and that if there is to be any foreign influence over them, it must be by a amicable action manifested by any agreement with good and sincere advice, and not by an interference founded upon treaties to which no State could subscribe without forfeiting its independence.

The examination of the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, M. le Baron, would not be complete if I were not to remark that Count Nesselrode avoids with extreme care any allusion to that of all the passages of the protocol of the 9th of April which is the most worthy of his attention, and is the only one, in our opinion, of essential importance, since it implies the necessity of an European revision of the ancient relations between Russia and Turkey. France and England, therefore, can not consent to a suspension of hostilities upon vague assurances given by M. Nesselrode touching the pacific disposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The sacrifices which the Allied Powers have made are considerable; the object they have in view is so important that they must not stop in their progress until they are certain that they shall not be compelled to recommence the war. The precise conditions upon which they will consent to peace depends too much upon circumstances to allow of being now pointed out, and in this respect they reserve their opinion. At all events, M. le Baron, the Government of His Imperial Majesty desires nothing better than to indicate now some of the guarantees which appear to it to be indispensable to preserve Europe against the early renewal of fresh troubles. These guarantees result even from the present position, which manifests the danger arising from the want of them. Thus Russia has profited by the exclusive right of surveillance which treaties conferred upon her in regard to Moldavia and Wallachia, conferring sovereign powers upon her to enter those provinces, as if they formed part of her own territory.

The privileged position of Russia upon the Black Sea has enabled her to found establishments there, and to employ a naval force which, without a counterpoise, forms a perpetual menace against the Ottoman Empire.

The possession without control of the principal mouth of the Danube by Russia has created in the navigation of that great river moral and material obstacles which affect the commerce of every nation.

In short, the articles of the treaty of Kutchuck-Kainardji relating to religious protection, become, by an abuse of their interpretation, the original cause of the contest now existing in Turkey.

On all these points there are new regulations to establish and important modifications to introduce into the *status quo ante bellum*. It may be said, I think, that the common interest of Europe demands this:

1. That the protectorate exercised up to this moment by the Imperial Court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia cease for the future, and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to these provinces, as dependencies of their empire, by virtue of an agreement concluded with the Sublime Porte, be placed under the collective guarantee of the powers.

2. That the Navigation of the Danube to its mouths be freed from all restraint, and subjected to the application of the principles established by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

3. That the treaty of July 13, 1844, be revised in concert by the high contracting powers, with a view to establishing an European equilibrium, and to limiting the power of Russia in the Black Sea.

4. That no power claim a right to exercise an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever sect they may belong, but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, shall lend their mutual aid to obtain, in the initiative, from the Ottoman Government, a respect for, and observance of, the religious privileges of the different Christian communities; and to turn to advantage, in the reciprocal interests of their coreligionists, the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan, without there resulting any attempt to control the dignity and independence of his crown.

Should the conference meet, it will recognize, I earnestly hope, that none of the views I have just laid down are foreign to the protocol of April 9, and that it was even difficult to confine in more moderate limits the object *(la recherche)* which France, Austria, Great Britain and Prussia have formally engaged themselves at this present time to attain with respect to the most suitable means of consolidating the existence of Turkey, by linking it to the general equilibrium of Europe.

Recent communications with the Baron de Hubner enable me already to state that Count Boul's opinion coincides with me, and that he views as I do the guarantee that Europe has a right to demand from Russia, so that she may not again be exposed to a renewal of the same complications.

Such is, M. le Baron, the answer that the Emperor has ordered me to make to the contents of the dispatch of Count Nesselrode. You will forward a copy of this answer to Count Buol, and request him, if necessary, to assemble the Conference to hear it read.

In conclusion, the document emanating from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg makes no absolute change in the actual position of things, and, in the opinion of his Imperial Majesty, only serves to point them out further. Since Russia again communicates her intentions in a practical and positive manner, France and England persist in their attitude of belligerent powers; and since the Principalities have not been evacuated, Prussia and Austria will doubtless consider that the obligations entailed by the treaty of the 20th of April, and confirmed in what concerns the Cabinet of Vienna by its private treaty with the Sublime Porte, subsist in their integrity and have reached their termination. Receive, etc.,

DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

England.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

[From the London Times.]

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th ult., with the usual State formalities. A vast assemblage of persons were collected in St. James's Park, adjoining the line of route, by whom the Queen and Prince Consort were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

The House of Lords met at 1½ o'clock, at which hour the body of the House was filled with ladies attired in the lightest textures and gayest hues of summer millinery. The benches reserved for the diplomatic body were, as usual, resplendent with stars, crosses, ribands and orders; but the scarlet and gold and blue and silver of European military and court costume were upon this occasion exposed to a severe ordeal in being brought in juxtaposition with the magnificent state dress of some Asiatic Princes. His highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, attired in the superb costume of his rank and nation, occupied a seat upon the woolsack, by command of her Majesty, facing the throne; and in the side gallery, reserved for distinguished foreign visitors, were his Highness Gholam Mahommed, his Highness Feroze Shah, and the Rajah of Coorg, clad in the most exquisite products of the looms of India. Their shawls and silks of gold and silver tissue, covered with "barbario pearl and gold," attracted many admiring glances, and the eye of royalty itself paused to rest upon the easy and graceful folds of their attire, by the side of which the garments of civilized Europe looked infinitely prosaic and devoid of taste. In the gallery were also Vely Pasha, the Ottoman Embassador at the Court of France, with his suite, and Suleiman Pasha, a Lieutenant General in the Egyptian army of the Sultan. Suleiman Pasha was attended by Iskander Bey and three or four young Egyptian attaches, dressed like their chief in blue military uniform and gold epaulettes, and wearing the fez. This party of Egyptian visitors was accompanied by the Hon. Colonel Murray, C. B., late Consul-General in Egypt. Among the earlier diplomatic arrivals was Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, who, in accordance with the recent circular of the President, discarded the usual diplomatic uniform and appeared in evening dress.

The Ministers present were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, and Viscount Canning. Among the few other Peers present (the leading Opposition Peers having left town) we observed Lord Campbell, Lord Redesdale, and the Earl of Albemarle. A glance round thr house showed that the pallid looks of legislators found many counterparts among the fairer and gentler portion of the assemblage, and that the belles of a London season need the healthful and invigorating sea breeze and other change of air and scene, as much as the hardworked and harrassed Minister.

The distant boom of cannon announced that the Queen had arrived at her Palace at Westminster, and at 2½ o'clock, a piercing blast of trumpets, winding its way along corridors and galleries, was the prelude to the entrance of her Majesty. The Heralds and Pursuivants in their richly-emblazoned surcoats led the way, and soon the gorgeous cavalcade of Ministers and great officers of State, Lords-in-Waiting and Pages of Honor, swept in. Her Majesty walked to the throne by Prince Albert, who thereupon took his usual place in the chair of State upon Her Majesty's left hand. The Queen, whose features are somewhat embrowned by her trip to the Channel islands, appeared to be in excellent health. She wore her diamond tiara and diamond necklace, and a dress of white satin and gold tissue. The Prince Consort wore his Field Marshal's uniform with the blue riband of the Garter. The Earl of Aberdeen, bearing the Sword of State, took his place on the Queen's left, the Lady-in-Waiting and the Marquis of Winchester, with the Cap of Maintenance, occupying their usual positions on her Majesty's right hand. The Marquis of Lansdowne, who carried the Royal Crown upon a cushion, the Lord Chancellor, and the other Ministers, took their places at the steps of the throne on the Queen's right.

Having taken her seat on the throne, her Majesty bowed as usual to the assemblage, in token of her wish that they should resume their seats. At the commencement of the session, when a large number of peeresses are present, this gesture of Royalty is always understood and acted upon; but upon the present occasion the female portion of the assemblage seemed to be made up of the younger relatives and friends of noble families who, not being so experienced, took no heed of the gracious signal. Again the Queen made the usual gesture, and with a more marked indication of her wish, but still the assemblage remained standing. Her Majesty now called the Prime Minister to her aid, and whispered something to the Earl of Aberdeen, who by a wave of his hand succeeded in communicating the gracious wish of her Majesty to her fair subjects.

Her Majesty's faithful Commons made a more decorous entrance than is their wont into the presence of Royalty. They usually come surging and tumbling into her Majesty's presence with a buoyant and hilarious manner; but upon the present occasion, probably from the consciousness that they were bringing up the results of an abortive and wasted session, they entered the house and took their places at the bar in a quiet and subdued manner, strangely contrasting with the noise and tumult which usually prevail.

The address from the Commons having been delivered, and other formalities accomplished, the Lord Chancellor, kneeling, presented her Majesty with a copy of her royal speech, which the Queen proceeded to read in a clear and distinct tone of voice, as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In closing the session it affords me great pleasure to express my real sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burdens of my people, I fully recognize your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: In cordial cooperation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defense of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defense of Silistria, and the various military operations on the Danube.

The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labor and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

The act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public account.

I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an error which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavor to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favor of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honorable termination.

Often as her Majesty has now addressed her Parliament, and greatly admired as her royal speeches have been for the purity of intention and judicious emphasis which have characterized their delivery, never has a Queen's speech been more happily delivered than that which thus closed the session of 1854. Its least praise is that without an effort every syllable was heard in every part of the lofty and noble proportioned hall by every person in it, and that this result was obtained by her Majesty without straining her voice.

The Lord Chancellor, falling upon one knee, received the royal speech from her Majesty, and then said:

"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 19th of October, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the 19th of October next."

Her Majesty then rose, and, giving her hand to Prince Albert left the house, and returned to Buckingham Palace amid the cheers of her people.

SPUNK.—If the saying is true that whatever is accomplished under difficulties is likely to be appreciated, we will guarantee that the parties in the following transaction will prove decidedly a "happy couple." The statement is upon the authority of the Christian Times, published in Chicago:

"A young man connected with one of the evangelical denominations of Dubuque, Iowa, but not a member of the church, had engaged to marry a young lady belonging to a respectable Catholic family in that place. She, as was natural, when the appointed time for their union was near, intimated her wish that the ceremony might be performed by his Right Reverence, 'the Bishop of Dubuque.' Her lover expressed his willingness it should be so, provided nothing be required of him in connection with the marriage service to which he could not conscientiously assent. He subsequently visited the Bishop, asked to be made acquainted with the form of marriage used in the Catholic Church, giving at the same time his reason for the request. The Bishop read to him the service appointed for the sacrament of matrimony. The young man found nothing in it to which he could make any serious objections, and consented that the ceremony should be performed by the Bishop in the Catholic Church. The day for marriage having arrived, the bridegroom and bride, and their numerous friends, repaired to the church. The ceremony commenced, but had not proceeded far when a manuscript was handed to the groom, with the request that he would sign it. The expectation doubtless was that he would sign it without reading it. But he was not so to be caught. He read the paper, and found it to be a solemn obligation to train up his children, in case any should be given him, in the faith and order of the Catholic Church; whereupon he refused to set his name to it. The Bishop informed him that unless he should do so the marriage could not take place. He then turned to the bride and asked her if they should 'henceforth be two?' She said 'No!' He asked her if she would go to Galena, (some fifteen miles below) and be married? She said 'Yes.' He then turned to the spectators present and told them he regretted to disappoint them, but was compelled to do so, and immediately the bridal party left the house, took a carriage and started for Galena. Having reached there they applied to a Catholic priest for his services, and found that the Bishop had headed them off by a telegraphic dispatch, directing the priest at Galena not to marry them. The young man then asked the lady if she would be married by a justice of the peace. She answered in the affirmative, and straightway to a justice's office they went, and the knot was tied as her brother rode up in hot haste to prevent, if he could, such a consummation."

DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1854.

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

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—There seems to be good ground for supposing that the overthrow of the Little Giant is complete, by means of the very scheme upon which he had confidently counted to build up his political fortunes even to the utmost possible pinnacle.

The projector of that famous achievement, the Kansas-Nebraska law, he and his had supposed would require no better stepping-block from which to vault into the seat of the chief magistracy, but, unaccountably short-sighted as he may appear, it is now plain that he has constructed an edifice which needs not to crumble into ruins to crush its builders. His recent reception at Chicago, where he attempted to address the people for the first time since the close of his Congressional labors, is very good proof of this assumption. The flood-gates of popular indignation were opened upon him, and he was overwhelmed before the small stream of his rhetoric commenced flowing; his first oratorical gesture was greeted with an uproar of groans, cries, hisses and execrations; his first oratorical sentence was lost amid quite as much "noise and confusion" as once on a previous occasion silenced a gun of similar caliber.

It is not pleasant to contemplate the calamitous downfall of one who had seemed to be so firmly fixed in the affections of his constituents, and that downfall, too, brought about by a single act, whether impolitic or bad. We somewhat sympathise with him, and think that those who were his friends should not assist in making the expression proverbial—"Dead as Douglas."

If they will not let him speak in Chicago, let him come to New Orleans; we will guarantee him a hearing, and make all proper allowance for the frailties of poor political human nature. We look upon him as more unfortunate than vicious; as having, in fact, leaned too far over the precipice in the effort to pluck a particularly inviting flower, lost his balance and plunged into the abyss.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Philadelphia for late dates from Havana.

Also to Mr. Flack, clerk of the steamer Eliza for river favors.

Also to the clerk of the Jas. Robb for late St. Louis and Memphis papers.

PHARSALIA RACE COURSE.—By handbills already published and in circulation from the Secretary of the Pharsalia Association, at Natchez, we learn that the races over Pharsalia course, will commence on the 14th of November next, and continue during the week. Every accommodation, says the Courier, will be afforded visitors from home and from distant States, and no pains spared by the Association to render the Fall meeting every way interesting and agreeable to all parties who may visit us. Some of the best and fastest stock in the country already appear in the list, to wit: Duncan F. Kenner's, John Turnbull's, Captain Minors' and Col. Bingaman's. To the uncommon attractions of the Association, Captain J. B. Pryor will add his attention, as proprietor of the course, by preparing every thing for the comfort of visitors. The friends of the turf here, anticipate a lively time this fall.

The Mayor of the city of Vicksburg, Miss., has deemed it necessary, in view of the false reports which have been circulated in regard to the health of that place, to issue a proclamation under his official hand and seal to the effect that yellow fever has not visited Vicksburg during the present season.

The Recorder and Councilmen of the town of Pass Christian have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors, merchandise, or allowing the playing of billiards, nine or ten pins on the Sabbath, or first day of the week called Sunday, under the penalty of five to twenty-five dollars for each contravention. Merchants and store-keepers are also prohibited from opening store or disposing of their goods, wares, and merchandise on that day.

Up to Wednesday evening the 30th ult., there had arrived at the port of New York during the month of August, 38,000 alien passengers, 21,000 of whom were Germans and 7,800 Irish.

The schooner Hudson, bound from Milan, Ohio, to Buffalo, with a heavy load of stores, was totally wrecked, recently, near Conneaut. Her crew were all saved.

There was a frightful collision on the Harlem railroad on the night of the 30th ultimo, but fortunately no lives were lost. A passenger car was literally smashed to pieces, but there was not a passenger in it.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The bark Ida arrived at Boston from the coast of Africa on the 31st ult. Capt. Freeman reports the United States ship Constitution at Monrovia, July 9, and the United States ship Marion at Goree, July 15, with all hands well. The Marion was to sail on the following day for Gambia.

The rainy season had set in before the Ida left the coast, and it was very unhealthy. Several merchants, who had resided at Bissau for many years, had died.

The Ida brings letter bags from the Constitution and Marion.

MORE PIRATES, PERHAPS.—The American bark Ionio, Capt. Wm. McCullock, from Portland, Me., bound for Havana with a cargo of railroad sleepers, got ashore on Elbow Cay Reef on the morning of the 19th ult. She was got off by the wreckers, and brought to Nassau. The Chamber of Commerce there awarded the wreckers two thousand dollars for their services, and then the bark sailed for her destination. Capt. McC. reports that, on the 16th ult. he saw a suspicious looking fore-and-aft schooner with a great number of men on board, bearing down, but in about an hour a large ship hove in sight, when the schooner immediately hove about. He thought, on first seeing the schooner, that she might have been a whaler, but on seeing so many men on deck and aloft, he suspected she was after no good.

The British schooner Rover, from Nassau, has arrived at Charlestown. The captain reports that on the 6th ult., while on the voyage from Baltimore to Nassau, he fell in with a suspicious looking craft, having the appearance of a vessel of war. She steered for the Rover as if wishing to communicate with her, but night coming on, she was lost sight of.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Cotton Declining.

Interesting General News.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Cunard steamer Africa has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 26th August, three days later than the accounts brought by the Pacific. The following is a summary of her news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 26.—The Cotton market here has presented a dull and drooping appearance since the departure of the Europa, and the sales of the week are limited to 34,000 bales, of which 28,000 have been taken for the trade, 4000 for export and 2000 for speculation. Prices have declined about ½d. for most descriptions; and Milligan, Evans & Co., quote as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼, Middling Orleans 5½, Fair Uplands 6 and Middling Uplands 5d. per lb. A. & J. Dennistoun quote the decline at 1-16d. for Middling and ½d. for Fair, the higher grades being scarce.

The market for Breadstuffs has been dull. Under the influence of favorable accounts of the harvest, both in England and France, Flour is quoted at 31f. for Western Canal and 32f. per bbl. for Ohio. Corn has been in moderate request at 36f. per quarter for Yellow and White alike. The recent improvement in the rates for Lard has been lost, and the closing quotation is 53f. per cwt. Beef has been in active demand without any change of moment in prices. Pork has been in moderate request at previous rates. Bacon has been dull, and prices are lower.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London has been easy, and Consols close at 94¼, which is an advance. Trade in the manufacturing districts has been dull and prices are irregular.

General News.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The latest accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian army of occupation had entered Wallachia, and would probably occupy Moldavia.

The Russian army was still concentrated on the Pruth, and the Turkish forces at Bucharest.

ARREST OF CORRESPONDENTS.—The correspondents of the London News and Chronicle have been arrested at Bucharest, and ordered to leave the place within thirty-six hours. The cause of the arrest has not been made public.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has issued instructions to Gortschakoff to the effect that he will make no reply to the last proposition of the Emperor of Austria, but demands that the latter shall make known his intentions.

The Black Sea.

LARGE FIRE AT VARNA.—A fire had broken out at Varna, and destroyed one-third of the city. Two Russian agents had been arrested charged with having set the town on fire.

THE CRIMEA EXPEDITION.—Renewed preparations were going forward at the last accounts for the expedition to the Crimea, but the expedition had not yet sailed. Sir Edward Lyon had sailed with his division, but his destination was not known.

THE BALTIC.—The latest advices from the Baltic state that the French troops were suffering terribly at Bomersund, from the Cholera. It was said that the troops there were soon to be re-embarked for service elsewhere. Negotiations were entered into with the Government of Sweden to occupy, the Aland Islands with 20,000 Swedish troops, and it was reported at Stockholm that if these negotiations should fail, a portion of the fortifications at Bomersund would be blown up.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Madrid state that Spain is settling down into a quiet condition.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.—Orders have been dispatched by the British Admiralty to Plymouth to prepare the ship Caledonia for the reception of the Russian prisoners.

ASIA.—Some of the particulars of the late battle at Kars in Asia have been received, they fully confirm the report that the Turks had suffered a terrible defeat on the occasion.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES.—E. L. Davenport, the actor, comes passenger in the Africa as bearer of dispatches from Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London.

A Contradiction.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The Star of this city contradicts the report that Dudley Mann's visit to Europe is of a diplomatic character.

FRAUD IN WASHINGTON.—A clerk in one of the departments here is charged with kidnapping and fraudulently selling slaves left as collateral security for the payment of a note. The case excites much interest.

New York Politics.

The Convention of "Softs" at Syracuse nominated Seymour as Governor, notwithstanding his positive refusal of the nomination. The announcement of the vote was received with immense cheering. The nomination was subsequently, however, reconsidered, and the matter postponed. A split in the convention seems inevitable.

A Death.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—Dispatches from Nashville, Tenn., state that the Hon. Ephram H. Foster, former Senator in Congress from Tennessee, died last night in that city.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Cotton market here continues dull and depressed. Sales of Flour at $9 68¾ to $9 81¼ per bbl. for Ohio. Corn is in fair request at previous rates.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, September 7.—The river here is falling slowly, with scant twelve inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—The river here is yet falling slowly. Flour is now selling at $8 20 to $8 25 per bbl. Whisky firm, at 32c. per gallon. Nothing of moment doing in provisions.

LOUISVILLE, September 7.—The weather here is very hot. River stationary.

Treasury Drafts.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The amount of drafts drawn on the Treasury during the week ending September 2d, was one and a half millions of dollars.

PROBABLE ARREST OF A MURDERER.—It is said that among the prisoners awaiting trial in Cumberland county, Pa., for offences committed there, is a Pole who was arrested for robbery, and that since his incarceration he has made certain confessions which excite the belief that he is the long sought for Kaiser, who participated in the brutal murder of the boy Lehman, two or three years ago, for which the brothers Skupinski were hanged. The matter will undergo investigation.

FOR KANSAS.—A party of 125 emigrants from New England departed from Buffalo for Kansas, on the night of the 8th. They take with them six engines from Rochester, and some patent grist-mills from Buffalo. All the party were in good health and spirits.

Arrival of the Steamship Philadelphia.

The U. S. Mail steamship Philadelphia, H. Windle, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She left New York on the 28th ult. and arrived at Havana on the 4th inst. After landing mails and passengers, she left again the same day. She brings sixty-three passengers and a full cargo of merchandise, etc. The following is a list of her passengers:

Miss A. Calder, Mrs. E. A. Smith, A. Winder, W. M. Sheldon, Mrs. C. B. Arnold, Philip Allenett, jr., Mrs. Lewis and two children, Chas. Heidrich, Chas. Schafer, Mrs. A. M. Hinkley and servant, Miss Ilsley, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, R. Soto, and forty-seven others.

The Philadelphia brings no news of importance from Havana.

The following numbers drew prizes in the Havana lottery, drawn on the 1st inst:

1,000 ; 10,207, drew $40,000 ; 26,325, 20,000 ; 23,052, 8000 ; 1,270, 5,040 ; 1000 ; 9,579, 1000 ; 9,900, 16,000 ; 10,502, 2000 ; 15,062, 1000 ; 17,800, 2000 ; 21,028, 1000 ; 22,577, 1000 ; 28,196, 2000 ; 23,351, 1000 ; 23,089, 1000 ; 28,222, 1000.

The following numbers drew $200 and $400, respectively:

3, 30, 105, 367, 395, 495, 730, 919, 1309, 1640, 1732, 2417, 2459, 2464, 2579, 3462, 3187, 3400, 3501, 3688, 3841, 3867, 3899, 4032, 4090, 4228, 4458, 4468, 4470, 4516, 4571, 4624, 4839, 4849, 5134, 5323, 5386, 5966, 6377, 6183, 6265, 6439, 6450, 6537, 6668, 6828, 6877, 6915, 7154, 7304, 7339, 7418, 7372, 7378, 7882, 8118, 8143, 8464, 8573, 8657, 8745, 8899, 8990, 9076, 9186, 9829, 10,034, 10,143, 10278, 10 350, 10,671, 10,728, 11,-, 11,266, 12,022, 12 417, 12,469, 12,515, 12,572, 12,735, 12,-, 782, 12,943, 12,965, 13,185, 13,217, 13,246, 13,307, 13,312, 13,369, 13,440, 13,560, 13,602, 13,712, 13745, 13763, 14072, 14,234, 14,299, 14,329, 14,350, 14372, 14673, 14,625, 14,718, 4773, 14,855, 14,881, 15,239, 15,289, 15,315, 15,637, 15,736, 15,809, 16,063, 16,392, 16,410, 16,450, 16,539, 16,568, 16,585, 16,641, 16,662, 16,697, 16,959, 17,244, 17,276, 17459, 17,494, 17,582, 17,662, 17,580, 17,596, 17,656, 17,993, 18,094, 18,104, 18,131, 18,178, 18,294, 18,427, 18,582, 18,691, 18,714, 18,768, 18,777, 18,816, 18,861, 18,869, 19,143, 19,592, 19,819, 19,748, 19,778, 19,837, 19,857, 20,281, 20,871, 20,874, 21,085, 21,358, 21,409, 21,426, 21,446, 21,803, 21,653, 22,088, 22,460, 22,450, 22,530, 22,586, 22,821, 22,980, 23,062, 23,147, 23,270, 23,586, 23,676, 23,706, 23,802, 24,127, 24,154, 24,253, 24,237, 24,540, 24,914, 25,463, 25,651, 25,860, 25,865, 26,027, 26,197, 26,299, 26,452, 26,496, 26,552, 26,570, 27,047, 27,123, 27,189, 27,206, 27,339, 27,377, 27,456, 27,704, 27,755, 27,899, 27,994, 28,276, 28,344, 28,529, 28,832, 28,884, 28,924, 28,949, 29,002, 29,156, 29,494, 29,496, 29,648, 29,723, 29,742.

THE WORST FEATURE OF KIDNAPPING.—We find the following statement in the Cleveland Herald of the 29th ult. It speaks for itself:

Yesterday, when the cars arrived at Salem, in Columbiana county, from Pittsburgh, a crowd had gathered at the depot, a dispatch from Pittsburgh having informed them that a slave girl was on board under charge of her master and mistress. When the cars stopped a big negro stepped into them, and accosting the girl, asked her if she was a slave. She made no reply, but her mistress answered that she was. Thereupon the black ruffian seized her, and she clinging to her mistress' neck, begged most piteously not to be torn away; but the black fellow violently tore her away, and in the effort bruised the lady's neck severely, and carried the child out of the car on one arm, and flourished a revolver in the other hand, amid the plaudits of the excited crowd.

The master of the child was not just then in the car, and upon hearing of the rescue, offered to go before any officer and execute free papers, if the girl wished to be free, leaving the matter to the girl. But the mob would listen to no such thing. The child's screams were heard above the tumult, begging to go back, so that she could again see her mother, who belongs to the same owner.

The life of the owner was threatened, and he dare not remain over, but went on in the cars to carry grief to the mother of the child.

This is an outrage, and the people of Columbiana owe it to themselves to wipe out this stain.

That long haired, brainless C. C. Burleigh, was on hand, and made an harangue to the crowd. [Cleveland Herald, 29th ult.

ELOPEMENT.—A Dover (N. H.) paper reports that an eminent physician, who has practiced in a neighboring town in Stafford county for several years, a married man, has eloped with a young lady of some twenty summers. "The lady had previously been highly esteemed by her acquaintances, and this false step has occasioned great sorrow to her friends. The doctor was for some time her medical adviser."

SUICIDE OF A SMALL BOY.—Near Lexington, Kentucky, on Sunday, the 20th of August, a white boy about 12 years of age, was observed lying in a wagon, which had stopped. It was thought he was asleep, but upon examination he was discovered to be dead. It appears his father had promised him a severe whipping, and to avoid being punished he had taken scrychnine. The boy's name was Falkner.

WELL DONE!—The Montgomery Mail states that Mr. Pfister of that city has boxed his package of Abolition Putnam for September, and notified the publishers that he holds it subject to their order, and not on sale.

A SAD CASE.—As a railroad train was in the vicinity of New Haven on Monday, the 28th, a little boy, who was looking out of a car, was instantly killed by his head coming in contact with an obstruction upon the opposite track.

William *alias* Daniel Miller has been arrested at Marianna, Fla., for stealing a horse and swapping the same for a mule. He says he is a Baptist preacher, and asked for a Bible to keep him company in jail.

YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE.—The Tribune says that several cases of fever have occurred recently in the Bay.

"The B. Amyr, from Matanzas, arrived here several weeks ago. The captain died while crossing Mobile bar, subsequently several cases of fever occurred, and a sailor taken to the Marine Hospital died there. A bayman who worked on board, afterwards, also sickened and died at the hospital. During this time the mate and a seaman of the British ship Portland visited the infected ship and spent an evening aboard, both of whom caught the fever and died. Several other cases also occurred among the ship's crew. In addition to these cases, several took place on board the Bremen bark Louis, from Havana, two of which resulted fatally. This is the extent of the sickness in the bay, and whatever disease may have happened on board the Windsor Castle had its origin in New Orleans.

IRISHMEN'S CIVIL AND MILITARY REPUBLICAN UNION.—A regular and numerously attended meeting of this organization was held at Vauxhall last evening, President Molloy in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Masterton, Dr. O'Hanlon, Counsellor Kerin and others. The gist of their remarks was the necessity of prompt and speedy action in the cause of Irish emancipation. Dr. O'Hanlon said, aside from all parties and creeds, the most fitting leader for the Association was John Mitchel.

The meeting concluded with an address from the President, urging such as had not enrolled their names to show their patriotism by coming forward, contributing one dollar, and enrolling themselves in the legion of freedom. If they did this they would speedily be taught the use of arms, and then if they did not like to go to the lengths contemplated by the organization, they would be at liberty to back out. He said it would be suicidal to the association were he to divulge its means and aims in public, but once the name of an individual was signed and his dollar deposited, then the objects and means would be disclosed.

The address was listened to with much attention; but either nearly all present were members, or exceedingly apathetic, for but a very few availed themselves of the chairman's invitation. [N. Y. Tribune, 1st.

☞ 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 MASON,	CATHERINE MURPHY,
JOHN HOGARTY,	PAT CONNOLLY,
PAT FOYLE,	ELLEN MCCARTHY,
	And several others.

New Orleans, May. 1854.

aul5 1mis

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brand. 8 1d

☞ 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, 101 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, 10 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. fa28 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 where organs may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. C. at his office 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 monthly paid will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE, Office, 13 St. Charles street. au11 1ydw

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

185 CAMP STREET. 185

☞ The Undersigned informs his friends and the public generally that he has now in store a large and beautiful assortment of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, all of which are offered at the LOWEST PRICES.

DOTTED AND FIGURED SWISS MUSLIN;
NEW STYLE BAREGE and MOUSLIN DELAINE;
PLAIN JACONET and PLAID MUSLIN;
SUPERIOR FANCY SILK BAYADERE ROBES;
BROCADE and PLAIN BLACK SILKS;
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, CHIMOSETTES and SLEEVES;
RICH VALENCIA and THREAD LACES;
LATEST STYLE BONNETON DO;
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS of every quality;
SWISS and JACONET EDGING and INSERTING;
EMBROIDERED LINEN, LINEN CAMBRICK HANDKERCHIEFS, etc., etc.

....ALSO....

A large and well assorted stock of FRENCH and AMERICAN PRINTS and DOMESTIC,

☞ HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. ☜

RICH EMBROIDERED LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS;
FIGURED SATIN DAMASK, all qualities;
RUSSIA LINEN SHEETING, DIAPERS and NAPKINS;
IRISH LINENS; HAMILTON COTTON SHEETING, TOWELING and TABLE LINENS. Also—A complete assortment of HOSIERY, etc., etc., etc.

HORACE HARBY.

at 2pim

Bargains for Gentlemen.

☞ During the usually denominated dull season,

S. N. MOODY

will offer the balance of his Stock at greatly reduced prices. Even the CELEBRATED $1 50 SHIRT will be sold at $1 25.

FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY at 25 25 per dozen.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS for 25 cents, and a fine assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

at equally as reasonable terms.

☞ Secure the bargains this month at

S. N. MOODY'S,
New Orleans Shirt and Furnishing Store,
corner Canal and Exchange Place.

se 9 2p8t

Carpet Warehouse,

23 CHARTRES STREET.

☞ Now landing from various ships a large assortment of the following—

Carpeting of all kinds and qualities; Floor Oil Cloth from 3 to 24 feet wide, all qualities; Matting 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 White and Colored; Dragget and Linen Damask Crumb Cloths, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Hair Cloth Table and Piano Covers. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices at wholesale and retail.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

st 2p1w

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An