Capt. Day's party had, the guard stationed at the ferry-place being challenged by Lincoln's troops. Although within a mile, air-line, of the place where the cannon were discharged, never a gun was heard, and no intelligence had reached Day's party of the disaster. The flight was so sudden that Day's men had scarce time to get out of the way before their encampment was occupied by Lincoln's troops.

Gen. Shepherd's troops, cavalry and artillery, moved upon the ice about one mile and then marched for the street. At the place where we came into the street, there was a small house and barn; one poor fellow, instead of fleeing with the rest, hid himself under the barn, where he was discovered by his legs, which he could not hide, being really a *Long fellow*. He was seized by the legs, drawn back a piece where he stuck fast; and on one singing out for an axe to cut him apart, he begged for quarters and was spared. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL STEBBINS.

DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1854

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. NIXON or his written authority.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The list of letters for the last week will be found on our outside page, and will hereafter, appear there every Monday morning.

Amusements at the North.

Under the heading of "Amusements at the South" the New York Tribune, a few days since, compiled and published a list of all the murders, outrages, suicides and other crimes that could be found chronicled in its Southern exchanges from Virginia to Texas. The list was nearly a quarter of a column long, and has doubtless furnished fresh food for the oratory of Northern Abolitionists. In some preliminary remarks the Tribune proceeded to demonstrate that these evils were the natural result of slavery and the unavoidable consequences of the peculiar institution. We thought at the time that the Tribune was wrong—as even it occasionally is. We are now convinced that our opinion is correct and the Tribune's wrong from the following evidence which is of the same sort, much stronger and far more abundant than what the Tribune was able to adduce. It is also taken from but two instead of a thousand papers, and records the criminalities of a day instead of those of a month, and of a single city instead of nearly twenty States. If the Tribune's logic is correct, we are therefore justified in saying that unlimited and unfeigned freedom is productive of a greater number of crimes and those of a more atrocious character than a properly regulated system of slavery.

We do not feel inclined to give the details of these recorded rascalities, but content ourselves with the titles under which the stories are told. Here they are; one days crime, of the larger sort, in the city of New York:

"Murder—A wife stabbed by her husband—Murderous assault upon a wife—Trial for Rape—Fatal effects of a Drunken Quarrel—Mysterious Disappearance—Suicide—Fireman's Fight—Atrocious Outrage."

These same papers contain interesting accounts of a—Horrible Murder and Robbery at Cleaveland O.—Murder of a man at Syracuse—Shooting affray at Boston—Riot at Buffalo!!!

If this is not a dainty days work, for so small a territory, under the free dispensation we should like to see it improved upon. Even anti-slavery Societies, street-preaching, Woman's Rights Associations and all kindred philanthropies are unable to keep down crime and rascality in the regions of perfection, to so low a degree as they naturally are in lands benighted, darkened and enslaved! Alas! for philanthropy! Alas! for Greely!

A FINE SHIP.—The Confederation is the name of a very excellent new ship of 4000 tons about to sail from New York to Havre. She is the mate of the Robert J. Lane, of the same line, which was built some six months since as the first of the Union Maritime Line of Packets. The Confederation cost about $90,000, and is in all respects a ship of unsurpassed beauty, finish and completeness. The interior finish is in Gothic style, and in all respects neat, convenient and elegant, particularly the State rooms, with their single berths, and double beds, handsomely finished. The length of the ship is 165 feet, breadth 39 feet, and depth of hold 26 feet. She has three decks, all in complete finish and order for steerage passengers and freight. The capacity of the Confederation is 4200 bales of cotton, and 800 steerage passengers, for whose accommodation, in the way of a hospital for the sick, closets, etc., some unusual privileges have been provided by the owners and builders.

The entire work of the Confederation is after the best manner of the builder, A. C. Bell. There is a fine figure-head of the elder Napoleon, in full court dress, at the time when he plead for the Confederation of the German States. The Legion of Honor and the likeness of a familiar face will be welcome to all Frenchmen who may see this noble ship in their own country or the United States.

Recent Publications.

We have received the August number of "The Monthly Jubilee," a journal published at Philadelphia by "an association of the Sons and Daughters—no, Daughters and Sons of Toil." And a very toilsome work we should think it must have been to write so much trash and transcendentalism and a more toilsome labor to read it. It has for a motto these two very clear and lucid lines;

"The ideal of the Past, is the actual of the Present;
The ideal of the Present, is the actual of the Future."

Spirits of Emerson and Ellery Channing, either enlighten or defend us! We cannot comprehend the foregoing mystical sentence; much less can we comprehend the objects or meaning of this "Monthly Jubilee." It contains a little infidelity and a considerable indecency; some popular philosophy and more popular folly. It treats under leading heads of Christianity, cesspools, generation and regeneration, love and land-rents, and almost every other subject ever written, spoken or thought about.

We should exceedingly like to transfer the entire catechism to our columns, as the most amusing and absurd piece of stuff ever written. The indecency of many parts prevents our so doing, and we cannot conceive how any amount of folly such as is here exhibited could be borne and the bearers yet live. Yet it claims a late addition of 10,000 names to its subscription list.

Bizarre, for August 19, has come to hand and is just as racy and readable as ever. It is of a literary and entertaining character and one cannot do better than send for it. Published in Philadelphia.

The Southern Eclectic and Home Gazette has reached us again and is always a welcome visitor. It is conducted ably and deserves the support of all those who would foster southern literary talent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship Nantilus for his kind attentions.

Also, to the officers of the steamboat Crescent City for St. Louis papers of a late date.

Judge Bronson has reconsidered his refusal to accept the Hard-shell nomination for Governor of New York. It is thought that his opponent on the Soft-shell ticket will be Erastus Corning. The Whigs have so many aspirants in the field that it is impossible to divine who will be the chosen one.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Portuguese Benevolent Society of this city celebrated its sixth anniversary, yesterday, by a procession and a dinner. The procession consisted of about a hundred individuals, with two fine bands of music, the flag of the society and several American and Portuguese flags. After proceeding through a number of our principal streets the procession drew up on Rampart street, between Main and St. Philip, and proceeded to organize and enrol members. Mr Vieyra, the President, being ill the Vice-President took his place and thereupon commenced a scene of "confusion worse confounded:" great excitement, universal talking and indescribable hubbub. No election could be had and no enrollment made. All hands thereupon rushed down to dinner, and in a very miscellaneous manner proceeded to devour what they could lay hands on. We have not learned the finale. May the society succeed better next time

ATMOSPHERIC.—A little drizzle on some days, a good deal on others, and more or less every day, seems to be the order of things for the present. This is varied by occasional heat sufficient to bake an alligator, and touches of cold that would be edifying to a Laplander. One night a bed in an ice house is a great desideratum; the next fires and feather beds equally so. We have heard of several thermometers being worn out by their active duties, and know that numbers of men feel themselves half-way thermometer-ized. Ninety-five degrees in the shade is not surpassingly comfortable, but vastly excels this changeable style of weather.

Yesterday morning was undesirably hot—yesterday evening undesirably cool. If the clerk of the weather would practice a little more steadiness in his operations, he would confer a great favor on his friends here below. Let him fix a suitable temperature, and then "stick a peg there."

PERSONAL.—We are informed by a gentleman who lately received a letter from him, that our friend and fellow-citizen Major Ranney arrived in New York with the party of Hon. Randall Hunt, intending to accompany them to Europe. He was prevented, however, by illness, and is now recruiting at Sharon Springs. He proposes to return by way of the Virginia Springs and St. Louis.

Major Ranney and Mr. Hunt reached New York the day previous to the unfortunate affray between Dr. Graham and Colonel Loring, and Mr. Hunt is understood to be retained for the defence.

Our Saratoga and New York exchanges speak very highly of the New Orleans ladies stopping there and award them the same compliments as the New York journals. Verily, the Crescent City is quite a notable place.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Day before yesterday a strange man, name unknown, committed suicide on the farm of Mr. Chambers, near Florissant, in the following manner: He made a bed of straw, near a hay-stack, after which he went to a cherry tree and broke off a stick, and going back to his bed he laid himself down and put a handkerchief around his neck and inserted the stick in it, with which he twisted the handkerchief until he was literally choked to death, and in that condition was found. The unfortunate man was seen a few hours previous at the toll-gate, upon the Plank Road, where he inquired the way to St. Louis, and upon being informed he took a contrary direction. He had the appearance of having been sick, and it was thought by those at the gate that he was crazy.

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The New York Tribune of the 21st, says that

"New Orleans, though the outlet of a large portion of the western territory, cannot attain to any thing beyond a fourth-rate importance, and is not increasing in size."

"New Orleans is not increasing in size"!—Where did the New York Tribune obtain this very late, valuable and authentic information? "It cannot attain to any thing beyond a fourth-rate importance"! Merlin and Madame Adolphe! Where did the New York Tribune acquire its powers of prophecy? It cannot be deemed astonishing that these statements, annihilating at once the census reports, the evidence set before our own eyes and every customary law of inference, should lead us to the enquiries. The census reports show a large and steady increase in population and property for the last ten years. We hear, daily, of the difficulty of obtaining houses, and see, daily, new buildings in process of erection. But what is all this! New Orleans is infected with slavery and it goes against the Tribune's theory that there can be any prosperity where slavery exists. Accordingly, New Orleans does "not increase in size, and can not attain to any thing beyond a fourth-rate importance"! We admire the consistency. Can we do less than believe the statement?

The Boston Journal relates an authentic account of the neglect received at the hands of certain American Consuls by Captain Leach, master of the ship Strena of Boston. This ship was cast away near Revel, in the Gulf of Finland, the pilot running her on the rocks. After the ship was stripped the captain discharged his crew. The place being in a state of siege by the Russian Government, he was ordered to get his crew out of the way as soon as possible. Three of them went to Elsineur, there being no Consul at Lufeo; the Consul at the former place would have nothing to do with them. The mate went to Riga, but the Consul refused to advance him the funds to go thence. At Memel he fared no better. They could get nothing from the Consuls because they were cast away in Russia and did not go to Cronstadt—but to Cronstadt they could not go, because the Russian Government would not let them. So these brave tars were left desolate, wrecked paupers in foreign lands where we have Consuls! The Administration at Washington should better provide for the contingencies which our commerce has in the European war.

Bill Poole, who flogged Morrissey so unmercifully not long since, has established a drinking saloon in Broadway, at the corner of Howard street. As soon as one of these men win a prize fight, it seems a natural sequence that he must become the keeper of a grog-shop. When Tom Hyer whipped Yankee Sullivan several years ago, his friends immediately set him up in this same kind of business in the Bowery. Neither his habits nor associations were at all fitted for this kind of occupation, so he neglected it, and all went to ruin. Fighting men and their friends and shadows keep about one quarter of the porter houses in town.

A terrific explosion of gas took place at the paper warehouse of Messrs. Benedict & Co., in New York, on the 19th inst. It appears that the gas had escaped from the pipe and filled the interstices between the ceilings, walls and floors. Workmen were engaged in repairing the pipes, when the gas ignited, tore up the first and second floors, and knocked a portion of one of the side walls of the building out of plumb. Several of those in the establishment were prostrated, but none seriously injured.

Yesterday, a youth by the name of Leonard Weltmeyer, aged about eighteen years, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of a loaded pistol in his mouth and discharging the contents. The whole side of his face and upper part of his head was blown off, killing him

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

Conflagration in Troy, N. Y.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A great fire broke out in Troy this morning, and has destroyed nearly all the business portion of the city. The loss is stated at one million of dollars.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The cholera is decreasing in this city. The deaths during the past week from the disease amount to one hundred and thirty-five, showing a decrease from last week's report of seventy-seven.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, August 27.—The Eastern mail has arrived with dates from New York of the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22d inst., as late as due.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, from Liverpool August 9, with dates four days later than received by the America, arrived at New York on Saturday, the 19th.

Thursday, 10th, at 6 A. M., off Torry Island, the Baltic signalized steamship Ottawa, for Liverpool.

Saturday, 12th, at 2½ P. M., lat. 53:20; long. 27:47, passed steamship Pacific.

Wednesday, 16th, at 6:30 P. M., lat. 45:25; long. 5:30, signalized steamship Hermann.

Grisi and Mario come passengers by the Baltic.

The Asia arrived out on Sunday morning, the 6th, at 8½ o'clock.

We are indebted to the purser of the Baltic for the latest news.

The War.

According to a dispatch from Widdin, Omar Pacha issued orders on July 25 to all Commanders of corps to withdraw their troops across the Danube when the Austrians enter the Principalities.

On the 1st of August the Russians retired from Bucharest, after having broken up the road between that city and Kalugereny. Before leaving Bucharest Prince Gortschakoff assembled the Boyards, and thanked them for the manner in which they had treated the Russian troops during their stay. The General added that strategic reasons alone induced him to quit the city, but that it was not improbable that he might return at an early period. Immediately on the Russians leaving, Omar Pacha sent a message to Bucharest, requiring lodging and provisions for 12,000 men within the city, and for 20,000 outside of the walls. On July 29, Said Pacha, advancing from Oltenitza to Bucharest, overtook Russian the rear guard, which he attacked and drove in.

A letter from the camp at Devo, Bulgaria, of date July 21, has the following:

"Col. Bohlen, of the United States army, has returned to Constantinople, after a tour on the Danube, and he has made a very erroneous calculation that there will be no war, or at least no fighting this year."

The *Oest Correspondez* says that Baron Ostensacken has arrived at Jassy, as Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian forces in Upper Moldavia, and it is reported that he is also appointed civil and military Governor of Moldavia.

An occurrence is reported which has caused much astonishment in England; the British war steamer Cyclops was chased, when near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam-frigate Vladimir, which every one supposed was safely shut up in the harbor of Sebastopol!

And equally astonishing is the fact that the other day a Russian steamer ran into the harbor of Heraclea, and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor there!

Our Liverpool Correspondent thus condenses the speculations afloat, regarding the future operations of the allied forces:

July 21st, the light division of the British army, under Gen. Brown, and the division of the French army under Gen. Canrobert, embarked at Varna or at Baltschik, to invade the Crimea. It is now stated that it never entered into the plan of the campaign adopted by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, to occupy either the valley of the Danube or the Dobrudscha.

Omar Pasha had asked at the first conference of the allied generals, for the support of a European detachment at Varna. The generals gave him what he asked, the rather that the delay consequent thereupon gave the Anglo-French force time to bring their heavy guns from home, and also, in some degree, to acclimate the men. It was also desirable that the hottest part of the season should be past, before undertaking active operations. These conditions are now fulfilled.

The invasion of the Crimea is understood to be undertaken in earnest.

The precise spot on which the expedition will disembark is not known to the public.

The spot must, of course, have sufficient depth of water in shore to allow the approach of the ships, or at least of the steam frigates, so as to cover the boats and troops with their guns; it must have fresh water for the use of the troops, and must have natural facilities for throwing up field works to protect the first landing from an attack by a superior force. Several such favorable spots are to be found on the south west promontory of the Crimea.

Between the port of Sebastopol and Cape Chersonese, within a distance of about seven miles, there are no less than three inlets or harbors; the Bay of Streletska, the Bay of Peschana, and the Bay of Kamesch, which are not fortified on the land, and are more or less accessible to vessels of war. To the south of Cape Chersonese, the shore below the Monastry of St. George might be eligible, and the deep haven of Balaklava would be almost important position in possession of the allies. Some of these ports will, no doubt, form the base of operations.

From such a position Sebastopol may be attacked in the rear. Until two years ago, Sebastopol was scarcely fortified at all on the land side, and was commanded by hills adjacent to the city. Since 1852, a regular wall, two miles in length, has been built, from the citadel to the quarantine harbor, but it is probable that this wall is still unsupported by the outworks required to give it strength, and the heights outside these lines still give the besieging army a formidable position of advantage. The Russian force in the Crimea is supposed to consist principally of two divisions of the 6th corps de armee, under General Tchiordanoff, amounting to about 70,000 men, exclusive of the marines and dock-yard battalions within Sebastopol.

Great efforts will undoubtedly be made to increase this force, but the allies reckon that in the absence of communication by sea, the Russians will be unable to bring into the Crimea any considerable force by land. It is probable that the Russian Generals in command will adopt a double system of operations, namely, leave a garrison within Sebastopol to defend the works, and, with their available force, take the field against the besiegers. The question then is, whether the allies can, at one and the same time, carry on the seige, and maintain themselves against the Russian force in the field. It is not to be forgotten that the southern part of the Crimea—which the allies will hold—is the only part that can be called salubrious or fertile, consequently the Russians in the interior or northern part of the peninsula will have the more difficulty in procuring supplies.

Speaking on this subject the London Daily News, while admitting the probability that the force embarked from Baltschick may be destined for the Crimea, throws ridicule on the statement of the London Times, that a landing will be attempted near Sebastopol. The Daily News asserts that the proper place to effect a landing is in the spacious bay of Theodosa. Sebastopol is 120 miles distant, and there is an excellent road along the southern shore. A whole army might be landed and entrenched before the news could reach Sebastopol, and but a few days would suffice to place it in a position under the walls of that fortress. Perhaps, however, the force now at sea is not destined for the Crimea, at all, but for Anapa or some other place in Asia.

The Baltic.

On July the 18th, the Anglo-French fleet left Baro Sound.

The Swenska Tinengen of Stockholm, published a statement that on the 3d inst. a French force occupied Aland, after a bombardment of

Austria.

The Vienna Conference met on the 4th and 5th inst. The reply of the French Government to the Austrian note arrived at Vienna on the evening of the 3d.

The English and French ministers at Vienna, have officially communicated to Count Buol, the unconditional rejection of the Russian propositions by France and England.

The Austrian loan is progressing favorably. Over 53,000,000 of florins have been already taken.

At date of latest telegraphic advices from Vienna, no orders had been given to enter either Wollachia or Moldavia.

Harvest is very abundant in Dalmatia.

Germany.

The Diet, in its sitting of August 3d, voted 1,378,000 florins for the immediate completion and defence of the federal fortresses of Rastadt and Ulm. And in the sitting of the 4th, Denmark adhered without restriction to the Austrian-Prussian Treaty.

Britain.

Since last advices, nothing of much interest has occurred in Parliament.

A suit is exciting much interest in the Irish Courts, in which Pierce Somerset Butler seeks to deprive Lord Mountgarrett of his title and estates, on the ground of illegitimacy, inasmuch as Mountgarrett's father, previous to his recognized marriage, passed a Mrs. Colebrooke, in Scotland, as his wife.

The Spitalsfield silk weavers are on a strike for an increase of their wages from twelve shillings, their present remuneration for eighty hours work, to thirteen shillings and sixpence per week.

Madame Grisi, the famous cantatrice, bade farewell to the English public at the Royal Italian Opera, on the evening of the 7th. Immense enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, with the most cordial wishes for her success in the New World.

Experiments are making in the English Navy Yards with shot made of antimony.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have received for the transport of troops, during the past four months, £120,000 sterling, without interfering with the regular business of the line.

Spain.

Gen. Jose de la Conoha is appointed Governor General of Cuba.

All is quiet in Spain. The barricades in Madrid have nearly disappeared.

A royal decree legalises the existence of the governing Junta, and allows the continuance of the armaments for public safety; but the Juntas are only to adopt the title of "Consultative and auxiliary Juntas." Another decree suspends the execution of these decrees of the Juntas, which suppress or modify taxes and other sources of national revenue, until the Government and the Cortes shall have adopted measures upon the subject. A third decree restores provisionally the law of the press of 1837. Lord Howden, the British Ambassador, has arrived in Madrid.

Besides the office of President of the Council, (without portfolio,) held by Espartero, he has assumed the duty of Governor of the Palace, an office which, for obvious reasons, it was very desirous he should occupy. The people seem to have unbounded confidence in Espartero, and, in the lesser degree, in the Ministry. Various alterations have been made in the military and civil appointments; among others, Gen. Dulce is promoted, and takes the place of Gen. Alsor, as Director General of the Cavalry.

On the 31st ult., the men of the barricades sent a deputation to express their wish to defile before the palace, and they marched past, to the number of 3000, before the Queen and Espartero. Letter-writers call these manifestations "the last puga of steam blowing off." The Junta have published a vote of thanks to all the generals, officers and soldiers who raised, on the 28th of June, the banner of liberty, morality and justice, devoting their lives to the national cause. The following decree of the Junta also appears in the Gazette:

"None of the persons whose services the Junta may have accepted between the day of the formation and that of its dissolution are entitled to any payment for the same, those services being considered as patriotic."

It is stated that Barcelona is much disturbed, and it was even rumored that there had been more fighting. The *Nacion* suggests that Christina should be compelled to render an account of her acts as guardian of her daughter, and as executrix of the will of Ferdinand VII; and that the Duke of Rianzares be deprived of his rank in the army.

The Junta will continue its functions till the Cortes meet. The name of the new Minister of Finance is Collado, and not Mallaro, as the telegraph misspelled. Espartero and O'Donnell are now perfectly reconciled. Government has ordered payment of the July dividends

Portugal.

An attempt has been made to get up an excitement at Lisbon, in imitation of Madrid, but unsuccessfully.

Don Miguel has sent to the courts of Berlin and Vienna, a protest against any scheme for the union of Spain and Portugal, as he regards all such proposals as an infringement on his claims to the Portugese crown.

Italy.

Slight emutes have occurred at Prato and Pistoja in Tuscany.

The cholera returns from Geno, gives about 200 cases and eighty deaths daily, making a total, to latest accounts, of 1333 cases and 491 deaths. Turin has been almost exempt from the disease. A *cordon sanitare* has been drawn along the Parmesan frontier towards Piedmont

At Naples the disease was committing great ravages in the lower and filthier part of the city.

The crops are abundant in Lombardy, the Venetian territory, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Papal States and Naples. Wheat, which in Lombardy, was a few weeks since at 75 lire has fallen to 40.

Egypt.

Said Pacha, the new Viceroy, has granted an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cairo, who attempted to prevent his accession to the Government. He has abolished the monopoly of the Corn trade hitherto exercised by the Government, has re-established the freedom of the biddings for cotton, and has suppressed various taxes. A fetd is to be given at Alexandria to the Pacha, on his return from Cairo.

Persia and Affghanistan.

The treaty of alliance which was said to have been signed between Russia and Persia is not confirmed. Suliman Khan, the Envoy of Affganistan, had only a few conferences with the Russian Envoy.

The Latest News from the East.

LIVERPOOL, *Wednesday*, August 9.—Advices from Constantinople, to the 30th July, have been received, via Marseilles, by the "Nile" steamer. Admiral Hamelin, who is at Varna, had ordered up all the transports and the Turkish fleet from Constantinople.

Generals Canrobert and Brown returned to Varna on the 27th.

A naval division is cruising off Anapa, the Crimea, and Sebastopol.

The Fury entered Sebastopol harbor, and saw the Russian fleet in there.

Various divisions of the allies are on the march to Kostenji. An English frigate, after a combat with a pirate vessel at Samos, hung two of the crew at the mast head.

An official dispatch from Odessa reached Vienna late on the 5th, stating that the French and English fleets were seen off Sebastopol on the 30th of July, the steamers having transports in tow.

This news was conveyed from Sebastopol to Odessa in one day, and was thence telegraphed to St. Petersburg.

It is inferred from the wording of the dispatch, that the fleets were proceeding to the Eastward.

Steamers were arriving at Varna to latest date, (July 25) with munitions and food supplies.

CRONSTADT, August 2.—The Archduke Constantine has had a narrow escape with his life. A boat in which he was embarked was upset. Admiral Galitzin and four seamen were lost.

PARIS, Evening, 7th.—The taking of Aland is not confirmed. It may be true in fact, but not in date.

Spain.

On the 6th inst. Queen Christina was prevented by an armed mob from leaving Madrid, until she had paid a large sum of money.

The claim against the Mountgavret estates and peerage has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Overland Mail.

TRIESTE, 7th.—Bombay accounts of July 1, speak of a disposition towards peace on the part of the Court of Ava.

The Russians had taken the fortress of Eocan. The Dutch expedition against Borneo had suffered by fire in the roadstead of Kema. Crew saved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—The Sultan has issued a firman confirming Said Pasha in the government of Egypt, with the title of Vizier.

COPENHAGEN, 5th.—A change in the Danish Ministry is impending in consequence of the importunity of the English and French Admirals to make use of Danish ports for the ships of their fleets.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 20th, a fire broke out in a livery stable on Fulton street, Brooklyn, and before it could be extinguished considerably damaged the building and contents.

Two accidents occurred near the scene of this fire, one of which proved fatal. As Engine Co. No. 17 was coming down Fulton street, they run the machine upon the railroad track. In descending the hill, commencing at Sands street, the engine ran down the track with such heedless speed, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the members could get out of the way. She came thundering down, like a locomotive, but before reaching the dock, she switched off, and was thus prevented from rushing overboard. A colored man was run over by the carriage and so much injured that he died soon after. A white man, named Wm. Keenan, was also knocked down and badly hurt, but his injuries were not considered dangerous.

About the time the alarm of fire was given, a man named Charles Johnson jumped out of the third story window of No. 302 Fulton street, and falling upon the pavement below, was instantly killed. As the sash was up but a short distance it is supposed he leaped out head foremost. He was a baker by trade and worked in New York. His age was thirty-five; he leaves a wife and two children. He had been confined to his house by illness for two days previous, caused by too much drinking, which ended in delirium tremens.

John Miller, the self confessed murderer of Myers, was, on the 20th, lying in the Prison Hospital at Philadelphia, very low with typhoid fever. He had an interview with the Sheriff of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the 19th. The latter is not aware of any such murder having occurred in that county, and thinks it probable that the prisoner is under a mistake about the person's dying with whom he had the quarrel. He repeated his confession this morning; states that his fellow-workman had joined him in giving money to Meyer's wife, to enable her to escape from the brutal treatment of her husband; Meyer accused the two of conniving at her desertion of him, and various quarrels ensued; on the last one Meyer attacked the prisoner with a stick, and an unlucky blow was given, which the prisoner supposes caused his death, for he says Meyers was dying when he fled. The prisoner is twenty-three years of age, but appears about forty. He is afflicted with rheumatism, and very decrepid.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.—From the St. Louis Republican, of the 19th, we cut the following items:

Never before, since the first commencement of steamboating in the West, have we had, in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, such a number of fine and fast boats as will be out for this fall's business. The owners of steamboats in the trade seem to have awakened to their own interests, and instead of having only freight and slow boats, we shall have almost a boat for each day, of the finest and fastest kind. There will be, in the course of two or three weeks, a dozen to fifteen steamers plying regularly between this city and New Orleans, which cannot be excelled in point of speed and passenger accommodations by the finest boats afloat, not one of which but will be able to make the trip in five to five and a half days. Several of the Louisville crack "race horses" having got tired of losing money at home, have determined to make a change, as they have run already long enough for glory. Among those who have already come over to us may be mentioned the Crystal Palace, S. F. J. Trabue, Bella Donna, Southern Belle, and others of the same sort that we cannot at present call to mind. Besides those enumerated, we have several fine and fast boats of our own; among them the Henry Chouteau, St. Nicholas, John Simonds, L. M. Kennett, Belfast, Flying Cloud, Crescent City, Oceana, and many other equally good and fast.

The U. S. steamship San Jacinto, which left Philadelphia a few days ago for a cruise in the Baltic, put into Boston on the 19th for repairs. The accident occurred on the 13th. Her bed-plate is broken, requiring the taking out of all her machinery to make the necessary repairs. It is also said that she sprung a leak. She will probably be detained two or three months, and her voyage to the Baltic, on account of the lateness of the season, will have to be given up.

OUTRAGEOUS MURDER.—A Mr. Neal was recently most fendishly murdered and sunk into the Yazoo River, near the dwelling of a man named Browning, in Sunflower county. Browning and his son are suspected of the foul deed. Neal, it appears, had made his will, and, it was thought had given his property, amounting to some two or three thousand dollars, to the Brownings, and they wished, it is supposed, to hasten the reception of the legacy. Luckily, however, they are not mentioned in the will.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Friday afternoon Henry McGill, William Shannon and John Campbell, were severely injured by the premature explosion of a blast on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Shoemaker town, about eight miles from the city. The whole three were blown to the distance of 25 or 30 feet by the explosion. They were brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday. Shannon and Campbell were severely burned about the face and much bruised. McGill was the most injured, his body being so terribly burned and mangled that death put a period to his sufferings a short time after his admission to the Hospital. [Philadelphia Ledger, 21st.

The Charleston (S. C.) Artesian well has reached the depth of 1177 feet, 300 of which have been dug through solid rock. The Courier says that the auger was stopped, a few days since, by rock, for the fifty-eighth time. The well, when completed, will be one of the most valuable, as well as gigantic works in the country. Only think of drilling rock at the depth of nearly 1200 feet!

ANOTHER CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A camphene lamp in a butcher's shop in Cincinnati exploded on the 16th with terrible effect. Three children who were in the shop at the time were so dreadfully burned that they have since died, and the man who was filling the lamp when it exploded, named Ruff, is not expected to live.

A son of Mr. Watkins, only fourteen years old, was seriously injured by the discharge of his gun while climbing a fence on his father's plantation, near Farmville, Virginia, a few days since.

While laborers were recently engaged at an embankment on the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, they suddenly struck upon a large stream of water, which gushed out upon the track and emitted a vapor having the scent of half a dozen chemical laboratories combined. The Petersburg Express recommends invalids having weak stomachs to try a quart of that water every morning before breakfast.

Joseph Keegar, a brakeman employed on the Reading Railroad, died in the Philadelphia Hospital, on the 20th, from the effects of a scalding he received on the previous day, at Richmond, from the collapsing of a flue of the locomotive.

Mr. H. Robertson, the acting Consul from Havana, is at Washington, and has been handsomely received by the Administration. He says an immense majority of the people of Cuba are in favor of annexation; but the appointment of Concha as Captain-General, whom he represents as very popular, may put another

THE YACHT FLEET OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The eleven principal yacht clubs of Great Britain comprise, as we learn from the New York Spirit of the Times, 621 beautiful vessels, and employ some 4400 of the finest seamen in the world. These yachts possess an aggregate tonnage of 29,250, and carry 1870 guns; The guns are principally of brass, from two to nine pounders. All the yachts are provided also with small arms of every description, and the crews, in most cases, are instructed in the use of them. The cost of the elegant amusement of yachting is of course enormous. The intrinsic value of the vessels alone is three-quarters of a million of pounds. The annual amount of wages paid to the seamen exceeds £120,000, and the amount of outlay in provisions, clothing, and innumerable luxuries, is almost beyond the reach of credibility.

SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—We learn that one day last week, a German family, consisting of husband, wife and child, moved into a new house, near the depot of the Central Railroad, and were all found dead in their beds next morning. No marks of violence existing on their persons, the presumption is they died of the prevailing epidemic. [Richmond Bulletin.

Died:

On Sunday, August 27th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of congestive fever PHILLIP O'BRIEN, aged 19 years, son of Patrick and Ann O'Brien.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from his late residence on Magazine street, between Lafayette and Estelle.

On Sunday, the 27th inst., at 5 o'clock, Mr. JAMES KEALEY, aged 42 years, a native of County Derry, Ireland, and a resident of New Orleans for the last twenty years.

☞ The friends of the family are respectfully invited, also the Fire Department generally, to attend his funeral from his late residence No. 145 Gravier street, THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

☞ We, the undersigned, came out from Liverpool to New Orleans, and were by the house of Messrs. J. W. Shaw & Co. recommended to Mr. Geo. Edmonds, 30 Bank Place, their agent. We called on him and received every care and attention that one person could show to another. We wrote stating this, to Liverpool, and we would recommend any one coming to this country, or any one sending for their friends, to do so by applying to Mr. Geo. Edmonds, 30 Bank Place.

(Signed for numerous passengers.)

MARY O'BRIEN,	PETER DOHERTY,
MARTIN MAHON,	CATHERINE MURPHY,
JOHN HORIAN,	PAT CONNOLLY,
PAT FOYLE,	ELLEN McCARTHY,
	And several others.

New Orleans, May, 1854 aul5 1m1s

☞ CARD.—We miss some of our Books and Papers, which we feel satisfied were saved by some of our friends. Any persons having them will do us a great favor by notifying us where they are in order that we may send for them.

A Liberal Reward will be paid in all cases where the parties will accept it. E. J. HART & CO, 107 Tchoupitoulas st. aul1

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 79 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. febl3 1y

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal 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. gratuitous and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity and his confidence in his system 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 cost by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

apl1 1y1y Office, 88 St. Charles street.

Seasonable Clothing.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED are now offering great inducements to purchasers of

SUMMER CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ Give us a call. STURGES & COLBY,

jl4 tp 3 doors 16 Charles street.

Books! Books! Books!

NOTICE.

☞ The subscriber intending to change his business, offers for sale low his present stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a variety of LAW, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS of the best character. For great bargains call early.

Also for sale, one large ELECTRICAL MACHINE, one large MAGNETO and one SET OF MICROSCOPE.

aug1 1m F. KELLER, 95 Commercial Place.

Southern Military Academy

LOTTERY!

[BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]

Conducted on the Havana Plan.

CLASS E.

☞ TO BE DRAWN SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. ☞

CAPITALS.....$7,500
" 5,000
" 2,000
" 1,500
In all, 238 Prizes, amounting to.....30,000

☞ Every prize drawn at each drawing.
☞ Tickets, $5. Halves and Quarters in proportion.
☞ Rills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
☞ All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager,
Sign of the Bonnie Lassie.
Montgomery, Ala., June 19, 1854. m29 1y1 (Rw

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Now landing from ship Norfolk, and in store, a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS etc. Plantation supplied with prime DRESSING BOOTS, RUSSET BOOTS, BROGANS, WOOL, MEXICAN, PALM LEAF, STRAW and CAMPEACHY HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

jy13 3tp4w FROST & CO, 19 Magazine st.

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk, Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Jy13 3m4w FROST & CO., 19 Magazine street.

Builders' Hardware.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS GENERALLY.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers, a full and complete assortment of the above. The following comprises a part of our stock, viz:

Sliding Door Locks and Trimmings, of all kinds;
Front Door Mortice and Rim Locks, with silver plated furniture and night keys.
Fine Mortice Locks, with plated and brass fronts;
Fine Hotel Locks, with pearl white or mineral knobs;
Skeleton and Rabbeted Locks, with pearl white or mineral knobs, plated or brass fronts;
Mortice Night Latches, plated furniture;
Mortice Closet Locks, brass fronts;
Store Door Rim Locks, two keys, brass and mineral knobs;
Store Door Dead Locks, two keys;
Carpenters' Rim Locks, mineral knobs, 5 to 8 inches;
Carpenters' Rim Lever Locks, mineral knobs, 5 to 8 inches;
Cottage and Rural Locks, mineral knobs, assorted;
Cottage Door and Closet Locks, 4 to 4 inches;
Cottage and Rural Latches, with mineral knobs, four keys;
English House Latches, with thirty keys to each;
Mineral and Pearl White Shutter Knobs;
Silver Plated, Pearl White and Mineral Bell Pulls;
Silver Plated Bell