sund, Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Grey, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it was supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western Powers. On the 21st, Magenstis, the British Minister at Stockholm, had an interview with the King of Sweden.

ENTRY OF THE AUSTRIANS INTO WALLACHIA.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains the following announcement:

"VIENNA, August 22.—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23d. Two brigades have marched for Hermanstadt, and another for Cronstadt. Bucharest, Krajova and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied. The advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th of September. Three brigades of the army of Count Coronini are preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia." Count Coronini is Commander-in-Chief of the army of occupation.

There is no truth in the report that the Russians refused to retire from the Principalities, and that Prince Gortschakoff had communicated that determination to the Austrian Cabinet, after receipt of a new dispatch from St Petersburg in contradiction to the note of the 5th. No such dispatch had been received by Gortschakoff, consequently none was sent to Vienna. Matters, therefore, remain precisely as they were in that respect.

It is stated by Vienna correspondence that a circular has been forwarded by the Austrian Government to its foreign diplomatic agents, of which the following is the substance:

After alluding to the propositions made by Russia on the 29th June, and by France on the 22d of July the Austrian Minister observes that although the position of Austria is considerably changed by the evacuation of the Principalities, the war continues between Russia on the one side, and England, France and the Porte on the other. Secondly, that all treaties between Russia and the Porte have been abrogated by the present war, and have not regained validity by the evacuation of the Principalities. The Austrian Government, in principle, approves the conditions of peace proposed by the western powers, and conditionally agrees to them. The Austro-Prussian treaty of April 20 is, in spirit, in accordance with the stipulations in question, though not exactly in word. A hope is expressed that the Court of Berlin will not be of another opinion; but should such unfortunately be the case, it will lead to no change in the foreign policy of Austria. For the present, Austria will maintain an armed neutrality.

If the above be correctly quoted, it indicates a more straightforward policy on the part of Austria, which cannot be without a considerable influence on the war.

Austria has just proclaimed the Gulf of Cattaro, with its bays and anchoring grounds, a war port. No foreign vessel of war will be permitted to enter, and if any single ship-of-war is driven in by stress of weather, it must leave within seven days. Austria has now three war ports in the Adriatic, namely, Pola, Lissa and Cattaro.

The Austrian loan has been all taken.

THE DANUBE.

According to Austrian advices, (requiring confirmation), 45,000 French and English had, to the 18th, embarked at Varna. If so, they had again disembarked, for the expedition against the Crimea is certainly postponed, temporarily.

The Turks are concentrating a considerable force on the Jalomitza, but the Austrians having at length entered the Principalities, it is not likely any battle of importance will be fought. Bucharest is now garrisoned by 8000 Turkish troops, Mr. Colquhoun, the British Consul, has resumed his functions at Bucharest. Omar Pacha had issued a proclamation, stating that an Austrian force would enter the Principalities between the 18th and 25th of August. The Russians still remain on the Sereth and Pruth line. A few regiments have re-crossed the Pruth, as have all the sick and wounded. On the 6th the *greuz-sperre*, or mutual closing of the frontier began between Austria and Russia.

ASIA—RAZZIA BY THE CIRCASSIANS—DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

From Odessa, August 15, it is stated that a band of Caucassian mountaineers, commanded by a son of Schamyl, made a razzia into the province of Tiflis. They sacked several places, put some persons to death, and carried off a Russian general's wife, and her sister the Princess Orbelian. The news had caused a panic at Tiflis.

There is reason to believe that the Turkish army in Asia has met with a decisive defeat. A Vienna despatch states, but without date, that Gen. Bebutoff had attacked and signally routed the main body of the Turks under the walls of Kars. The Russians say they killed 3,000 Turks, took 2,000 prisoners, including 84 staff and other officers, and captured 15 guns, with an immense amount of military stores. The shattered remains of the Turkish force had dispersed. This is, however, from a Russian source.

Government has advertised for enormous contracts of provisions—namely: 24,000 tierces and 12,000 barrels of beaf, and 25,000 tierces and 20,000 barrels of pork.

The 54th foot, 66th foot, 71st reserve battalion, and 72d regiment of the line now in Canada, are ordered home.

Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, is elected to the House of Commons for Aberdeenshire.

George A. Brandreth is "approved" as U. S. Consul at Plymouth, and George Bowen as Nicaraguan Consul at Liverpool.

The Government contracts for 1900 tons of hemp have been completed at £65 to £67 10s. without discount.

"Lillywhite," a man who achieved eminence as a professional player of the game of cricket, is dead.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress are still rusticating at the baths of the Pyrenees. On the 21st the Emperor left Biarritz for Pau. He was expected to arrive at Paris on the 28th, and would proceed to the camp of Boulogne on Sept. 1st.

The *Moniteur* states that notes were exchanged between M. Bourqueney, French Minister at Vienna, and Count Buol, on the 8th, on the subject of the guarantees which England and France demand as condition of peace. The notes, which are given in the *Moniteur*, are exact counterparts of those published by the British Government as having been exchanged between Lord Westmoreland and Count Buol. The reference to a limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea is noticed in M. Drouyn d'Lhuys' note of July 22d being (as in them) omitted.

A decree is published in the *Moniteur* reducing the customs tariff on potash, dyestuffs, marble, blocks of stone, beetroot, foreign seeds, iron ore, charcoal, stalks of hemp, vanilla, oderiferdus woods, bamboos and exotic resins. The rates on potash are: By French vessels from French colonies, 3 francs per 100 kilograms; do. from colonies not in Europe, 6 francs; do. do. from bonded warehouses, 10 francs; do. by foreign vessels, 12 francs. Sand, for manufacture of glass and earthenware, is permitted to be exported free.

Madame Sophie Soult, sister of Marshal Soult, died at St. Amelens, August 18, aged 81.

The Minister of War has appealed to the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul to act as nurses in the hospitals of the army in Turkey. Fifty of these admirable ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

The *Pays* has received "warning" for writing in a tone hostile to the Turkish loan and the Turkish Ministry.

M. Forcade, Consul-General of France, has left Paris to resume his functions at Bucharest.

The Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects requiring them to send in the necessary documents for payment of the legacies under the will of Napoleon I.

Victor Considerant, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent plot against the Emperor, has been set at liberty. Sandes and Fourdrin, who were arrested on the same charge, at Liege, are in prison at Brussels.

SPAIN—ALL QUIET.

A dispatch from Bayonne, of August 21st, says: "The last number of the Madrid Gazette contains nothing important. The situation of the capital was, on the 18th, the same as during preceding days. A modification of the Cabinet was considered probable."

Queen Isabella left the Palace on the 18th, and drove on the Prado. Few acclamations greeted her. The republican "Union Club," presided over by the Marquis d'Albarda, is extremely active, and is pressing the administration with memorials demanding freedom of labor and other objects. Emigration continues. MM. Mon and Collantes have left. Queen Christina is still concealed in the Palace, with the Duke de Rianzares. Her children have quitted Madrid; three have already passed through Bayonne, and the others were expected. The Pope's Nuncio has threatened to leave Madrid if the last concordat shall be either annulled or modified without the concurrence of Rome. The people express themselves as perfectly indifferent whether he goes or stays. It is positively asserted that a commission will be named to examine the accounts of Sartorris and his colleagues, with the view of impeaching them before the Cortes.

Roman Santillian, formerly Minister of Finance, is appointed Governor of the Bank of San Fernando.

O'Donnell's division (of insurgents) was to make a triumphal entry into Madrid, in the course of a day or two.

HOLLAND.

The most favorable reports continue to be received respecting the appearance of the several crops, which are represented as being remarkable for the beauty and quality of the grain.

ITALY.

A treaty giving mutual freedom of the coasting trade (*cabotage*) has just been signed between the Britain and Sardinia, and a similar one between Sardinia and Turkey.

The work of clearing the monastic establishments of their inmates is vigorously proceeded with at Turin, on the plea of the buildings being required for sanitary purposes.

The total number of cases of cholera at Turin has not hitherto been over 160. At Genoa there are still over 100 a day. Naples is still suffering severely from the malady.

An agent of the celebrated engineer Bonelli is on the point of starting for the United States to dispose of the patent of his electric loom, which quite supersceds the Jacquard.

On June 28th a convention was signed at Rome between the Neapolitan and Roman Governments, establishing for eight years a reciprocity between vessels of the two countries on all dues of navigation, anchorage, pilotage, customs, etc. Fisheries and coasting trade not included.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian mail is telegraphed from Trieste, with dates from Calcutta to July 14th, Madras 21st, Shanghai, June 28th, Canton, July 4th, Hong Kong, July 6th, Singapore, July 14th, Bombay, July 20th. There is no particular news. Trade in India is dull. Exchange at Shanghai 6¾; Canton 5s 1d.

The impediments to the communication with the interior continued, (it was said from Hong Kong,) to support prices, and four chops of new Congou had been settled for at Canton at 4 taels above the opening rate of last year, and at Shanghai twenty chops at 2 taels. The quality of the new silk is described as very bad, and only 300 bales had arrived. The present steamer has brought only 400 bales of old. The exports to date were 77,000,000 pounds of tea and 61,500 bales of silk.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market continued very dull during the whole week, and prices gave way 1-16d per lb. Middlings sold at 5¾d. In Ordinary qualities. Better qualities are comparatively scarce, but are in limited demand, and quotations of Fair, which were previously too high, are reduced ¼d. per lb. Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling 5¾d; Fair Mobiles 6d. Middling 5 15-16d. Fair Uplands 6d. Middling 5d. Sales of the week 33,710 bales, including 26,810 American, of which 2000 were on speculation, and 4,450 for export. Sales to day, (Friday) of 6000 bales, closing fast. Stock 924,648, including 632,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef shows about average sales, but is firm, owing to the large Government contracts. Pork firmer, but little done; market cleared of fine qualities, and dealers not inclined to go into stock of Western. Bacon—a considerable auction sale at 2s. lower; nothing else done. Shoulder move slowly at 3s. decline. Lard quiet at 58s., but to effect large sales, 62s would be taken.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Business has been of a retail nature at 3d. per 70 lbs. on Wheat, and 1s. per bbl. on Flour under last week's quotations. Indian Corn in moderate demand at previous rates. White Wheat 9s 6d. to 10s. 4d to 10s 6d; Red 8s. 4d. to 9s. 4d. Western Canal Flour 31s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s 6d. to 32s; Ohio 32s. to 34s. Indian Corn 38s. Weather fine and accounts of harvest favorable.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes in fair inquiry, at previous rates. Bark—650 tons, Quercitron 7s. to 7s. 6d. Rosin—Improved; sales 2000 barrels at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., common; 11s. fine. Spirits of Turpentine steady 42s; no sales of Turpentine. Linseed Oil quiet, former sales. Tallow less demand; small sales Petersburg 68s. 6d. to 69s; and of North American 68s. to 67s. 10 tons Sperm Oil brought £167 to £110 per ton. Moderate sales of Seal Oil £40 per ton, and of Rape Oil at 45s. per cwt. Palm Oil—sales 500 at £44 to £45 on spot, and to arrive. In Dyewoods transaction continue small. Rice—in rather better demand, at unchanged prices. Sugar dull, rather favoring buyers. Tea limited business; common Congou 10½d to 10¾d. Tobacco unchanged.

MANCHESTER.—Business dull.

FREIGHTS.—Freights to the United States continue dull, and we notice a further decline, though the supply of tonnage is not particularly heavy. Steerage passengers are not abundant—price of passage to New York about £4. We quote freight to New York—dead weight, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton; fine goods, 18s. to 17s. 6d.; hardware, 12s. 6d.; earthenware, 5s. To Boston—dead weight, 17s. 6d. to 21s., fine goods, 17s 6d.; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 7s. 6d. To Philadelphia—dead weight, 17s 6d. to 22s. 6d.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 12s. 6d. To Baltimore—dead weight, 20s. to 25s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 12s. 6d.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE IN MOBILE.—*Ten or Twelve Houses Destroyed.*—We find in the Mobile Advertiser, of Wednesday last, the following account of another considerable fire which occurred in that city on the previous day:

We are again called upon to record a serious conflagration, which, though falling much short in extent of that chronicled yesterday, at one time threatened results equally disastrous. The alarm was given about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when the fire was seen issuing from a new two story frame building, third door from the South-east corner of Conception and Monroe streets, belonging to Mr. John Rogers. From thence the flames spread very rapidly in every direction, and soon the two houses North, also belonging to Mr. Rogers, (one of which he occupied as a residence, the other was unoccupied) as well as the residences of C. J. H. Fisher, and James Hall, (the latter the property of S. A. Mountain) on the South—a new cottage and building on the East, the property of R. S. Bunker, Esq., and four or five small buildings, the property of Mr. Sampson, on the west side of Conception street, were in ashes. A new frame building on the south-east corner of Monroe and Joachim streets, was saved from complete destruction by the foliage of the trees surrounding it on every side. The flames crossed Conception street, but their further progress southward was stayed by a brick wall, back of an old grocery store, at the intersection of Joachim and Conception streets. Several outhouses attached to residences on St. Emanuel street were swept off by the devouring element, and it was with great difficulty that it was arrested before doing more damage. The residences of R. S. Bunker, Esq., Mrs. Caulfield, and Mr. Requier, were on fire several times, but by the energy and industry of the Fire Department, assisted by the several citizens on the spot, they were saved with comparatively little damage.

Had these and other buildings, at one time very seriously threatened, been destroyed, there is little calculating where the ravages of the fire would have been stayed. It would certainly have swept a lage portion of St. Emanuel street and all the wooden buildings on Church between St. Emanuel and Conception streets. As on Sunday morning, great inconvenience was experienced from lack of water, while the progress of the flames was so rapid and the heat so intense as almost to defy the best directed efforts to check it. The worst feature of this new calamity is the almost evident fact that it was the work of the incendiary's torch.

We subjoin an account of the losses so far as we have been able to gather them:

Mrs. Caulfield's dwelling house—roof burned, and house otherwise injured—insured in the City and Alabama Life and Trust Company for $3000—loss probably about $600. The furniture, which was badly damaged, is insured in the Mobile Insurance Company for $2000.

The residence of R. S. Bunker, next adjoining, slightly injured in the roof. Part of the furniture was slightly injured in removing. Also the cottage opposite, belonging to the same, built partly of brick, totally destroyed. Loss $1800—insured for $1000.

The two-story frame building, on the corner of Conception and Monroe, the residence and property of Mr. John Rogers; also the two buildings next adjoining, in course of erection, and nearly completed, the property of the same, were totally destroyed. Insured in the Firemen's and Marine Dock Insurance Company for $2000—value of the whole about $5000.

The two-story building, occupied by Mr. Hall, the property of S. A. Mountain, was entirely consumed. No insurance—valued at $1000.

The residence of C. J. B. Fisher, next South, totally destroyed. House insured for $1000, and furniture for $1000—total value $3000.

Three houses opposite, owned by John Sampson, the names of the occupants we could not learn. Loss estimated at $3000—no insurance.

The amount of furniture broken and otherwise damaged by removing, is very great, nearly every family in the neighborhood losing more or less.

The stables on the lot occupied by W. H. George, owned by Mrs. Beers, was destroyed, and also the shed adjoining, containing about forty cords of hard wood. Mr. George lost something, also, by injury to the furniture in removing. His total loss, however, did not exceed $250.

Several of his neighbors on St. Emanuel street, also suffered from the approach of the flames, and the supposed necessity of removing their furniture, but their losses were comparatively inconsiderable.

DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854.

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

Abolitionism Run Mad.

We published a paragraph a few days ago containing the substance of the circumstances related below. We find the following note in regard to the affair published in the Dispatch, which reached us yesterday:

WINDSOR HOUSE, CLEVELAND, Sept. 4, 1854.

Editors of the Pittsburg Dispatch—I will thank you, by publishing this letter, to give a true version of an incident which occurred in my passing to-day through Allegheny City—and which will doubtless be much misrepresented in the papers. I had under my protection Betsy Washington, a colored woman, with four small children. They had been manumitted by the will of a deceased sister, (Barbara L. Horner, late of Warrenton, Va.,) and I was taking them to the State of Wisconsin, where I reside myself, and where they and elected to go. I had undertaken the charge most unwillingly, but was induced to do it from respect for the wishes of my sister, and from a desire to see the woman comfortable, as she is the daughter of an old faithful nurse. They have been sources of much trouble, but I got them safely as far as Allegheny City. On arriving there to-day, in the train from Philadelphia, I put them in charge of a negro belonging to the Allegheny House just opposite the station, and requested him to take them over and get them some dinner. When the time approached for the Cleveland train to start I went in search of them, and found them in the back yard of the house surrounded by a motley crowd—black, white and mulatto. I stated the fact that they were free, and going to a free State, and told the woman to follow me. She tried to obey, but on reaching the street the mob closed in, and assaulting her forced me from her—and then, in spite of her cries, entreaties and struggles to be permitted to remain with me, she and her children were carried off. The outrage was committed by negroes, but many whites were present aiding and encouraging, of all of them not one raised an arm to prevent it, nor voice even to inquire into the facts; and thus, alone, amidst a senseless mob, I was compelled to abandon the poor wretches to their (God save the mark) "friends!" I shall make no comment. Such are the facts. If any contradict them, they are fully susceptible of proof. I sent back the papers, establishing the freedom of the persons, to Mr. D. N. Courtney, of Allegheny City, in whose hands they are open to inspection. My object in addressing you is that, for my own sake, a correct statement of the facts be laid before the public, and that the woman may be enabled to rejoin me. I shall remain here two days—and if the seat of her Allegheny City friends survives the establishment of her freedom, they will guide her to Mr. Courtney, who will send her here to me. Should this not be done in time, perhaps some one may be found who will write to me at Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, or forward her to me there. I can then carry out the wishes of her late kind mistress and her own choice by providing her with a comfortable home.

Your publication of the above will be an act of justice to me, and probably the means of enabling these persons to return to my protection. WILLIAM HORNER.

This case is the best illustration of the feelings and sentiments which shape the conduct of the Abolition fanatics of any we have met with for some time. It shows plainly in what estimation their philanthropy and disinterestedness should be held, and how much above every other consideration they prize an opportunity of gratifying by outrageous acts of violence their bitter animosities and prejudices against the South. The unfortunate victims of their *sympathy* are now left, the Pittsburgh Post says, destitute and friendless in Allegheny City, dependent upon the corporation for support. Mr. Horner considered himself absolved from any further obligation to support or care for them, and, humanity aside, was no doubt not unwilling to be relieved of the burden, besides being averse to risking his life among a desperate mob of rowdies and villains. We must do the Pittsburgh papers the justice to say that, with one or two exceptions, they severely condemned this lawless conduct, though principally, it appeared to us, from an apprehension that the kidnapped individuals would become paupers upon the community. We are not altogether so inhuman as to wish that this may be the result and the wretched family be thus afforded an opportunity of estimating the difference between Northern and Southern treatment, but it would probably have the effect in some measure of opening the eyes of decent and thinking people in that section to the advantages and beauties of Abolitionism run mad.

THE MAILS.—We, to-day, received our Alexandria exchanges which arrived by the Sydonia three days since. There is a screw loose somewhere in the distributing department of our Post-office.

It is now two days since we have received any papers from beyond Baltimore, and our exchanges this side of that place have come to hand as fully as usual. We have long since ceased looking for up river papers. A few reach us through the favor of the clerks of the steamboats in respectable time; but those for which we are dependent upon the mails are, not infrequently, weeks behindhand and almost wholly useless. Complaints of a similar state of affairs reach us from every section of the country, and it is the general impression that a more utterly worthless and imbecile management of the Post-office Department has not been since it first went into operation. Can't we have a change of some kind—no matter what? It will be a certain gain. There's no lower deep beyond the one we're now in.

DR. GRAHAM'S CASE.—In the midst of the general invective of the Northern abolition papers against Dr. Graham—commenced by the Tribune and carefully copied by all sympathizing editors—it is quite astonishing but exceedingly gratifying to find an occasional exception; an instance where reason is stronger than bigotry, and common sense more powerful than prejudice. It proves that fanaticism cannot claim every man as subject, even in the North, and that there are some who consider a Southerner entitled to a just and fair trial on any charges that may be preferred against him before he is denounced.

The New York *Atlas* holds the following language concerning Dr. Graham. It is temperate and sensible, and must command the approbation of all reasonable people:

"Personally we know nothing of Dr. Graham; and candidly admit that our prejudices have been, and yet are, excited to his disadvantage. We think, however, that the homicide he perpetrated, though wanton, was justifiable. The act was perpetrated in a moment of extraordinary, and, perhaps, unnatural excitement; but, has every thing in its defence.

"We can have no possible feeling in this matter; for, we never saw Dr. Graham, nor is it probable that we ever shall. Like every other accused citizen and alleged culprit, he is entitled to a fair and impartial trial; and the press should not be employed to prejudice the public, one way or the other, while he stands at the tribunal of the country. If we have any feeling about the matter, it is enlisted in behalf of Dr. Graham's young and unhappy wife, who, by the impetuosity of the temperament of her husband, has been involved in unendurable anguish."

METAIRIE TRACK.—A trotting race, best three in five, mile heats, to buggies, came off on the above course yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock. The attendance and sport were far above average. We append a summary:

THURSDAY, *Sept.* 14, 1854.—Trotting race, best three in five—Mile heats—to sulkeys.—Purse $225.

W. N. Rogers's g. g. *Dutchman*	1	1	2	1
—— Moody's g. g. *Whaleboat*	2	2	1	2
J. Clark's s. m. *Lady Dudley*	3	4	4	3
P. Liner's s. g. *Sam*	4	3	3	4

Time, 3:05½—3:08—3:09—2:56.

The city of Sebastopol is guarded by seven stone fortresses and batteries, mounting in all about seven hundred guns, besides the fleet which lies anchored in the bay. These fortifications are all fronting the bay, while the land approaches in the rear are unprotected, except by mountains.

A NEW D. D.—It is said since Benton called Pettit, of Indiana, a "dirty dog," the correspondents of the latter, in addressing him, affix a "D. D." to his name.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE ST. LOUIS.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The following are additional particulars of the news brought by the St. Louis:

The Black Sea.

The damages resulting from the late fire at Varna are stated at two and a half millions of pounds sterling. The cholera at Varna is said by the last accounts to be abating.

The Danube.

Advices from Bucharest state that Omer Pacha, with a force of 25,000 men and thirty pieces of cannon, entered that city on the 22d of August, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants.

The Baltic.

The latest accounts from the Baltic state that the cholera was still raging with great violence at Bomersund.

Propositions to Sweden.

Baraguay d'Hilliers has proposed to the King of Sweden to pay him fourteen millions of francs for the first month and seven millions for each succeeding month for co-operation with the Western Powers. The Swedish Diet have proposed that the King should take immediate measures to prevent the Aland Islands from falling into the hands of Russia.

Austria.

The German papers announce that a treaty, offensive and defensive, will soon be concluded between Austria and the Western Powers.

Ships bound for England.

Five ships of war passed through the Great Belt [one of the entrances to the Baltic] on the 20th of August, loaded [with prisoners?] bound for England.

Belgium.

A dispatch from Brussels announces the resignation, *en masse*, of the Belgian Ministry.

France.

The St. Louis brings no news of any importance from France. The harvests were good, and prices in the Corn markets were tending downward.

Asia—Battle of Kars.

The Turkish account of the battle of Kars has been received. It states that the result was entirely indecisive; that the loss on both sides amounted to 5000 men; that among the killed was Hussein Pacha, and among the wounded Mustapha Pacha, and that three Generals were wounded.

The Empire City.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from the Isthmus with one million and eighty-six thousand dollars worth of gold.

Steamer Santa Anna.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The Mexican war steamer Santa Anna cleared at this port yesterday for Vera Cruz.

WEATHER AND WATER.—Although we are getting well into the fall of the year and have fairly reached a period when cooler days and nights should present themselves, the weather remains about as sultry as during any of the summer months. There are, indeed, breezes from the north and east, but they are rather unpleasant than agreeable, and do much towards continuing what sickness there is amidst us instead of removing it and bracing up systems weakened by long tropical heats. A good, heavy rain-storm, with fitting accompaniments of thunder and lightning, succeeded by a gradual lowering of the thermometer, would be hailed with general delight. Men are not salamanders, and can hardly endure six or eight months of steady, uninterrupted summer heat without longing for a breath of cooler air and a more invigorating atmosphere. Since last October we have not spent a night outside of the city limits, and as we cannot go to the country, it is with a double earnestness we long that the country may come to us, or at least that portion which consists of cool air and cooling breezes.

A rain-storm here would undoubtedly please and benefit us; but a continuation of rains through the country above that is drained by the Mississippi would undoubtedly benefit us more. The rivers are all low and many of them unnavigable. For a long series of years the waters of the streams have not flowed in such diminished tide within their banks. Produce has been locked up by reason of it, and the usual facilities for travel and transportation materially lessened if not absolutely stopped. Heavier rains than usual are needed to fill the channels of the rivers and remedy the evil that seems imminent. Last year we suffered by reason of low water, and are again threatened. Therefore not only comfort but business longs to have the heavens clouded and the fountains above broken open. Old prophets of the weather, nevertheless, predict a continuance of things as they are until late in the season, and a consequent rise in the price of produce and all necessaries for which we are dependent upon the embargoed regions. It is to be hoped that their wisdom may, in this instance, be deceived, and that we shall, ere long, have not only cool weather accompanied by troops of returning friends, but likewise high water accompanied by heavy business, the hum of trade and increased activity.

A GOOD JOKE.—Horace Greeley has been most egregiously humbugged by the Richmond Examiner. That print, in a jocose vein, undertook to assert:

"*That the shooting of itinerant Abolition schoolmasters* is frequently a creditable and laudable act, entitling a respectable Southern man to, at least, a seat in the Legislature, or a place in the Common Council."

The Tribune, supposing this to have been perpetrated in sober seriousness, commented in its usual meat-ax manner on the savage propensities of slaveholders; whereupon the Virginia editor, laughing in his sleeve at the gullibility of the great head of the Abolition party, rejoins:

"That print must be ignorant, we presume, of how, in the Ouachita country, Arkansas, upon the Tumbling Fork of Roaring River, they have *fricaseed* Yankee Abolitionists every day for breakfast, and *ragout* clock-peddlers for dinner on Sundays. The right to do so is claimed under the Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99, and under the repealing clause in the Apostle's vision, which authorizes the eating of unclean beasts, and commands, saying: 'Rise, Peter, slay and eat.'"

The Washington Star says that an effort will doubtless be made by the authorities of the War Department, at the next session of Congress, to have the term of enlistment in the United States Army extended to seven years, in connection with another provision preventive of the success of the more common practice of parents of procuring the release of their enlisted sons, under a writ of habeas corpus, from and before a civil court. As an adjunct to the increased term of enlistment, and the reception of youths in the service, a Government institution for the mental and physical training of enlisted youths will also probably be proposed to improve such young men as far as possible for the first two years they may be in the service. This, with a further reform looking the certain promotion of a fixed number of the best qualified of such recruits to be commissioned officers, will probably do much indeed to keep the Army of the United States filled with a more serviceable class of soldiers than ever before in time of war.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT PORT-AU-PRINCE. Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 18th ult. announce that much excitement exists there in consequence of the Emperor having ordered all the fortications to be repaired and strengthened, and all the shot, shell, powder and lead in the various forts and arsenals in and about the city to be removed for safety to the mountains. It was surmised that this movement was in consequence of the visit of the United States frigate Columbia, but some suppose it has something to do with the fact that the French frigate L'Orient had been sailing around the island for the previous three weeks.

DROWNED.—A man named John McCormick was accidentally drowned on the 7th inst. while bathing in the Alabama River near the town of Bridgeport. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest appeared to be somewhat singular under the circumstances, as follows: "Unintentional suicide under mental aberration."

A NEW ASTEROID.—On the night of the 1st instant, a new asteroid (the thirty-first of the system of small planets between Mars and Jupiter) was discovered by Mr. Ferguson, with the large equatorial of the National Observatory, at Washington. It is present near Egeria, and is of the same apparent magnitude as that planet.

HEALTH OF SAVANNAH.—The report of the Board of Health at Savannah for Thursday, September 7, shows a total of 29 interments, 20 of which were cases of yellow fever.

The report for the following day showed a total of 20 interments—13 yellow fever.

We learn, says the Baltimore Patriot, of the 8th, from one of Messrs. Adams & Co.'s Express Messengers, that on the line of the railroad between Cumberland and Wheeling, farmers are compelled to drive their cattle from one to four miles to water—that the water obtained consists of drippings from the mountains, which is dammed to prevent its escape—and that in the vicinity of these pools the cows are kept and milked, the milk being carried home from thence. And also that the supply of water at many of the water tanks on the railroad is exhausted, and that water has to be procured for the engines from saw mill dams in the vicinity. We have similar accounts of drouth from the eastern shore of Maryland; and, indeed, from almost every portion of the whole country.

A boiler in McQuiston's Brewery at Madison, Indiana, exploded on Tuesday evening the 6th instant, demolishing the building. The boiler ascended about a thousand feet, and descending perforated the roof of a shop two hundred feet distant. No one was injured, though several persons narrowly escaped with life.

THE COTTON CROP.—In casual conversations with a number of planters and managers of cotton plantations, we learn that very great injury has been done to the cotton in some parts of the parish by the showery weather of some weeks past—causing the plant to shed the forms and young bolls. In some fields, we are informed, where two weeks since the prospect of more than an average crop was highly cheering, the stocks are nearly stripped of forms and young bolls, and the ground is literally strewn with them. In some portions of the parish the prospects of a good average crop are still fair. Cane is represented as being generally small, and in a great measure dependent on a late frost for a good yield. [Alexandria Democrat.

Grisi and Mario's second appearance at Castle Garden, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, the 6th, was not so well attended as on the first night, but still, considering the extreme heat of the weather, there was a fine house, and the performances, it is said, were received with increased applause. "Mrs. Coutts" again occupied the choice seat, and attracted no little attention. It is stated that she was very elegantly dressed in a robe of white silk, with flowers in her hair, and a profusion of ornaments. Her costume, in fact, resembled rather that of a vestal attired for the last important ceremony of her maiden life than the evening dress suitable to a theatre. The whole passage way to her seat was blocked up throughout the evening, by those whose curiosity had been excited to have a look at her. She took refuge, however, behind an enormous fan, which served to conceal her in some degree from public gaze.

All this is undoubtedly a clumsy and shallow dodge, invented by the manager for the purpose of turning American gullibility to account.

The Superior Court of New York has given a decision imposing a tax on the New York Insurance Company for $6171, 35 upon a capital of $500,000, when the Company held that they were liable only for the tax on the $200,000 paid. The assessment roll was delivered to the receiver of taxes, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment. The Company had petitioned for a remission of three-fifths of the tax, as so much improperly assessed, which was refused. The sum of $2468 54 was paid to the receiver of taxes, being two-fifths of the amount assessed, and upon the capital of $200,000. A warrant having been issued for the collection of the residue, the action was commenced to restrain the defendants from recovering the same.

The man that "*Ole d!* for a lodge in some vast wilderness," has paid up.

☞ STATE LEGISLATURE.—Capt. JOHN A. JAQUESS is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. M. Summers. s13

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brand. s6 si

☞ CARD.—We miss some of our Books and Papers, which we feel entitled were acct by some of our friends.

Any persons having them will do us a great favor by notifying us where they are in order 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. au21

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, 19 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. febs2 ly

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. F. 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 monthly will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE, Office, 98 St. Charles street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—The subscribers have received per steamship Philadelphia, a supply of the following articles:

Benzoic Acid, Gallic Acid, Prussic Acid; Glycerine;	
Sulph or Subnitrate, Phosphate, Iodine, Bicarbonate, Chlorotate;	
Cinconchine; Sevatrine; Eugenine; Leptandrin; Colocinth;	
Tartar Emetic; Sub. Net. of Bismuth;	
Iodine of Arsenic;	Acetate of Potash;
Iodine of Iron;	Bicarb. of Potash;
Iodine of Lead;	Bromid of Potash;
Iodine of Mercury, deut;	Chlorate of Potash;
Iodine of Mercury, prot;	Prussiate of Potash;
Iodine of Sulphur;	Sulphuret of Potash;
Terrocyan of Iron;	Tartrate;
Lactate of Iron;	White Caustic;
Tannate of Iron;	Valerianate of Zinc;
Chloride of Zinc; Vallet's Mass;	Tannin;
Iron by Hydrogen; Balsam of Tolu;	Phosphate of Lime;
Caloric Elixir; Carb. of Magnesia;	Acetate Morphia;
100 lbs. Chlorofoam;	25 lbs. Extract of Bella Donna;
800 lbs. Nux Vomica Pulv;	25 lbs. Extract of Colocynth;
150 lbs. Mercurial Ointment;	25 lbs. Extract of Tansacum;
50 lbs. Citric Acid;	15 lbs. Extract of Hyoscam;
1500 lbs. Lunar Caustic;	10 lbs. Extract of Jalap;
100 oz. Sulp. Morphia;	10 lbs. Extract of Quassia;
50 oz. Strychnine;	25 lbs. Extract of Rhubarb;
50 oz. Gil. Iron and Quinine;	50 lbs. Extract of Taraxacum;

Apothecaries' Scales and Weights, Glass and Wedgewood; Mortars, Glass and Pewter; Sponges; Saws; Telescopic Brass; Zinc and Plain Syringes; Gum Elastic and Silver Catheters; Gum Elastic and Silver Bougies; Ernst's Thumb Lancets, Scarificators, etc, etc.

E. J. HART & CO.,
s18 103, 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas street.

FIRST Justice's Court, PARISH OF ORLEANS. ISAAC COLLINS vs. O. P. PATTERSON.—No. 13,124.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. L. H. Galmes, First Justice of Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at public auction on MONDAY, September 18, 1854, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., at my Warehouse, No. 57 Tchoupitoulas street,

One lot of FURNITURE, seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash.

s12 J. J. HOPPE, Constable.

COLT'S PISTOLS—Just received, a fresh supply of COLT'S PISTOLS, for sale by ALLEN & HILLS, Gun makers, s14 81 Magazine street.

CIGAR, MEXICAN AND PLANTATION TOBACCO.—The subscribers have constantly on hand and sale, in bond or duty paid, Havanas, CUBA, HAVANA, FLORIDA, MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, and MISSOURI WRAPPERS and FILLERS. Also, TOBACCO IN HOGSHEADS AND BALES, selected from the Most Market and for Plantation Use. TURNER & RENSHAW,
M Gravier street and 138 Tchoupitoulas street
TOBACCO BALED TO ORDER. fe 3m 1 ly

Fall Goods.
GIQUEL & JAMISON,
No. 18 Chartres street,
☞ Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that