ing at once the rights of the monarchy and those of the people.

"ATHENS, July 31, 1854."

Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, 2d.—The quantity of produce thrown open to unrestricted commerce by the abolition of the export duty on grain is estimated at 500,000 ardebas.

Green, an Englishman, is nominated director of the transit department.

Foreign officers will be employed in training the army. The debt is liquidated by the sale of a depot of merchandise.

DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854.

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

Our annual commercial statement, on the third page of this morning's paper, will be found deeply interesting to business men generally. We regret that its great length compels us to exclude much other important matter.

British Frigates Wanted.

In an editorial of considerable length upon the Greytown affair and the comments of the English press thereon, the New York Tribune says:

The *Times* also expresses regret that the British naval force in the harbor was not strong enough to prevent this barbarous outrage. We may add that the American public will universally sympathize with this regret, for a British frigate or so at the place would have saved this nation the meanest and bitterest disgrace it has ever been called to suffer.

This sounds like a faint echo of the great raw-head-and-bloody-bones speech of the Ohio wagon boy in Congress during the Mexican war, when he was in favor of having the American invading army "welcomed with bloody hands and hospitable graves." But we do not understand by what process of reasoning the Tribune arrives at the conclusion that the nation would have been less dishonored had the Administration found itself, by reason of the presence of a stronger power, impotent to inflict a wrong resolved upon. We believe nobody disputes now that the act committed by Commander Hollins was in strict obedience to orders, and had the "British frigate or so" driven him away and saved Greytown, would not the Administration have been placed in a position in which it could not choose but send a stronger force to execute its mandate, whether right or wrong? And had the affair been dropped at such a point, would it not have appeared that the American Government had preferred a reputation for pusillanimity to one for injustice, where the latter was at least questionable? We believe that Horace Greeley himself, with all his love of peace, morality and higher law, would not feel very well pleased with himself after making such a choice, however greatly the morality of the thing might testify in his favor.

An Ocean Race.

We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from San Francisco that on their last trip from that place to Panama, the steamers Sonora and Yankee Blade had a very exciting race, which the former won.

It seems there had been much dispute as to the relative speed of these two boats, and that previous to the commencement of the trip the Captain of the Yankee Blade bet about three thousand dollars that he would beat the Sonora two days between port and port. The outside excitement, as soon as it was known that there would be a contest, was very great, and the betting was exceedingly heavy. The Yankee Blade started about an hour before the Sonora and kept out of sight until within some four hundred miles of Panama, when the Sonora succeeded in overhauling and passing her adversary.

The Captain of the Sonora, having a good knowledge of the coast, ran his boat inside of some islands—our informant did not learn their names—thus shortening the distance a number of miles. The Blade attempted to follow the Sonora through the same channel, but it is supposed that some accident must have occurred to her, as the Sonora heard her firing guns, and saw her send up rockets, and she had not arrived at Panama when the George Law and United States left. The Captain of the Sonora exonerates himself from blame in the premises, by stating that he supposed it was a ruse to detain him, and also that it was impossible to return, on account of the dangerous character of the channel he was in. The Sonora arrived on the 13th, and on the 14th nothing had been heard from the Yankee Blade. The North Star was awaiting her arrival.

THE CUBAN MARTYRS.—The third anniversary of the execution of Gen. Narciso Lopez, and those who suffered with him, will be celebrated to-day by appropriate ceremonies. A funeral mass will be solemnized at the Cathedral at 8 o'clock in the morning. At 7½ in the evening a celebration will take place at the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Philippi street, when Mr. Castellon will deliver an elegy to the memory of Gen. Lopez, in Spanish. Mr. Thrasher will also deliver a discourse on the "Union of the Martyrs and the Union of the Races." Messrs. Betancourt and Quintero will also speak in Spanish.

There can be no doubt that there will be a large attendance both in the morning and evening.

FEMALE SEMINARY.—Among the seminaries and institutes for female instruction with which our city abounds, we know of no one more pleasantly located, better conducted or worthier of patronage than that which is under the charge of Miss C. Gardner, on Tivoli Circle, between Nayades and Triton streets. The course of instruction is very full and comprehensive, the teachers are in every way competent, and great care is paid to the progress of the pupils. As a necessary result, the Institute has been highly successful, and won for itself a deserved popularity.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, that the fourth annual session commences on Monday, the 4th of the present month.

A VALUABLE CIRCULAR.—We have received from Messrs. Martin, Owen & Cobb, a circular showing the variations in the prices of lard in kegs and barrels, of bacon sides and shoulders, whisky, mess pork and superfine flour, in the New Orleans market during the season 1853-1854. This must be of great value to merchants dealing in articles of this description.

STOMACH BITTERS.—We have received from the Agents, Alex. Norton & Co., No. 5 Pydras street, a sample of Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. The recommendations accompanying the bottle are of a very high order, and when we have had occasion to test the article we may feel justified in saying more than we can at present.

RED RIVER.—The Alexandria Democrat reports that Red River, at that point, is now too low to admit of boats passing the Falls, and all freight destined for points above has to be hauled round and re-shipped on small boats plying above the falls.

The new Mexican war steamship Santa Anna, built at New York, having been coppered, will shortly make a trial trip at sea.

Pass Christian, Mississippi.

The grand mask and fancy ball, given at this place, last Tuesday evening, was well worthy of that prince of hosts, the far-famed Montgomery. There has never been at any of the watering places on the lake shore, before, any thing in that line equal to this spendid affair. Nearly every parish of Louisiana and county of Mississippi contributed more or less in furnishing beaux and belles for the occasion. There were fair ladies and brave knights, too, in goodly numbers, from adjacent States; making a company in all of about two or three hundred persons, most of whom were dancing at the same time. Reels, quadrilles and waltzes, together with some capering styled by courtesy "polkas," were all entered freely in this race of dances. Waltz was a little the favorite against the field, and, as no "stiff-starched stays made meddling fingers ache," the whiskered votaries of the waltz came off winners by a whole *arm-full*.

Indeed, the whole affair was amusing, since the whole order of things seemed to be reversed: the harlequins were clumsy; the toga'd Romans wanted dignity, and wriggled in the dance as Cato never would have done; the clowns were sure enough clowns, and naturally did well enough. The redeeming spirit and tact of woman, however, made us forgive the follies of our sex; for the Greek Girl—the daughter of Israel—the Swiss Peasants, and those in simple attire were as fair to look upon as youth could wish.

Where all appeared to so much advantage, it might be deemed invidious to mention names; but as I cannot enumerate all who were there, without exceeding the space I propose occupying in your columns, I hope I may be permitted, without offense, to refer particularly to two or three who, more than the rest, favorably impressed me on that occasion.

Among the brilliant throng I was struck with the beauty and grace of the acknowledged belle, Miss —— of Carroll, whose unassuming sweetness, yet queen-like dignity won the admiration of all, and of Mr. ——, in particular; with Miss —— of Rapides, whose classic features and pleasing, easy manners made her more than once the center of an admiring crowd of willing worshippers at the shrine of beauty; and Miss ——, a dark-eyed, laughing beauty of your city, who carried off the palm for elegance of appearance, both in deportment and in dress, and, better than all, form and feature.

A fine band "discoursed most eloquent music" all the evening, and I was sorely tempted to trip it on the light fantastic toe; but my prudence was in the ascendant, and I only indulged as a looker-on in the ball-room.

Supper was announced at one o'clock—and such a supper! It would be hard to describe the table, loaded as it was with cake and fruits, ice-cream, flowers, and all the *et cateras*, which the exquisite taste and liberality of our host prepared for the company. I will not attempt it. Suffice it, that every thing was done in Montgomery's best style, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all his guests.

This ball will be long remembered by all who had the good fortune to join in its pleasures. The dancing was kept up from early evening till near the "witching" hour, and even after, some of the "gallants" had wished their fair "Juliets" pleasant dreams (no doubt impressed with the *spirits* which such an occasion is sure to bring about) might be heard snatches of the convivial song:

"We won't go home till morning;
Till daylight doth appear."

And so ended the grand mask and fancy Ball at Montgomery's. J. H. M.

THE TURF.—A purse of $1000 will be given by the proprietors of the Union Course, for a race at mile heats, best three in five, in harness, to come off on the Union Course, Long Island, early in September. From present appearances, one of the largest and best field of horses will meet together that ever were produced on any track. This is the heaviest amount of money that has been offered by any course for trotting horses, and it is expected that *Gray Eddy, Tacony, Highland Maid, Mac*, and other good ones will contend for the laurels.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have received files of Kingston papers to the 5th ultimo, but they contain no news of importance.

The cholera still continued its ravages in Barbadoes, though it had somewhat abated.

The Journal favors us with profound speculations upon the probable effects upon the interests of the Island of the war between the United States and England, which it insists must grow out of the Greytown affairs.

The Journal also comes out in favor of increasing the population of the Island by the establishment of a penal colony. Among other reasons given for favoring this proposition is the somewhat singular one that it would prove a source of instruction to the inhabitants. The editor says:

"The trial of a limited number of selected convicts, whose offences were not such as to justify the fear of our own people being made worse than they are by association with them, is an entirely different matter. To this we can perceive no valid objection. A few hundred men with their families located on some of our mountains, might produce a number of new articles, and teach our people to do the same; and what is of immense importance, considering the smallness of the population, how to economise labor by the use of instruments. The convict settlements might be made model farms. Everything about them would be new and interesting to our present laborers; and as these are a very imitative race, we should soon have the spade and plough husbandry superceding that of the hoe; the cow introduced upon the allotment, the manuring of land resorted to, and last, but not least, the taste and desire for a number of articles created which will operate as an inducement to increased exertion, and prove such a fillup to industry as will, in time, if encouraged and extended, change the entire feature of the country. With such prospects as these, there are few we think, who will refuse to sanction the experiment, which we should be delighted to see carried out.

The editor may as well quiet his fears on the score of his "own people being made worse by association" with the convicts.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The New York papers have files of the *Gaceta* and *Boletin Official* of Costa Rica to August 5. The bombardment of San Juan is vehemently condemned by the *Gaceta*, which refuses to believe that the act can have been authorized by the American Government. The news from Costa Rica is of no importance.

From Nicaragua we hear of the continued progress of the revolution under Castellon. At the last previous advices Chamorro, the head of the old government, and the leader of its forces, was partially blocked in the Plaza of Granada; we now learn that on the 4th of July, while he had gone out to head an expedition against Massya, the "democratic army" got possession of the buildings on the northern side of the Plaza, leaving the forces of Chamorro nothing but the church to make a stand in. A body of Honduranes under Colonel Gomez had joined Castellon. The Honduras Government had besought Mr. Manning, an Englishman long resident in the country, to mediate between the two contending parties. The cause of Chamorro seems however to be lost.

From Honduras we learn that the city of Octotepeque had been occupied by a body of one hundred troops from Guatemala, by way of a diversion in behalf of Chamorro in Nicaragua, the Government of Honduras having sent aid to his antagonist. Honduras it is thought, will repel this new invasion.

Hon. Thomas Clayton, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, and afterwards U. S. Senator from Delaware, and at one time Chief Justice of the Superior Court of that State, died at New Castle last week in the 77th year of his age.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern Line.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

CAPTURE OF BOMERSUND.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The very latest accounts received at Liverpool before the departure of the Europa contained the intelligence that Bomersund was captured by the Allies on the 16th inst. The losses of the Russians included two thousand troops taken prisoners.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 30.—There have been twenty deaths from yellow fever in this city during the past week.

Yellow Fever in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 30.—The deaths from yellow fever in this city during the past week amount to sixty.

Steamer Pacific.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Europa's accounts state that the Collins steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant.

Still Further by the Europa—Particulars of the News.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The following are additional items of the news brought by the Europa:

THE AUSTRIANS ENTERING WALLACHIA.—The Austrian Government has issued orders for the troops to enter Wallachia, and the latest advices state that they had already commenced crossing the frontiers.

Bombardment of Anapa.

Admiral Lyons had bombarded for 24 hours.

Capture of Bomersund.

No particulars of the capture of Bomersund had been received at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Europa.

Expedition to the Crimea.

The prevalence of the cholera is assigned as the reason for the delay of the expedition to the Crimea.

Turkey and Circassia.

The Sultan of Turkey has concluded the treaty with Prince Schamyl in which he formally recognizes the independence of Turkey. Schamyl offers to place 50,000 mountaineer troops at the disposal of the Sultan.

The President's Cuba Message in Paris.

The Message of President Pierce to Congress regarding Cuba, has caused a great deal of uneasiness in the political circles at Paris.

Louis Napoleon and the Spaniards.

Louis Napoleon has instructed the French Minister at Madrid to protest in the most energetic manner against the employment of violence against any member of the Royal Spanish family.

The Greytown Affair.

We have never professed to consider the species of protectorate exercised by the British Government for a long series of years over the Mosquito Coast as a possession of any practical advantage to the interests or the honor of this country, and we learnt with great satisfaction about four years ago, that a treaty had been signed at Washington, by Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of placing the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by way of Nicaragua, under the joint protection of the maritime powers most interested in the prosecution of that undertaking. The spirit of that treaty was perfectly fair and just; and if any exclusive rights had ever been claimed or exercised by the British Government in its former relations with the Mosquito Indians, as far back as under the Spanish dominion over Central America, those rights were cheerfully, and, we think, wisely relinquished in exchange for a positive engagement from the United States Government that they would cooperate with ourselves in the only object which gives a peculiar value and importance to that part of the globe, namely: the opening of a secure line of communication between the two oceans, and the establishment of two free ports for all nations at each extremity of the canal. For this purpose the commercial stations at which this transit trade is carried on would naturally become important free cities, like the Hanseatic towns of Europe, having no political character or strength, but respected by all the world for the services they render to the best interests of society.

This being the principle which the British Government has for some time past proclaimed and acted upon with reference to the passage of Nicaragua, with the full concurrence of the United States, it is with considerable surprise and regret that we learn that Greytown, at the mouth of the river San Juan, has recently been attacked and destroyed by one of the most extraordinary outrages ever committed by the commissioned officers of any civilized State.

* * * * * * * *

Greytown is not a British possession; if it had been measures would have been taken to repel so wanton and barbarous an attack; but we have at this time no further interest in the place than that which results from the commercial undertakings in which British subjects may be engaged there. It is impossible, however, to lose sight of the fact, which stands recorded in a solemn treaty, that Great Britain waived and relinquished her rights to the protectorate of the Mosquito Coast and of Greytown, its principal trading station, on the express stipulation with the United States that they would, in conjunction with ourselves, "guarantee the neutrality and security of the passage."

The object of that treaty was to promote "the construction of the communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and for the protection of the same." It is certainly a most extraordinary violation of the spirit of that treaty that an American ship of war should have presumed, in defense of at best a very doubtful cause, to attack and destroy the principal commercial station on that very line of communication which the American government is expressly bound to maintain and protect. The act of Capt. Hollins speaks for itself. It is, indeed, without a parallel in any history with which we are acquainted, for the place was wholly incapable of firing a shot in its defense, not a man was killed or wounded in the attack, and the enterprise was one of mere destruction. The American papers from which we have extracted these details record them with the strongest expressions of shame and regret, and we cannot doubt that the public opinion of the enlightened classes in the United States will condemn these proceedings as strongly as the judgment of every other part of the world. There is in this case no war and no provocation to account for or to palliate such a measure.

Far from being at war with the States of Central America, the Government of the United States has always affected to regard them with peculiar interest; and the fresh proof given of this interest is an act of violence which would have disgraced a buccanier. Indeed, cosidering the species of protection established by the Treaty of 1850, and the engagements contracted by the United States towards this country and the whole world for the security of the passage, this outrage of Capt. Hollins's is a contempt of the authority of his own Government, and a gross breach of faith to every nation which may have mercantile transactions carried on across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. [London Times.

THE ARREST OF CAPT. HOLLINS.—The order of arrest was granted by Judge Oakley, of the Superior Court, New York. The damages are laid at $14,000. The amount of bail given by Capt. Hollins was twenty thousand dollars. His sureties were Hon. Heman J. Redfield, Collector of the Port; John J. Cisco, Sub-Treasurer; and J. Romeyn Brodhead, Naval Officer.

The arrest was made just as the captain was leaving the city for Boston.

Emigration to Liberia promises to be unusually large this fall. An expedition will sail from New York about the 1st of November. It would have been announced for a much earlier period, but that the society were desirous of accumulating a company of emigrants from Pennsylvania, who cannot leave before the close of October.

The Case of Dr. Graham.

LETTER FROM J. B. WHITING, ESQ.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

DEAR SIR—In an article appearing in the columns of your journal yesterday, referring to the case of R. M. Graham, M. D., of New Orleans—an article undoubtedly dictated from that honorable attention to topics of public interest, which ought to actuate every high-minded journalist—you copy a statement from a New Orleans gazette, that Hon. Randell Hunt, of that city, is engaged for the defence of Dr. Graham. At the conclusion of your editorial remark based upon that statement you say:

"We *shall have* a small army of lawyers on each side, arrayed against each other in intellectual combat, each doing his best to overreach or defeat the other. Witnesses *will be* bullied, some facts *will be* concealed, and others *will be* distorted, passions *will be* invoked, prejudices *will be* appealed to, every thing *will be* done that logic, learning, wit and eloquence can accomplish to sway the judgment and decide the result; and the jurymen *are to be made* victims of all this *sharp and unscrupulous professional practice*."

The italics are my own, as calling attention to the authoritative manner in which you enunciate the supposed conduct of his trial. I desire to correct the misunderstanding of the New Orleans paper and your own. Mr. Hunt, an intimate friend of Dr. Graham, was in this city at the time of this most unfortunate occurrence, en route to Europe. He left on the following Saturday, and will remain for some months. At the inquest he sat near me, as the friend of Dr. Graham, and as the evidence developed some of the most important facts of the case, was very much, if not wholly relieved from his painful anxiety about his friend. He certainly then (and I have heard nothing since to induce me to believe otherwise) determined not to take part in the defence of the case. During the investigation he conducted himself in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, was most desirous that the truth, and the whole truth, should come out, and at once. There was neither on his nor on my part any bullying or attempt at concealment; no passions invoked or prejudices appealed to, nor was there any resort to sharp or unscrupulous practice. By what right, then, or by what code of honor or gentlemanly bearing do you or can you justify this wholesale and unstinted abuse of an absent gentleman, who, for himself, has never publicly spoken a word on the subject of this case, and who, professionally, never will take any part in it?

This attack does no stop at him; it not only seeks to strike a blow at the whole of our profession, but most particularly against me and such gentlemen as may be associated with me in Dr. Graham's defence.

It assumes that our characters are all bad—that we are all abandoned and profligate—capable of any enormity to defeat justice, nay, more, it assumes to give this character to our profession generally. Against this wholesale denunciation, I beg leave most solemnly to enter my protest. Your article in its tendency is still worse. It is most illiberal and unjust. It assumes not only that Dr. Graham is guilty of the offence for which the grand jury have thought proper to indict him, but that resort will be had to bullying, falsehood, treachery, and unscrupulous practice to bear down the truth. The scope and tendency of your article, if uncorrected, will prevent the accused from having a calm, fair, impartial and unprejudiced trial. If this was intended, as I hope it was not, I appeal to your own good sense and manliness to say whether you ought not at once to correct it.

As to myself, I have only to say, that this is the first time to my knowledge, that in a professional career of over twenty-five years, I have been so causelessly and injuriously assailed. If I had earned such a reputation as you have chosen to give to Dr. Graham's counsel, I would be unworthy of my profession, and would deservedly, long since have been removed from it. It is a profession of which I have always been proud, as enrolling among its members not only very many who now adorn the bench, but the bar; and for its numbers, fairly comparing with any other in the land for high moral worth and mental power.

J. B. WHITING.

FIRES IN THE NORTHERN WOODS.—Besides the fires heretofore noticed, the woods on the Black River, in Lewis county, New York, are also burning at several points. The village of Dadeville was in such imminent danger that the Lowville Fire Co. was dispatched to its relief Wednesday morning.

George W. Rathbun's woods, about two miles from the city of Oswego, were on fire on Wednesday, and a large quantity of cord wood was burned.

The Saratoga Whig of Thursday says:

Some woods north of Ballston Spa was reported on fire yesterday, and the fire from the woods near the Fish House has spread to the fields, and was destroying fences, hay, etc., when last heard from.

Crane's Mountain has been nearly bared of vegetation in the way, and reports of fires in the vast forests covering the unnamed hills and valleys of Northern New York are received almost daily.

A dispatch from St. Albans, Vt., dated the 22d inst., says: A fire has broken out in the woods about half a mile North of Swanton, on the Vermont and Canada Railroad, and run along the road some three miles, burning up the ties and very badly bending the rails. The track is covered up with trees, which have fallen across it.

The fire runs so deep in the forest that green trees are uprooted.

The railroad company carry the passengers around the fire in teams and boats, and then send them on in freight cars. No trains can pass at all.

About 2000 cords of wood, belonging to the railroad, have been burned.

The fire spread in the woods and fields very rapidly, and it is feared Swanton village will suffer badly.

The fire commenced in the woods some ways from the railroad.

Another dispatch dated at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 24, says:

A frightfull fire is now raging in the woods at Cuyahoga Falls, Franklin, Randolph, Ravenna, Robertson, Northfield, and parts of Summit and Portage counties, Ohio. Even the soil is burning to the depth of one and a half feet. As the flames are driven forward by the wind, trees both dry and green are ignited in an instant, and almost as quickly consumed.

Several barns in the vicinity of the woods, stored with hay and grain, have been destroyed. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the town of Hudson.

There has been no rain in this section since the 29th of July, and all vegetation has suffered greatly from the drouth.

Every attempt has been made to arrest the progress of the flames, but without success. Water cannot be brought to bear upon the fire in sufficient quantities to do any good.

Last evening this city was enveloped in smoke from the burning forest. The woods near Painesville, for a mile in length, are all on fire.

A man has been arrested and held to bail in Philadelphia for attempting to violate the person of a colored girl.

THINGS AT SAN JUAN.—*Punta Arenas*, Nicaragua, August 14, 1854.—Since the departure of the Star of the West from this place, on the 29th of July, every thing has remained perfectly quiet. All those who left the town on the day of the bombardment have returned, and T. J. Martin, the former Mayor, has been appointed Commandante of the town by Lieut. A. D. Jolly, Commander of the British war schooner Bermuda. A negro named McCave, who was sent to arrest Mr. Borland, has been appointed constable. On the 31st of July, Capt. Hancock of the brig-of-war Espiegle, sent a force of fifteen marines and eight armed sailors to this place to take the two paltry iron cannon which Lieut. Jolly did not take when he took the brass piece. These three pieces of cannon, with some other arms, were taken from San Juan by order of the United States Government, and placed here by Capt. Hollins, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, for safe keeping. They were taken back to San Juan and placed under the flag-staff. The town, phenix-like, is rising from its ashes. One month ago to-day there were but three buildings in the town, which were left by order of Capt. Hollins that the people might not be destitute of shelter; there are now in course of erection some twenty-six small frame buildings. [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

ACCIDENT TO THE DANIEL WEBSTER.—On Saturday morning, about 6½ o'clock, soon after the Webster had made her landing at Belfast, and had left for up-river, the smoke and fog being exceedingly thick, she came in contact with brig Lady of the Lake, lumber-laden, and so severe was the shock that the steamer's bows were very badly broken in, and the water made rapidly. She backed about a mile into Belfast, and was there beached, the water then having entered her lower cabins, notwithstanding every effort was made to fill the breach with bedding, etc. The furniture, etc., we understand, was raised out of the reach of the water. The Lady of the Lake was from this port 16th, bound for Providence, wind bound in Belfast Bay. We understand her bulwarks and shrouds were carried away, with her foreyards. The passengers on the Webster were transferred to the Boston and Penobscot, and arrived up on Saturday afternoon.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.—*Belfast*, August 19, 10 P. M.—The Webster will probably be repaired here so as to resume her trips Monday night. The brig is up to the wharf. [Bangor Whig.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

LARCENY.—On Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock the sleeping apartment of a Mr. George Iler at 338 Tchoupitoulas street, was entered by some unknown person, his trunk broken open and robbed of $252 in money—bank bills and gold. Suspecting a fellow named Frederick Fishler to be the thief, he had him arrested yesterday morning, and on searching his pockets, $330 were found on his person, a portion of which was identified by Iler as the money stolen from his trunk. Fishler is held for an examination before Acting Recorder Bloomfield.

DISMISSED.—The charge of breach of trust made some days since against Bridget Harkins by Mary McKay, was yesterday investigated, and the evidence not being sufficient to substantiate the charge, the case was dismissed.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A ROW AMONG THE BUTCHERS.—A Treme Market butcher named Dupressis, was arrested yesterday for drawing a knife and making a desperate attempt to stab a brother butcher doing business in the same market, named Francois Ader. He was with difficulty prevented carrying his bloody designs into execution by the interference of the spectators.

CHEATING THE COMMUNITY.—An affidavit was yesterday made by the Commissary of the Treme Market, against a butcher named Joseph Lancier, who keeps stall No. 2, charging him with defrauding the community by using false and light weights in the sale of his meat. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

TOBACCO FOUND.—Roundsman Malone, of the Second District Police, found a box of tobacco on the Levee, supposed to be stolen property. He conveyed the box to the Police-office, where the owner can prove and reclaim his property.

A BAD BOY.—A boy named Anthony Martin was brought to the Second District Police-office by his father, who requested the officers to lock him up, as he had gone entirely beyond his control, and was in the habit of frequenting bad places with dissolute companions.

THIRD DISTRICT.

MALICIOUS.—A couple of abandoned women were arrested in the Third District last night, charged with assaulting a woman named Fatty, who states that as she was quietly walking along the street she was seized by one of them, named Biddy, while the other, known as Gallows Liz, daubed her all over with mud and filth gathered from the gutter, plastering her eyes, nose and mouth, and nearly suffocating her. The Recorder sent the women to the Workhouse for three months each.

George White and Nick Taylor, charged with being dangerous and suspicious persons, were sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

David Remboldt, found drunk and asleep in the Port Market, also received thirty days in the Workhouse.

Sarah Holmes, a notorious drunken vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months, so that for that space of time there will be peace in her old neighborhood.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1854.

☞ We, the undersigned, Clerks in the New Orleans Post Office, beg leave to state the simple reason which induced us, as honorable men, to resign our situations: The discharge of a Brother Clerk for sending our card to a city newspaper for publication.

A. WILTZ,	R. A. NIXON,
J. D. LAMBERT,	T. S. DOMINGO,
J. M. WILSON,	EUGENE PEYROUT,
J. D. RAIN,	EUGENE MICHOT,
W. B. WILSON,	M. V. LEJARRE,
L. E. DUBALEN,	R. N. LAFONTA,
J. R. JONES,	JOHN DOLAN,
F. H. LOZE,	CALVIN PORTER,
J. N. DORSEY,	JULIUS DUBRIVE. s1 1t

☞ 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 MURPHY,
MARTIN MAHON,	CATHERINE MURPHY,
JOHN HORIAN,	PAT CONNOLLY,
PAT FOYLE;	ELLEN MCCARTHY,
	And several others.

New Orleans, May. 1854. au15 1mis

☞ CARD.—We miss some of our Books and Papers, which we feel satisfied were stored 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. au31

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, 76 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. feb23 ty

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. Frazee for consultations 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 sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,

ap11 1ofy Office, 38 St. Charles street.

Leighton & Barbot,

S. W. CORNER OF CANAL AND ST. CHARLES STS.,

DEALERS IN

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, SHIRTS,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

☞ MANUFACTORY OF CLOTHING AND SHIRTS, NO. 14 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK. s1 2dpif

City Bank of Cochran & Co.

88 Camp street.

☞ NOTICE—From and after this date SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid on Moneys left in this Bank, payable on demand.

EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST paid on Moneys left for any specified time.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITE issued, if desired, bearing the same rate of Interest, and negotiable in any of the Commercial Cities of the United States.

SHORT LOANS made on Unlocated Collaterals. ad11 3p

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

☞ BEACH'S ANTI-CATHARTIC MIXTURE is a certain, safe, prompt and effectual remedy for the above diseases, and all diseases of like character, either for children or adults. For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets, and by Druggists generally. au19 6t3ds &1tw

INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.—THOMAS J. MARTIN, one of the oldest instructors in this city, will give Lessons to accomplishment to Ladies or Gentlemen. His ability is too well known to require recommendation. ☞ Orders left with F. P. WERLEIN, No. 84 Camp street, will meet with prompt attention. s1 1f

FOR RENT.—Several fine OFFICES in the building occupied by the undersigned, corner of Camp street and Commercial alley.

s1 J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 61 Camp street.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. } WILLIAM ALEXANDER vs. J. KENNY. No. 15,898.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, September 13th, 1854, at 12 o'clock m., on the premises of J. Kenny, defendant, at Bolipomme street, near Dryades street Market, the contents of a Grocery Store, seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash. [s1] J. J. HOPPE, Constable.

GUNNY CLOTH—150 bales, very heavy, to arrive, for sale by

s1 GEORGE W. HYNSON & CO., 79 Camp street.

YEAST POWDERS—10 cases Preston & Merrill's, for sale by

s1 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

SUGAR—250 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, in store and for sale by

s1 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

AMUSEMENTS.

METAIRIE COURSE—SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.—TROTTING MATCH FOR $400—3 MILE HEATS.

H. G. Clark names b. m. MAYFLOWER.
John Allen names b. g. JIM WOODPECKER.

☞ The conditions of the match require it to be a good day and good track.

☞ Admission to gates and stand, fifty cents.

s1 2t J. L. INLAY, Proprietor.

METAIRIE TRACK—SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.—PACING, TROTTING AND RUNNING.—PACING RACE FOR A PURSE OF $40—MILE HEATS.

J. Coley names b. h. MONTREAL.
R. Ruggnames b. s. BLACK BOY.

☞ After the Pacing Race, the celebrated trotting Mule HENRY CLAY, will go one mile against time for $100—the mile to beat four minutes.

☞ RUNNING RACE—MATCH FOR $100—Between SARAH TAYLOR and YELLOW JOE—Dash of one mile.

☞ The Pacing Race will come off at 4 o'clock, precisely.

☞ Admission to gate and stand, fifty cents.

s1 2t F. S. BISHOP, Proprietor.

ROPER & TRAVIS'S GYMNASIUM, Perdido street, over "The Shades."—ROPER & TRAVIS respectfully inform the citizens of New Orleans, that they have opened a GYMNASIUM upon the most extensive scale at the above named place, the whole arrangements of which are superior to any thing of the kind in this country, they have spared no pains or expense in procuring every thing necessary for an institution of this kind.

Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine the GYMNASIUM, as the Exercises taught there are strongly recommended by all Physicians.

There is also attached to the Establishment a BATHING ROOM, with every necessary requisite.

☞ Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing.

☞ Open from day-light in the morning until 10 o'clock in the Evening. au31 1f

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Bouzy of other brands, quaint and pluty, and will receive, in the course of a few days, until further supply.

This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as is well known by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of either CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE SILLERY.

☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

jan19 2ptf SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

Joseph Huffy,

20 CAMP STREET, 20

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, RICH FANCY

.... AND ....

STAPLE GOODS,

No. 20 CAMP STREET, under the City Hotel, New Orleans.

Respectfully invites the attention of Wholesale and Retail Dealers and purchasers to his VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which is freshly imported, and constantly supplied throughout the year.

SHELL COMBS,

IMITATION SHELL AND BUFFALO COMBS, of every style and variety.

BRUSHES, of every description, of his own manufacture, and at the lowest Northern Factory prices.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Such as PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, HAIR PINS, POMATUM FANCY SOAPS, etc.

FINE FANS, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, WORK BOXES, PORTABLE DESKS, together with an endless variety of FORTE MONNAIES, etc., of every style and shape, and at unusually LOW PRICES.

GUNS, PISTOLS, KNIVES, COLT'S AND WARNER'S REVOLVING PISTOLS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, LIFE PRESERVERS, FISHING REELS and TACKLE, of every variety, to suit the most determined Angler.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc.

☞ The stock in this line, consisting of the T. T. COOPER, M. J. TOBIAS and REAL JOSEPH JOHNSON MOVEMENTS, with a fine assortment of SWISS and ENGLISH LEVERS, together with a large stock of fine and EASTERN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, etc., has been selected with greatness, by F. ROBERTS, for many years engaged in the Wholesale business, and having been purchased exclusively for cash, great inducements will be offered to purchasers.

☞ Every article WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED, or the MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ WATCHES, JEWELRY, etc., CAREFULLY REPAIRED and WARRANTED. jel4 6m

New Jersey Zinc Paints.

☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the celebrated

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

which they offer to the trade and consumers on accommodating terms. The SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in *whiteness, brilliancy* and *durability*, either for inside or outside use. It will cover a much greater surface than equal weights of lead, thus rendering it more economical; while, being free from all poisonous substances, on the score of health it must recommend itself to every one at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.

The BROWN ZINC possesses peculiar protective and adhesive qualities, and is especially recommended for iron and other metallic surfaces. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the Brown, but the color is better adapted for painting out-buildings, decks, tenjoes, etc. The Company warrant the Paints manufactured by them to be pure, and to keep fresh and soft, for any reasonable time, in any climate. To be used precisely like White Lead.

☞ Ground in oil, in keg