YOKOHAMA, YEDDO BAY, March 31, 1854.

The treaty, about which the Government has gone to so much trouble and expense, is at last signed. It was accomplished to-day; the Commodore went ashore this morning, and returned a few moments ago, with the important documents, encased in a handsome lacquered box, "signed, sealed, and delivered." The ports conceded are Simodi, a town on the Island of Niphon; Hokotade, on the Island of Matsmi, which, I believe, is some 500 miles to the northward, and on the coast of the Island of Jesso; and Napa Keang, on the Island of Loocho, which I described in my last letter. Thus, you see, more has been accomplished than any one believed possible, and we have commanded more respect and been treated with more courtesy by these exclusive and half civilized people than those of any other nation who have visited here.

Great praise is due, and I have no doubt will be accorded, to Commodore Perry, for the able manner in which he has conducted this negotiation. He has given this people a correct idea of the power and wealth of our country, and stamped an impression on their minds that "we are the greatest people on the face of the earth."

The ports mentioned are large commercial towns, said to possess fine harbors for shipping, and will be fitted up for the American trade as soon as possible. Napa Keang we have visited, and the Vandalia and Southampton have been down to survey the harbor of Simodi, and reported favorably. In fact, it is believed that the treaty would have been signed sooner, but the Commodore waited for the return of these vessels. We expect to visit that port in this ship, in the course of a week or so, and after remaining there some time, proceed to the port of Hokotade.

The telegraph and a small locomotive have been in full operation on shore, for the past two or three weeks, and, as you may imagine, are viewed with the greatest astonishment and wonder. The latter runs on a circular railroad, about half a mile in circumference. It has a tender and car attached, and several of the Japanese dignitaries have been treated to a ride.

The telegraph is about a mile and a half in length, and is looked upon as a greater curiosity than the railroad. They have a kind of indistinct idea of the nature and working of the locomotive, but the telegraph is entirely beyond their comprehension. They can look and on see the mode of operation at either end of the line, and are aware that messages can be transmitted in an instant of time, but the why, and wherefore, is an enigma which they cannot solve. I understand that the Emperor has chosen six young men of rank, attachés of the Court of Yedo, to learn telegraphing, but whether they will be able to acquire the art, or if so, in what time, is a matter of much speculation—knowing nothing of the rules or principles of chemistry, it will be to them a task of great difficulty. In case it is true, one or both of the telegraph operators (Mr. Draper and Mr. Williams) will stay out here, which I believe they are both willing to do. Neither the telegraph nor railroad will be of any use, unless some one stop here, but it is said the Commodore will not give his consent, unless the request comes direct from the Emperor.

Yedo, the Capital, we have not seen yet, and I begin to think we never will. The Commodore may take the Mississippi and go up there, but there is hardly any chance of the squadron going.

I have nothing to add about the country or people more than you already know from my last letter; the common class are a miserable set of beings, ground down by oppression and tyranny, and living in constant fear of their rulers. The lightest offence is punished with death. I offered one of the soldiers the other day a navy button, but he dared not receive it, making signs that if he did so his neck would be in danger. Thank God! I live in a free country, where the laws are just to all, and every one his own master.

About our coming home I can say nothing definite, but I think that a year from this will find us on our way.

I forgot to mention that the Commodore gave a grand dinner to the Japanese Princes and Commissioners, on the 27th inst., which was a splendid affair. The ship was decorated off with flags—two long tables were spread on the quarter-deck, at which were the officers of the squadron and Japanese of corresponding rank. At the Commodore's table in the cabin were the Princes and Captains of the different ships composing our squadron. I enclose you the names of those who were present:

Five Commissioners.—Prince Hyashi, member of the Council, (Daigakuno Kami;) Ido, Prince of Tsus-sima; Izawa, Prince of Mimasaki; Udono, Prince and member of Board of Revenue, (nimbu-shiyoyu;) Prince Matsusaki, Michitaro.

Members of Council.—Abe, Prince of Ishi: Makmo, Prince of Bizlu; Matsudaira, Prince of Idzumi; Matsudaira, Prince of Iga; Kuzhei, Prince of Yamato; Naito, Prince of Ki.

Yours, etc., J. A. H., JR

CRUELTY TO A SLAVE.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express has an account of the death of a slave at the hands of his master, Josephus Hicklin, from which we make the following extract. The fiend has not yet been arrested:

"The only fault alleged against the negro was that he was disatisfied with his master, and wanted to be sold, and that he was lazy. For these alleged offences the negro was put to the torture. Outside of the Book of Martyrs it would be hard to find any case that in point of cruelty affords a parallel to this. Mrs. Stowe's imagination furnished no case upon which this is not an improvement. The lash, fire, gouging, beating over the head with heavy clubs, the rubbing of cayenne pepper and tobacco in his eyes, etc., were some of the appliances used, not for a single hour, a single day, or a single week, but every day, for more than three weeks, until he died."

The railroad connection between Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., *via* Opelika, is about to be perfected. The Council of Columbus have passed an ordinance granting the Opelika Railroad Company the right of way across the Chattahoochee river, and a depot on the north commons of the city. They charge the company only five dollars, with the stipulations: if they ever join their track with any other on the east side of the river, or allow any other track to connect with them, they shall forfeit the depot, the right of way, and the bridge; all of which, in that event, shall revert to the city. There is a clause in the contract which forbids the company from moving the bridge or the depot buildings from the place selected and assigned to them.

CHOLERA AT CHICAGO, ILL.—We learn from passengers who reached our city at 10 o'clock last night, over the Jeffersonville Railroad, that the cholera has assumed an epidemic form in Chicago. One hundred and thirty deaths occurred on Saturday last, and its violence had abated nothing when our informant left. There had been a few cases for some weeks before, but nothing to excite alarm. The people are now panic-stricken, and are leaving that city by hundreds. Several families came through to our city. [Louisville Journal, 11th inst.

UNWELCOME PREDICTION.—As the French army was passing the Rhine, under the command of Prince Soubise, the Swiss regiments would not fight the Germans. Col. Lochmann particularly refused, with great freedom.

"Of what use, then, are the Swiss?" said the Prince, angrily.

"To cover your retreat," said the Colonel—and he was put under arrest. But his prediction was fulfilled.

LORD HOWE.—Lord Howe, when a captain, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night, by the Lieutenant of the watch, who informed him, with great agitation, that the ship was on fire near the magazine.

"If that be the case," said he, leisurely putting on his clothes, "we shall soon know it."

The Lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger, and again returning exclaimed:

"You need not be afraid, sir; the fire is extinguished."

"Afraid!" replied Howe, "what do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life;" and looking the Lieutenant full in the face, he added:

"Pray, how does a man feel when he is afraid? I need not ask how he looks."

SCENE.—The crowded deck of an American packet from California:

Californian to the skipper: "I should like a sleeping berth, neow, if you please."

Skipper: "Why, where have you been sleeping these two nights since we left?"

Californian: "Wal, I've been sleeping a top of a sick man; but he's got better, neow, and he won't stand it no longer."

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1854.

SENATE.—Mr. Badger moved to take up the Senate bill for the improvement of Cape Fear River, returned from the House with an amendment. Agreed to, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial of the citizens of Green Point, New York, for the repeal of the fugitive slave act. Also a petition of Democratic citizens of the same place, in support of liberty.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions from New Hampshire, and Mr. Rockwell from Worcester, Massachusetts, for the repeal of the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Hamlin reported back the House bill granting a new register to the American built brig Hallowell, by name of James Rhodes. Passed.

Mr. Houston called attention to two pamphlets laid upon the Senators' desks, written by E. W. Moore. He then repeated his remarks upon some money transactions by Moore.

The resolution providing for the printing of 60,000 copies of the compendium of the census was taken up and amended so as to compose a table, showing the number of acres in each State under cultivation, and then passed.

The bill for the completion of the Treasury building, and for new War and Navy Department buildings was taken up.

Messrs. Seward, Bayard and Chase advocated the bill, and it was postponed to-morrow.

The Homesteadbill was then taken up.

Mr. Clayton temporarily withdrew that part of his amendment which he proposed to insert in lieu of the sixth section, leaving only pending a motion to strike out the sixth section.

Mr. Chase opposed the motion to strike out and vindicated the justice allowing all foreigners the right to settle upon and cultivate the soil, they becoming in due time citizens. He moved to amend the sixth sotion by allowing all foreigners who may at any time come to the United States the privilege of the bill.

Mr. Butler followed in favor of striking out and in opposition to giving foreigners, who have not become citizens, the public lands acquired by blood and treasure of American citizens.

Mr. Clay followed on the same side and with the same views. He disclaimed all political association with Native American or "Know-Nothingism," but said he knew no measures so well calculated to build up that party as this bill. Pass this act and you will see that which he never hoped to see—a thoroughly organized Native American party throughout the Southern States.

Mr. Cass replied to some objections taken by Mr. Clay to the effect of certain portions of the bill.

Mr. Stuart followed, opposing the striking out, and warmly defending the character of naturalized citizens settled in the North-western States. He defended the provision which allows foreigners the right, upon declaring their intention to become citizens, to occupy and cultivate a portion of the soil, they receiving no title therefore till they had become citizens.

Mr. Seward advocated the bill, and said he would vote for it in any shape that it might come before the Senate for final action—he was in favor of giving to foreigners all the rights granted by the bill of settling on the public lands. We have only room for the following extract from his speech, in which he introduces the "Know-nothing" creed:

Now, then, it is well enough, if we are going into this principle at all, to see where it leads. I have in my hand the policy of exclusion of foreigners or aliens, as it is elaborated and drawn out into distinct propositions by a journal which represents that class of society who support that principle. I find that there are sixteen articles in this creed. Here they are:

1. Repeal of all naturalization laws.
2. None but Native Americans for office.
3. A pure American common school system.
4. War to the hilt on Romanism.
5. Opposition first and last to the formation of military companies composed of foreigners.
6. The advocacy of a sound harbor and safe nationality.
7. Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form and whatever name.
8. American institutions and American sentiment.
9. More stringent and effective emigration laws.
10. The amplest protection to Protestant interests.
11. The doctrines of the revered Washington and his compatriots.
12. The sending back of all foreign paupers landed on our shores.
13. The formation of societies to protect all American interests.
14. Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
15. Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.
16. And finally, American laws and American legislation, and death to all foreign influences, whether in high places or low.

Sir, this creed contains just half a dozen true and sound American principles.

Mr. Chase: Will the Senator allow me to ask him where he gets his creed?

Mr. Seward: In the American Crusader.

Mr. Chase: Where is it printed?

Mr. Seward: I believe in Boston, and I find in it a comprehensive view of the principles, some of them right and some of them wrong.

Mr. Dixon: Does the Senator mean to say that these are the principles of the Know-Nothings? I ask merely for information.

Mr. Seward: I know nothing of the Know-Nothings [Laughter.]

Mr. Dixon: If the Senator knows nothing of the Know-Nothings, it seems to me very strange that he should pretend here to state what the principles of the Know-Nothings are. I should like him to explain if he knows nothing of the Know-Nothings or their principles, how does he read here the principles of the Know-Nothings. [Laughter.]

Mr. Seward: If my excellent friend, the Hon. Senator from Kentucky, had paid attention to what I said, he would have learned in the first place that I said nothing of the Know-Nothings. My reason for it is that I always say nothing about which I know nothing. [Laughter.] Again the Hon. Senator will excuse me from further answering his question, because it is my purpose to say nothing of the Know-Nothings; because of the Know-Nothings, as I have already stated, I know nothing. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Pratt advocated striking out and strongly denounced the portion of the bill which he understood as giving the American soil into the custody of an alien population.

The bill was postponed, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Letcher, the select committee to inquire whether improper means have been employed to procure the passage of the bill extending Colt's patent was authorized to employ a clerk to note the testimony.

Mr. Cutting was excused from serving on that committee, for the reason that he is on the committee investigating matters connected with the Gardiner claim, which requires much of his time.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill repealing so much of the act of 1852 as makes the reduction of 50 per cent. on prepaid postage on newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. Olds said he had no hostility to the city press, but was willing newspapers shall have the largest circulation compatible with the public good. He wanted newspapers to pay to the revenues of the Post-Office Department the amount it costs to transport them through the mails.

Mr. Chandler replied, saying the bill, if passed, would have the effect of curtailing newspaper circulation. Papers and periodicals now pay the expense of transportation. If you prevent printed matter as now transmitted, deducting fifty per cent. postage by prepayment, from passage through the mails, you pay not a cent less to the persons with whom you contract to carry the mails.

Mr. Barry took the ground that Government is not bound to carry any man's letters and papers at less than the cost of transportation. Those who enjoy the benefit of the postal system should pay its expenses.

Mr. Smith, of Va., took similar ground.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill.

Various amendments were debated.

During the discussion Mr. Haven said the bill appropriates nearly two millions and a half of dollars. He was glad it did, and as a friend of such improvements, desired the appropriations to be larger. But he advised the friends of the bill to take it as it was. If it was the intention of the majority to defeat it, let it be done, as but twenty-two days of the session remain.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, offered an amendment that hereafter no engineer of the Topographical corps of the army shall be employed on those works, so long as he sustains a position in the military service. Rejected, 53 against 82.

Mr. Cobb offered an amendment making an appropriation for the improvement of the coast of Norway, and to close up the maelstrom. Likewise for a canal to the mouth of the Kentucky Mammoth Cave. [Great confusion.]

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, in the mean time, making a point of order.

Mr. Cobb said the appropriation was qualified by the latter clause, which the clerk read as follows:

To be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Topographical corps; and also for construction of a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, via Santa Fé and Salt Lake—to be expended under the direction of the ship carpenters. [Much laughter, and cries, Let's adopt that; let us tunnel the Rocky Mountains.]

The committee rose amid much confusion, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, moved to lay it on the table. Negatived, 57 against 99.

Pending the question on an amendment, the House adjourned.

Alabama Items.

The weather during the past week has been more pleasant. There has been more or less rain in the neighborhood every day during the week.

The worm has made its appearance in the cotton, we understand, in some localities in this section, though as yet it has done but little damage. [Greensboro' Beacon.

THE CROPS.—The late refreshing showers of rain, which have so plentifully fallen hereabouts, have changed the aspect of affairs, and confirm us in our belief that the growing crop in this section will be better and more abundant than it has been for a number of years. [Chambers Tribune, 14th.

The Jones Valley Times, published at Elyton, Jefferson county, says:

"While Col. James McAdory's negroes were hoeing in a field a few miles below Jonesboro', a few days ago, one of the hands struck a large rock with his hoe to knock off the dirt, when the rock broke to pieces, disclosing so much *lead* that the negro took it to the house to his master. The Colonel sent it to a blacksmith to melt and find out what per cent. of lead it contained. The blacksmith (Mr. Cooly) put it into his furnace, when it proved to be almost entirely lead, with but little dross. We did not learn to what extent the rocks were which contained this ore, but are under the impression that there are large quantities in that neighborhood. We saw Col. McAdory last Tuesday evening, who gave us the above information, and it may be relied on as correct in every particular. We also understand that the great lead mine on the Warrior River had at last been discovered."

The same paper says:

"Our Court House is being painted with our own paint. The most beautiful *chrome yellow* has lately been discovered near town, and the doors of our Court House are being painted with it. It is surpassingly beautiful; it is far superior to the foreign article. Any one can see for himself by looking at the doors of our Court House how superior it is. We have now in two miles of town a great variety of paint, from the most brilliant crimson to the delicate tints of yellow."

A negro woman, the property of Mr. David C. Myers, dropped dead while working in the field on Tuesday last. A mule, also, died on the same day—both from the effects of heat. [Autaugaville Mercury.

The Troy (Pike county) Advocate says:

"Mr. Geo. W. Morrisette, while at his supper table, on the 22d ult., was shot by one of his own negro men. The instrument used was a pistol; and though the ball took effect, but little injury was suffered. The negro was committed to our jail on the 25th ult. to await his trial."

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The banking house of August Belmont & Co., the Rothchild agency, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, was entered by means of false keys, on the night of the 11th inst., and robbed of $14,000 in $1,000 bills on the Bank of the State of New York. The bills were supposed to be dated November 1, 1852. A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of the thieves, who it is probable will be caught. [New York Sun.

"Jack," said one sailor to another, "I don't want to hurt your feelings, but shiver my timbers if I don't believe you stole my watch."

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