### Latest.

The steamship Kansas, from New York, arrived at Southampton on Friday morning, 6th.

The absurd story is revived of a conspiracy having been discovered to assassinate the chiefs of the allied army.

It is stated that simultaneous with the attack on Sebastopol, Omar Pacha will make an important demonstration somewhere on the Danube.

Closing prices on the Paris Bourse, Friday 5th, were—Four and a half per cent, 89 fr.; Three per cent, Rentes, 75 60; Bank of France, 29 35.

Bullion in Bank of England decreased £167,— Gold during the week.

### Stocks Stable by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

[From the London Times "City Article."]

COMMERCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Lombard Street, Friday evening.—The English funds opened at a certain decline of one-eighth. Some speculative purchases at the end of the day, caused a recovery, and the final sales were one-eighth above those of yesterday. The demand for money in the Stock Exchange was very active, and was increased by the payment of 20 per cent. on the New £12,000,000 of Exchequer Bills issued in April last.

Turkish Scrip exhibited greater firmness, but the operations were unimportant.

The last accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening, exhibit an improvement of one quarter per cent.

BOULOGNE, Friday Night.—Prince Albert left at 11 o'clock. Great crowds were assembled on the quays to witness his departure, and the Royal Highness was greeted with most vociferous cheering. The town was illuminated, and there was a fine display of fireworks.

### The Baltic.

PARIS, Friday Night.—A dispatch from Dantzic announces that Admiral Napier intends to leave Dalaand at six o'clock this morning, with the Gladiator and Cumberland, for England.

The French troops are leaving.

The Gladiator, Cumberland and Belle Isle have left for England.

### Prussia.

M. Benkendorff has waited personally on Prince Charles of Prussia, an avowed partisan of Russian policy, to whom he was charged with a letter from the Czar.

# DAILY CRESCENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30.

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

WANTED—An Active and Intelligent Colored Boy as Porter in this Office.

WEEKLY CRESCENT.—We call attention to the Weekly Crescent, published to-day. It will be found to contain the latest news from every quarter, and a very large quantity of excellent and carefully selected matter of a literary and miscellaneous character.

### To the Public.

All connection of the undersigned with the business department of this paper ceased about three months ago. He now announces his withdrawal from any editorial or other connection with it. In doing so, he feels it a duty to acknowledge the kindness of the generous friends and patrons who have sustained him in the discharge of his difficult and responsible duties, and to exhibit their indulgence for whatever faults or errors they have marked his career in a position which, when he assumed it, was so entirely new and strange to him. So far as he is concerned, any feelings of an unkind nature that may have been awakened during his management of the Crescent are not to be remembered, while those of an opposite character will certainly not be forgotten.

It is an agreeable reflection for the undersigned that he leaves the paper to which he has devoted so much of his time and effort in a flourishing and stable condition, and that the gentleman who have succeeded him are so eminently qualified to sustain the character and position which it has already attained, and to lend a new impulse to its successful career.

With kindest feelings for his associates in the Crescent establishment, for cotemporaries generally, for his patrons and the generous public of New Orleans, he now retires from the area of journalism.

J. H. MADDOX.

We give place this morning to a communication from a well-known citizens, in which reference is made to several subjects of general interest. In publishing this, as well as all similar communications, we by no means intend to commit ourselves in any way to the opinions or conclusions of the writer. As a journalist, we shall at all times, when our space will allow, be pleased to lay before the public the matured opinions of intelligent men; leaving our readers to judge of the force of the reasoning and the correctness of the conclusions.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—The steamship Orizaba, Harris & Morgan, agents, will leave her wharf, at the foot of Julia street, to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for Vera Cruz.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the steamship Louisiana will leave for Galveston, Port Lavaca and Matagorda Bay, on Sunday morning, October 1, at 8 o'clock.

"COMPANY B, ATTENTION!"—An election will be held this afternoon at the Armory, we understand, for Captain of Company B of the National Guards, to fill the vacancy occasioned by electing Captain Jaquess Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The match trot for $400, between *Mayflower* and *Maria*, came off over the above course yesterday afternoon. There was an unusually large attendance, and every thing went off to the apparent satisfaction of everybody *except the losers*. We append a summary:

METAIRIE, Sept. 29, 1854.—Match trot for $400—Two mile heats, to go as they please.

W. Wade's b. m. *Mayflower*—no sulkey.....1 2 1
Thos. Carr's ch. m. *Maria*—to saddle.....2 1 2
Time, 5:56½—5:57—5:59.

The Reciprocity Treaty was confirmed by the Canadian Parliament on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and it is stated that Mr. Sidney Webster' Private Secretary to President Pierce, was on the floor of the House when the vote was taken.

Carolde's Saloon, in Washington, was again crowded to overflowing on the night of the 22d with the democracy, met together for the purpose of securing a more effectual organization of opposition to the Whigs and Know-Nothings. The meeting was composed of a large majority of the last named, who bided their time until the democrats formally adjourned, when they organized and proceeded to business. They adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening and quietly dispersed. It is suggested that the object of the first mentioned meeting was not much furthered on this occasion.

The Postmaster at Hollinston, Mass., and his clerk have been arrested on the charge of opening a letter addressed to another party.

The Louisville Democrat is responsible for the following:

"A short time since, a little boy five years of age, son of Willis Mitchell, residing in California, Titus county, Ohio, by some means fastened a grain of corn in his nose, where it remained for four or five weeks. The nose became much swollen and very painful. Dr. Gaines succeeded in removing the grain last week. When taken out it was found to be in a growing condition, having actually sprouted and taken root."

As an evidence against the truth of the above story, we set down the fact that hogs have been known to root up with their snouts whole acres of corn in fine condition for sprouting and taking root, without ever being served in this manner.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, has sent us a prose volume entitled "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies," by the poet Whittier. The volume should be something more than readable, if we judge from its paternity.

Mr. Norman has also consigned to our inspection one "Isabel Carrolton; a Personal Retrospect," written for one Kneller Glenn. We have merely glanced at Isabel.

"Walden; or Life in the Woods," is the very attractive title of a book by Henry D. Thoreau, which has been laid upon our table by Mr. J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post Office. We have received also from Mr. Morgan the August number of the North British Review, for which we thank him. Also, a novel by Theodore Hook, entitled "Ned Musgrave; or the Most Unfortunate Man in the World." The latter part of the name of this book appears to be peculiarly appropriate, as on the cover we find a picture of the hero undergoing a very thorough cowhiding.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILWAY.—Noah L. Wilson, Esq., of Marietta, has been elected President of this company, in place of Mr. Cutler, who has been compelled to resign on account of his health. Mr. W. is at present in England on business of the company, and until his return his place will be filled by William S. Nye, Esq. of Marietta.

KILLED.—The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat states that Mr. Thomas Griffith was killed on Saturday week near Federalsburg, in that county, while at a boat launch, by a block bursting and one-half striking him on the side of the head, which caused his death in a short while.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Bell was instantly killed at the dock of the Ericson, at the foot of North Eighth street, Williamsburg, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. He was engaged with others in breaking up some castings which were to be re-cast, and while hoisting a cylinder the tackling swayed around, and the deceased and another man were crushed between the cylinder and the dock. The other man had both of his thighs crushed, and was taken to his residence in New York, in a critical condition.

A MURDER IN VERMONT.—About sun-set on the 17th instant, a murder was committed at Addison, six miles from Vergennes, the particulars of which are as follows: A Mr. D. Cheny, of Canada, had been invited to the house of a Mr. Samuel Pond, of Addison, by a son of Mr. Pond's, for the purpose of receiving a present. On his leaving the house Cheny was followed by Sheldon Pond, the son, who after following a few steps, fired upon him, the charge taking effect in the neck, and killing him instantly. Pond has been arrested. The jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of wilful murder in the first degree." Cheny leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. The cause is said to have been jealousy.

A new ship, on the stocks, of 2000 tons burthen, was destroyed by fire at Somerset, Mass., on the night of the 21st inst., together with the dwelling house of the builder. Loss $60,000.

A negro boy was killed in Natchez on the 26th by a stick of timber falling upon his head.

A case of alleged seduction has recently been developed in New York, in which a ship-master of that city figures conspicuously. It seems, according to an affidavit by the young lady, who states her age at twenty-three, that five years ago she became acquainted with the Captain of a New York packet ship, who succeeded, after endless protestations of fidelity, in enticing her away from her home, and to become his mistress. From that time to the present, she has followed him round the world; nursed him while sick at San Francisco, and breathing the unwholesome air of the Chincha Islands. She says he treated her like a slave; grew tired of her, and thinking she would be powerless, abandoned her away from her home; leaving her without friends or means. The woman besought him to think of the sacrifices she had made for his sake, and succeeded in getting a small amount of money. On her telling him that if he would aid in securing her a passage to California she would never trouble him again, he took her violently by the throat and dragged her into a room, where she was assaulted by the Captain and another man, who kicked and choked her, and nearly depriving her of the use of one eye.

Judge Slosson, before whom the complaint was made, issued an order for the apprehension of the accused parties, with directions that they be held to bail in a sum of not less than $5000.

THE AWFUL ACCIDENT IN ST. LOUIS.—We published the substance of the following a day or two since in a short paragraph. The St. Louis papers of the 19th have the following particulars. Mr. Catoir was the same gentleman whose pyrotechnic exhibitions have so often delighted the people of New Orleans. He leaves an aged father and mother here:

"Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire was discovered in an out-house on the grounds known as the Carr Place, on Franklin avenue. The circumstances connected with it are of the most distressing character, resulting in the death of two men. We visited the place yesterday morning and gathered the following particulars: Within the last few weeks, Augustave Catoir and Edward Lumen, the two men who were killed, with two other assistants, have been busily employed in preparing and manufacturing the material for a grand display of fireworks, which it was intended should come off sometime during the course of the week. The building was a small two-story brick, situated a short distance from the main building on the east side, and was formerly occupied as a carriage house. There were two rooms on the first and two on the second floor. The front room on the first floor was where the combustible material was placed, and in it was a considerable quantity of composition, embracing rockets, bombs, etc., besides a quantity of combustible matter not yet appropriated. The bombs, we are informed, some ten or twelve in number, were of the largest class, and sufficient in themselves to destroy a much larger building. From the best information we can gather from Dr. Wood, and persons residing in the immediate vicinity, we are led to believe that the fire was occasioned by the building being struck by lightning, which was conveyed to the room where the combustible material was stored. A storm prevailed about that hour, and persons who live in the immediate vicinity, and who were up at that time, on account of their attendance upon the sick, state most positively, that they saw the flash and stroke a short time before any explosion from the building was heard. In a few moments after, the building was literally blown to pieces. On the upper floor four men were sleeping, and the force was so great that the floor and roof came down on the main floor, while the entire east wall was simultaneously blown out.

Two of the men, named Beange and Auguste fell among the rubbish, but succeeded with much difficulty in making their escape. One of them being caught fast by some timbers and other rubbish, was released by the other, but not until he was considerably scorched. Beange, we understand, is a member of the French Opera troupe of New Orleans. Their two associates, however, Catoir and Lumen, met with an awful fate. They fell in the room where the composition was placed and were literally burned to death. The screams of one of them were heard some minutes after the explosion, but all efforts to relieve the unfortunate men were vain.

Their bodies were taken out yesterday literally charred by the action of the fire, and presented a frightful spectacle. Both were young men, and Catoir was a skillful pyrotechnist. Neither of them were married, but both have parents and other relatives residing in NewOrleans. The Coroner held an inquest and took charge of the remains.

### A Southern Convention.

If there ever was a time when a Congress or Convention of Southern minds, well matured, was required to deliberate upon certain questions vitally interesting to all the people of this Union, but imminently so to all the people South of Virginia, *it is now*. I am no advocate for Conventions under ordinary circumstances, and do not recollect having proposed one, except once in my life, and that was during the political crisis of Nullification in South Carolina, when, in 1832, as editor of the leading union newspaper in Charleston, I suggested the expediency of a "Southern Convention," to determine what measures it became the States of the South to adopt in opposition to the odious tariff of 1828, rather than that a single State should precipitate itself into the horrors of civil war.

The circumstances of that epoch, gloomy and threatening as they certainly were, did not come up to the portentous overshadowing of manifold evil that is now discerned in the horizon of our future, if the great questions connected with the position of the Island of Cuba are really impracticable to American statesmanship.

The commercial and manufacturing interests of Europe harmonize with those of this country. It is only when we descend to politics—not what we understand by that term—but what is meant under the head of monarchical policy—or kingcraft and priestcraft united—that the interests of our people are regarded as antagonistic to those of other nations. That much of this antagonism is beginning to be felt, admits of no doubt. In Europe the question of how American progress might be checkmated, without waging open war upon the republican principle, has hitherto proved insoluble. But we have an organization of labor in the South, which, though not established by the American people, but rather preserved and disciplined by them, is regarded as a vulnerable point in our otherwise invulnerable union. That point was assailed by the revolutionary insanity of France, when French philanthropy sought the overthrow of order, and the substitution of a millennium of anarchy all the world over, instead of endeavoring to consolidate civil liberty by the diffusion of universal intelligence and a quiet obedience to good and equal laws: the fruit came in the St. Domingo abortion in this hemisphere, and the reign of despotism at home ever since.

Subsequently came the experiments of the British Parliament upon the colonial vassalage of Jamaica, which ended in the philanthropic expulsion of a respectable white population, English in all its instincts and character, to make room for the ascendancy of African barbarism—an exchange of governmental authority, of civilization and all its blessings, for savagism and all its curses. There is no enlightened Briton, at home or abroad, who does not see this as plainly as we do: and yet, as if in the fable of the fox who lost his tail, there are thousands of philanthropists every where in Europe, and some of their echoes even in this country, who are most anxious of all things to convert the whole West Indian Archipelago into an African desert—a howling wilderness of barbarism.

These experiments, here briefly adverted to, were so distant from our shores that they attracted but comparatively little attention. But now, something like them, upon a grander scale, is in the course of preparation within sight of the light-houses upon our own coast. Ought we not, then, upon the well settled axiom that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," to act with the promptness and energy which comport so well with the wisdom that sees and the intrepidity that repels danger? and that being forewarned of the threatened evil, we become also forearmed? The possession of Cuba, as a simple question, apart from the measures of policy which are daily crushing out its adaptability as a home of the white race, is of small consequence. There are many questions connected with the moral, political and industrial characteristics of the Island, which interpose serious obstacles to the acquisition of it, with a design of annexing it to the American Union. All the sugar region of the South, were selfishness its ruling passion, would assuredly combine all its power and influence against it. But the real question at issue is not that of cotton, sugar or any other agricultural product or interest—it is one far higher and broader, deeper and stronger—that of self-preservation. Rather than tolerate any farther Africanization of Islands so near to us as Cuba and the Bahamas, it would become the States of the South to consult in the persons of her maturest statesmen, with a view to devising the most practicable plans for resisting the wicked machinations of a villainous Anacharsis Clootz propagandism: and their measures, once devised, would command a million of armed men to carry them into effect, with or without the cooperation of the Federal Government as at present organized. Better for the South that the Island of Cuba were obliterated from the map of the world and from the memory of man, than that it should be *Jamaicaized* by negrophilism. Better for the South to expend millions of treasure in "an ounce of prevention" now, than wait to be called on in the future to expend thousands of lives in applying a "pound of cure."

Aside from all political considerations, viewed commercially, there are many aspects in which the question of acquiring the Island of Cuba might be readily demonstrated as calculated to exert a most injurious effect upon several of our seaports, and upon none would the evils contemplated fall more speedily than upon our own city. Few persons in this country are aware of the transcendently superb advantages of Havana for counterpoising the overgrown tendencies of New York, in monopolizing the import trade of this Union, were Cuba annexed. As an entrepot of all the vast and rapidly increasing trade of the Gulf, and looking forward to the immense augmentation of traffic that must in a few years come from China, Japan, British India, Australia, and our own shores of the Pacific, Havana, as an American city, would be unrivaled. The citizen of NewOrleans who supposes that any trade passing into the Gulf, seeking a market in Europe from an entrepot, would come here, with an American flag flying on the Moro battlements, is simply in error. Havana, of all points any where in the Gulf of Mexico, is best situated and best adapted, by a thousand advantages of position and climate, to become the great Southern city of the Union, if it did not become the greatest city of all America. As a magazine for all the fine fabrics of silk, cotton and linen, required by Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, all Mexico, Central and South America, it is probable that Havana, by reason of the comparative dryness of its climate, would afford the best site. Then there are other incidents connected with the position of that city, and its security in the hands of a warlike power, against the combinations of belligerents, which would recommend it to the merchants of all the world as a safe depository of their capital and merchandise. Under the liberal and encouraging auspices of self-government, as that would be administered under the egis of this Union, the amount of trade and commerce which would be concentrated in that port, it would be deemed fabulous now to estimate. This city, from the day of annexing Cuba, will become subordinate to Havana; and, though the present size and importance of NewOrleans may not be diminished, it is easy to see that the splendid diamond of the Gulf, as an American gem, could not fail to dim the lustre of every other maritime city of the two continents. As has been already prefigured by other pens, the metropolis of Havana would become the entrepot of the vast operations of the valley of the Mississippi, rivaling NewYork in many points, transcending it in others, what could prevent a concentration of capital at Havana, so as to supersede NewYork in inviting such of our cotton as is needed for the investment of surplus money, and to be thence distributed to the markets of the world? These changes might be dwelt on and greatly amplified, if enough had not been already suggested to satisfy any reflecting mind that a change of flag in Cuba will benefit that island and its people in an incalculable ratio beyond any advantage that can ever accrue to us.

But if it were demonstrable that Cuba would for ever prove an incubus—an unmitigated curse to the American Union, all the powers of the earth cannot prevent that result, eventually. It is one of the surest promises of "manifest destiny," and its fruition a question only of time. Those in the advent of the present century who saw that the annexation of Louisiana and Florida was inevitable, were not wiser than we their children who in 1835 to 1846 saw the the destiny of Texas and California, as we now see the destiny of Cuba.

Let us return for a moment to the subject of a convention of Southern men to deliberate upon the measures required for the protection of the interests of the planting States, having in view the tendencies of negrophilism in Cuba. Such a convention would bring together the maturest intellects, the most experienced minds, and the purest hearts of the South. Whatever such a body might devise and recommend would be likely to secure the co-operation of the Federal Government, but in any event could not fail to command the cordial and almost unanimous acquiescence and support of all the slave States. This would combine a weight of moral power as irresistible as harmonious—presenting a spectacle to attract the admiration and confidence of the white race every where, with unmistakable assurances that, as the red man receded from the wilderness of this country at the approach of civilization, it is to make room for the industry and peace of the white man's home, and not for the introduction of a den of thieves more barbarous than the aborigines previously expelled.

There are other grave subjects of momentous interest to the welfare of the South, which might be expected to force themselves upon the deliberations of such an assembly. But these need not be now traced out, some of them being so obviously understood as not to require naming.

There is one topic, however, which, from its growing magnitude on our Pacific shore and its connection with our existing laws of naturalization, may here elicit a brief notice. It is the question about to be thrust upon the American people, of how the hordes of Chinese emigrants coming among us shall be received and disposed of in a social and governmental aspect. However true it is that the fundamental law does not discriminate upon the subject of religion in the American Union, yet it is not less true that, in practice, the people have ever, from the first colonization down to the present day, emphatically proclaimed their adhesion to the Christian religion; and the intelligence with which entire freedom and independence in religious matters have been inculcated and sustained is only equaled by the unswerving firmness with which every decent sect has been always tolerated. But if the framers of the Federal Constitution had foreseen as possible that any one of the populous Pagan nations would pour upon our shores an exodus of its ever-teeming surplus, it may be safely questioned if they would have omitted some provision to meet such a contingency. In reference to the vicious and demoralizing character of much of the emigration derived from Europe, discussions most frequent and earnest have already been prompted every where in this country, as to whether the enormous expense of providing subsistence and legal punishment in our penitentiaries and houses of correction, for multitudes of those emigrants, did not call loudly for the interposition of restrictional measures against the overwhelming tendencies of such an inundation. These discussions have also embraced the whole body of existing naturalization laws; and no American statesman has yet exhibited the boldness requisite to enable him to meet the issue that is comprised in those discussions.

There is another topic of transcendent interest to the whole American people, which has as yet received but a modicum of the attention to which it is really entitled among a people ever watchful to guard against any infringement of their liberties: especially such as comprehend the aphorism that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Few in this city will need to be told that reference is now made to a question lately raised in Louisiana almost for the first time either in England or America during nearly a century past—whether there is really a power vested in the federal (or any other) judiciary, by any existing law, to hold in arrest, imprison, and otherwise punish citizens, upon alleged suspicion, without proof to conviction of criminality that they intend to violate some law.* If such a power remains vested in any branch of the judicial function in this country, it should be swept away by the intelligence of this age, as one of the silliest and most contemptible relics of feudalistic villeinage. What is it but a return to the vilest despotism of "Lettres de Cachet" and "the Bastile" of France, anterior to 1789? And if such a monstrous pretension, based as it is upon usurpation more flagrant, be not disclaimed and repudiated by the federal bench of judges, as unsustained by any law, the time will then have arrived when the sovereign power of the people should be invoked to provide an immediate legislative remedy.

The deliberations of a Southern convention, upon the subjects here briefly adverted to, would remove the delicacy now felt among American publicists, and at the same time devise and recommend measures to the legislation of the South, which could not fail to subserve the best interests of the people, and probably ensure their social and political repose during the next half century.

WILLIAM L. POOLE.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1854.

* Vide Judge Campbell's Sentence of Gen. Quitman *et al.*

Mr. George W. Green is under arrest at Chicago on a charge of having poisoned his wife, who died on the 17th. She was ill but a few days, and after the body had been prepared for the grave it began swelling, the surface turning to a dark purple color, which awakened suspicions in those present that poison had been administered. The Coroner was immediately sent for, and a jury was summoned to investigate the matter, and Green was immediately arrested. The evidence was strong against him. He is a man of notoriously bad character, and narrowly escaped the gallows in 1837.

Six of the deserters from the United States razee Independence, have been arrested and are now on trial on board of the receiving ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A number of laborers in Boston have clubbed together for the purpose of buying an entire load of coal in Philadelphia, thus getting it at the wholesale price. Quite an idea; and perhaps it will be extended to other articles than coal, as it behooves poor people to purchase at the lowest notch these hard times.

Several officers from the French ships-of-war at New York visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, on the 22d, accompanied by the French Consul at New York, and were received on board the North Carolina with a salute of nine guns.

At Philadelphia on the 21st a man named Francis Green, while engaged in painting the front part of the Medical College at Philadelphia, fell from the third story. His skull was crushed and he expired in a short time.

Pritchard, one of the English deserters of Sydney, was tried in the Municipal Court of Boston on the 22d, on the charge of larceny, in robbing the Queen's Treasury of $700. The counsel for the defence argued that it was not competent to try a person in this country for an offence committed in a foreign country. The accused was found guilty, but the case will go to the Supreme Court on the law point.

The new Mexican war steamer Santa Anna met with bad luck the very first day out from New York, and was obliged to put in at the Delaware Breakwater for repairs.

Dr. Horace Stacy, a regular physician of Boston, and Mrs. Dr. Rohilla Worcester, of the same city, were arrested on the 23d, on a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Louisa Kimball, of Bullard, Vt., by procuring an abortion. Mrs. Kimball was a married lady, and her husband was present when the deed was perpetrated. In default of $10,000 bail, they were committed to jail for examination.

There is, it seems, no election of Governor by the people in Maine. Morrill lacks about 900 to secure his success. The returns from all but three towns foot up thus: Morrill, 41,817; Parris, 28,286; Reed, 14,014; Carey, etc., 3419. Morrill over Parris, 16,532—over Reed, 30,803. Parris over Reed, 14,271. The three towns and two other plantations not reported, last year voted as follows: Pilsbury 202, Crosby 45, Morrill 9. The selection will devolve upon the Legislature, who will probably elect Mr. Morrill, the "Fusion" candidate.

The emigrant train westward on the Central Railroad, which left Albany on Thursday, the 21st inst., at noon, was composed of thirty-one baggage and passengers cars, drawn by five locomotives and tenders.

### New York National Course Races.

We clip from the New York Times the following account of the fourth day's sport over the above course, arranged, however, to suit our fancy. The attendance on the course was small, and the track in tolerable order, but rather dusty:

By far the best race which has taken place on the National Course came off yesterday. The first race was for the Metropolitan Hotel Stake. *Little Arthur*, who had the call in the betting at $90 to $100 against the field, has lost every race which he has contended for at the North. He came here with the reputation of being one of the best colts of the produce of Glencoe in the United States; but he has been very unfortunate, and whenever entered for a stake, purse or match on the new course, met with defeat. He is a well-proportioned gray, and runs in good style, but requires a dry track, in order to bring out his full speed. *Sam Letcher* has frequently made his appearance on the new course, and has won two or three races, although distanced last spring. *Agitator*, the other entry, is a stranger here, and from his manner of running did not leave a very favorable impression. His name was not mentioned in the betting, which was all between the gray and *Letcher*, who was offered at $20 to $25 against the former.

FIRST HEAT.—*Little Arthur* was awarded the inside, *Letcher* the centre, with *Agitator* outside, who took the lead and maintained it to the back stretch, opening a gap of about seven or eight lengths on *Arthur*, with *Letcher* half a length behind the gray. They passed the judges' stand on the first mile in 1:54¾. *Arthur* now began to make play, went up to *Letcher*, collared him on the back part of the track, passing him handily. *Agitator*, far in the rear, and almost in out of his distance. The jockey of *Arthur*, after having obtained the lead, kept his colt in hand, and came home under a strong pull 15 yards in advance of *Letcher*, *Agitator* just saving his distance. Time, 3:50¾.

SECOND HEAT.—It was now generally conceded that, having accidents, the gray must win the race. On coming up for the heat, *Agitator* appeared considerably distressed. He, however, went off with the lead, but the gray overtook him on rounding the turn, apparently without an effort, and opened a gap of about seven or eight lengths, running under a strong pull. The first mile was made in 1:52. *Agitator*, taking advantage of the slow time, made a brush, which the rider of the gray perceiving, let his colt out to come to the stand an easy winner of the heat and race. Time, 3:52¼.

The following is a summary:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I., Thursday, September 21, 1854.—Metropolitan Hotel stake for 3 year olds. Two mile heats. $500 subscription—$200 forfeit—$500 added by Metropolitan Hotel if two or more start.

P. S. Fowler's (Col. Glascock's) gr. c. *Little Arthur* by Sovereign, dam by Glencoe, dam Blue Bonnets.....1 1
A. J. Minor's ch. c. *Sam Letcher* by Wagner, dam by Medoc.....2 2
Thos. W. Doswell's b. c. *Agitator*, by Childe Harold, dam Emily Thomas.....3 3
P. S. Fowler's b. c. *Terrifier*.....paid forfeit.
R. W. Field's ——— by Glencoe.....paid forfeit.
Time 3:50¾—3:52¼.

SECOND RACE:

The second race was decidedly the most interesting and exciting which has as yet been witnessed. *John Hopkins* was the favorite at $100 to $80 against the field, and the mare had the call over *Berry*, who, having been distanced the day before, and not being supposed to be in good condition, was considered having a slim chance to win, although enjoying the reputation of being one of the best horses at two miles in the country. The result of this contest shows most conclusively how little dependence can be placed in the opinions of those who pretend to be *au fait* in every thing relating to Turf matters.

FIRST HEAT.—*Hopkins* took the lead, *Gertrude* second, *Berry* last. They passed the stand on the first mile in 1:49, all together, *Hopkins* half a length in advance; but he soon shook the mare and *Berry* off and maintained the lead, although *Gertrude* kept him to his work. This was a finely contested heat and very exciting. *Hopkins* kept the heat from the start, closely followed by the mare, and on getting around the turn all three horses could have been covered with a blanket. Time, 3:46¼.

SECOND HEAT.—*Hopkins* was now the favorite against the field, at $80 to $100, the friends of the mare eagerly taking the odds. Neither of the horses appeared distressed by their exertions, but all stripped will. At the tap of the drum *Gertrude* led off, but, on going around to the back stretch, *Hopkins* went up to her and took the inside of the track, *Berry* some lengths in the rear. The mare soon collared *Hopkins*, but he not liking her to come in such close quarters with him, he opened a gap, and led through the first mile in 1:50½, apparently going easy, his trainer motioning to the rider to pull him hard; but they had hardly left the stand when *Berry*, who was some eight or nine lengths in the rear, made one of the most tremendous flights of speed ever seen on a course, and, in four or five seconds, went up to *Hopkins* and passed him as handily as if he had been standing still, leaving the mare far in the rear. A beautiful contest now took place, *Hopkins* striving manfully to regain his lost advantage, but his efforts were of no avail, and *Berry* beat him out about half a length, *Gertrude* 20 yards in the rear. Time, 3:46¾.

THIRD HEAT.

*Berry* now had the colt at two to one against the field. *Hopkins* was off first, *Berry* second, the mare last. *Hopkins* led through the first mile some five or six lengths, passing the stand in 1:54. On the back stretch *Berry* took the lead and came home a winner of the heat and race in 3:50½—*Gertrude* second, *Hopkins* some three lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

NATIONAL COURSE, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.—Proprietors' Purse, $300. Two mile heats. Four-year-olds and over, to carry 100 lbs.

John L. Cassidy's (W. F. Harper's) b. g. *Berry*, by Sovereign, dam by Glencoe, 6 years old.....3 1 1
Calvin Green's *John Hopkins*, by Boston, 4 years old.1 2 3
R. B. Cheatham's b. m. *Gertrude*, by Chorister, dam Black Maria, aged.....2 3 2
Time—3:46¾—3:46½—3:50¾.

A few days ago, says the Niagara Mail, an enormous serpent was discovered in the garden of Moffat's Hotel, Niagara. This most truculent looking reptile was about twelve feet long, and as thick almost as a man's leg. After sundry strategems he was taken alive by Mr. Moffat, and safely barreled up. It turned out to be an Anaconda, which got away from an exhibition that had been held on the common about a fortnight previous, since which time his shakeship had been enjoying himself at large, and feeding luxuriously on chickens, of which a considerable number had disappeared very mysteriously from the neighborhood.

During a storm on Wednesday night, the 20th instant, two barns in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y.; one near Bloomington, and one at Bethel, Sullivan county; and three in the town of Hannibal, were struck by lightning, and with their contents, consumed, involving a loss of between three and four thousand dollars.

Douglas Jerrold is never so witty as when exercized on juvenile literary presumption. When M. Lamartine's merits were being discussed at a club of artists and authors, "O," said a clever young author, "he and I row in the same boat." Douglas Jerrold, who was present, turned round and said, "But not with the same sculls."

### Havana Markets.

HAVANA, September 13, 1854.

*Eds. Crescent*—Since our report of the 28th ult., the business in Sugar was moderate, as the stock in first hands is very small, and planters have high pretensions. The sales which took place were principally from second hands, and in most cases, at an advance of ⅛ to ⅜ rl. We place our quotations as follows: Whites, 7¾ to 8⅜ rls; Choice qualities, 8⅜ to 9 rls; Yellows, 6⅛ to 7½ rls; Browns, 6⅜ to 6 rls; Cucurucho, 5 to 6⅜ rls.

Molasses is difficult to be had at less than 3 rels, and is scarce.

The transactions in Coffee are insignificant.

A Rhode Island cargo sold some days since at $5 per bbl for Potatoes; $7½ per 100 bunches, and $3½ per bbl for Onions; $60 Short Hoops; $65 Long.

Lard has sold as high as $21 in bbls.

Clear Pork, in boxes, $18½ to 14.

Vessels are wanted. 23 to £3 2s 6d was given for Falmouth and a market, and £2 10s for a large Belgian ship, of 4000 boxes. An American ship, of 3500 boxes, was taken to New York, at $6 per hhd. Sugar, and $1½ per box. A brig to load in Sagua at $1 and 1½. A brig from hence to Boston, $13¾ per box. For Molasses, $3¾ to Portland; $4 to Boston.

Exchange on London.....1¼ prem.
" New York and Boston.....1¾ "
" New Orleans short sight.....3¼ "

Your most obedient servants,

J. O. BURNHAM & Co.

HOG STORY.—We heard, says the Louisville Journal, a capital anecdote about hogs the other day. In Madison and other counties mast and acorn are very scarce. It abounds, however, in the county of Estill. Many hogs were driven there, which the Estill people considered an infringement of their rights. Councils were called to deliberate how to rid themselves of this nuisance. Many plans were proposed, but finally, after a good deal of debate, one was adopted. It seems that hogs have great fears of bears. Accordingly the skin of a bear was procured, and a large sow was caught from one of the droves. She was covered with the bear skin and then let loose. She immediately returned among the droves, but on her approach all the hogs took flight, pursued by the drove with the bear skin. It is stated that since this experiment not a hog has crossed the confines of Estill county.

### Died:

On Friday, the 29th inst., of consumption, at the Verandah Hotel, in this city, Dr. A. H. NELLIS, of St. Catharine's, Canada West.

☞ Buffalo, N. Y., and Canada papers please copy.

☞ HOWARD ASSOIATION, OFFICE NO. 30 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.—Applications for Relief of Indigent Persons sick with the Yellow Fever, will be received at the Office of the Association DAILY from 8 to 3 and from 4 to 6 o'clock.

s25 2p5w D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

☞ 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. s11

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brand. s5 1d

☞ NOTICE—On Tuesday, October 2, R. M. Montgomery & Co., will commence to have DAILY SALES at Auction, of Furniture, etc., at the Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street.

They are now receiving large consignments of New and Fashionable Furniture from the North, to which they respectfully invite the attention of housekeepers and others. s28 1w

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. febl3 1y

CANCERS CURED.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. 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 sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE,

apl1 1y Office, 38 St. Charles str st.

### To the Members of the Bar.

☞ The Eighth Volume of ANNUAL REPORTS is now ready for delivery. B. BLOOMFIELD, Distributing Agent for the State.

s29 2d2t ☞ Apply at J. S. STEELE, 60 Camp street.

### Diaries for 1855!

☞ FELT'S DIARIES, for 1855, all Sizes, on hand and for sale by D. FELT & STETSON, Stationers' Hall, 24 Chartres street.

s29 2d2t

### 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 the character, either for children or adults.

For sale by E. D. BEACH, M. D., corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets; and by Druggists generally. s25 4t2w4t&W

### Southern Military Academy

LOTTERY!

[BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]

*Conducted on the Havana Plan.*

CLASS F.

☞ TO BE DRAWN OCTOBER 20, 1854. ☜

CAPITALS.....$7,000
" .....2,000
" .....2,000
" .....1,000
In all, 100 Prizes, amounting to.....30,000

☞ Every prize drawn is cash drawn.
☞ Tickets, $2; Halves and Quarters in proportion.
☞ Bills on all western Banks taken at par.
☞ All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lions,
Montgomery, Ala., September 21, 1854. s25 2p5t d&W

### Carpets! Fresh Importation!

☞ Just received per steamship Philadelphia and Star of the South a large and beautiful assortment of

VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
BIGKLOW BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and
DUTCH CARPETINGS.

On consignment, and for sale low by TODD & CO,
Commission Carpet Warerooms, 129 Canal street,
s25 2p6 near Royal, Touro Buildings.

### Floor Oil Cloths.

☞ Just received a large assortment new and superb patterns FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

8 to 24 feet wide, cut to suit any apartment.

For sale by TODD & CO, Commission Carpet Warerooms,
s25 2p4t 129 Canal street, near Royal, Touro Buildings.

### Reach's Ferruginous Tonic.

☞ The Great Southern Remedy for AGUE AND FEVER, or CHILLS AND FEVER;