edge of the stairs; he was standing somewhat sideways looking from Broadway, but towards me; I saw Dr. Graham and he stood face to face.

Q. Did they appear to stand that the mirror would show both their figures? A. I think so; Dr. Graham might look into the mirror. But I do not think it would show Col. Loring's person fully.

Q. At what distance from Col. Loring did Dr. Graham stand then? A. They stood close together, about 6 or 7 inches apart; when I saw them standing so, I turned to go down by the left stairs; but I saw this same up to me from behind and took the child; as near as I can recollect, I had the child by my left hand; I did not follow as hurry and child down stairs.

Q. Up to this time had there been any words between the gentlemen to attract your attention? A. No, sir; I heard them talk, but did not hear what they said.

Q. Did you hear Col. Loring say, "You are a leader," or any thing of that kind? A. No, sir; there was nothing said loud enough to attract attention.

Q. When did the words become loud and angry? A. When the nurse took the child, I noticed there were loud words; did not hear any except those I have told; they were conversing for a minute or two before I heard the words I have repeated.

Q. What words did Col. Loring use before Dr. Graham said, "You lie"? A. I did not hear them; the gentlemen had not shifted their position, as far as I saw, before Dr. Graham lifted his cane; when they grappled they took a sort of circular turn; Col. Loring fell near the front of the marble slab, towards Broadway.

Q. Can you describe the manner in which they took hold of each other? A. They closed in together so quick that I could not tell; did not see Col. Loring raise his hand before Dr. Graham raised his stick; did not hear a sound as of a stick; did not see Col. Loring seize the stick.

Q. Where was the scabbard of the stick when Col. Loring fell? A. I did not see it.

Q. Did you not see it in the hand of Col. Loring when he fell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not see the scabbard apart from the sword-cane that morning? A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. When you saw the stick raised in Dr. Graham's hand, and Col. Loring's hands up, did you see Col. Loring catch the stick? A. At that moment he caught nothing, but when they joined together he could not tell; Col. Loring was a large man, about three feet bigger than me. [Laughter.]

Q. After you saw the hands up and the stick raised by Dr. Graham, did you see the stick, or any part of it, after that moment? A. I did not, to my knowledge.

By Mr. Shepard. During the whole time of this difficulty which way were you looking? A. My face was toward Broadway; I did not turn to eyes away from the parties at any time during the difficulty.

Q. Did either of the parties advance when the cane was raised?

Objected to by Mr. O'Conor, as going over former ground; and ruled out.

Q. Did you notice that Col. Loring had hold of Dr. Graham?

Objected to and ruled out on the same ground.

The Court. One question I want to put to the witness. In his testimony he says, "I saw Dr. Graham struggling, but did not think it was a sword until he drew it out. I want to know what he meant by that struggling—struggling with what?

Witness. There was a tussel, and as I said before, I did not think that the Doctor had any weapon; I did not know until Col. Loring exclaimed, "I am stabbed—he has a knife."

His Honor. What was he struggling with or so do? A. I suppose the knife was then in him.

His Honor. What was the struggling you refer to, when you said you saw Dr. Graham struggling, but that you did not think that it was a sword until he drew it out? A. Struggling when they were clinched together.

Mr. Shepard. I now propose to ask another question, whether there was any struggling before the witness lost sight of the cane, after he saw it raised in the way he stated.

Mr. O'Conor objected to the question as leading, and ruled out.

Q. Was there any struggling before you lost sight of the cane, after you saw it in the way you testify?

Mr. O'Conor objected.

By Mr. Shepard. At what point of the difficulty did the struggling you have stated begin?

Objected to by Mr. O'Conor, as going over old ground, and ruled out.

By a Juror. From the time you saw the gentlemen at the head of the stairs, how long was it until the struggle took place? A. About 5 minutes; did not see any angry motions or disposition to menace on the part of Col. Loring.

Q. From the time that you first saw them until the struggle, did you perceive any anger on the part of Col. Loring? A. No, sir.

Q. None at all? A. No, sir.

Q. None at all? A. No, sir, I did not see any.

Q. You say he raised the cane horizontally? A. Yes.

Q. How did he stand? What was the height of Dr. Graham along side of Col. Loring? A. He was not so tall as Loring.

Q. Did the Doctor's head reach the Colonel's shoulders? A. I should think so.

Q. Was it higher? A. I should think not.

Q. You say Col. Loring raised his hands as high as his head? A. Not quite so high; about so (illustrating it.)

Q. Then the Doctor's cane must have been below his head if he raised his hands as high as his shoulders. A. No.

Q. When you saw his hands raised did you believe it was for the purpose of preventing a blow being struck?

Mr. O'Conor. That is one of the questions which we want you to pass upon.

The Juror (to the witness.) Do I understand you that he put his hands against the cane? A. Yes.

Charles M. Rogers, sworn and examined by Mr. Shepard. My business on the 2d day of August last, was Superintendent of the St. Nicholas Hotel, upper part.

Q. Do you know the the prisoner at the bar? A. I do by sight. I knew Col. Loring for a short time, 8 or 10 days.

Q. Did you see the prisoner at the bar and Col. Loring together on the 2d of August? A. I did, at the head of the stairs, leading from the office to the second floor. Col. Loring stood at the corner nearest to Broadway, and Dr. Graham near the center of the stairway; I was directly behind them, about three or four feet, when I first saw them; I was in company with a lady, taking her from the dining room down stairs. What first drew my attention to them was some bad conversation.

Q. What did you hear said? A. I heard Col. Loring say, "My wife!" which appeared to be the end of a sentence.

Q. Did Dr. Graham make any reply? A. He said, I don't care a damn for your wife or you; I did not hear any more, as I passed on with the lady, who was into; the next thing I heard after I had passed them, was the word "liar," and immediately following was the sound of a lick; I have it in my head, but can not describe it.

Mr. O'Conor. Was it like that? (Giving a slap.)

Witness. Not exactly; it was like that (striking the side of his hand against the other); could not say how loud it was.

Q. How closely does the description you have given of it resemble the noise?

Objected to.

Q. What next took place after you heard that noise? A. I turned round; I was about 12 or 14 feet from the parties.

Q. What did you then observe? A. When I saw them, after turning round, each had his hands up, and the cane was in a horizontal position; I could not say whose hands it was in, except one end of it; Dr. Graham drew the sword part of the cane out and stabbed Col. Loring in the side; it was done in an instant; Col. Loring's hands were up; after the stab, Col. Loring turned round.

Q. Did you notice whether Dr. Graham did anything after that? A. He worked it up and down, as it appeared to me, and when he drew out the sword it was bent.

Q. How often did Dr. Graham make that motion? A. I think two or three times; Col. Loring then stepped back, and, saying "I am stabbed—I am dead," fell towards me; he fell with his face towards me; I had partly hold of him when he fell, and had like to have fallen with him.

By a Juror. During the motion of that cane, did Col. Loring hold of Dr. Graham? A. Yes; he had his left hand round Dr. Graham's body.

To Mr. Shepard. Col. Loring made a noise as if he was choking; I turned to Dr. Graham, and said, "You have killed the man." He replied, "He is not hurt." I told a private watchman to remain with Col. Loring, while I went down stairs. Dr. Graham came down, and I saw him below. I told some of the men to keep watch of him. The last I saw of the sword was in Dr. Graham's hand, at the foot of the stairs. About an hour afterward, made an examination of Col. Loring, to see what things he had on him. He had on a black coat and pants, no neck-tie.

Q. Was the noise you describe before or after the word "lie" was used? A. It was after.

Q. When Col. Loring was stabbed, and had his left hand around Dr. Graham, where was his right hand? A. I could not say.

Q. Did you notice if either of the parties had hold of the other? A. The only time I saw, I have stated.

Q. What became of the scabbard of the sword cane? A. About half an hour afterward I saw it with the clerk.

Q. Can you say if this is the instrument you saw (showing sword). A. It looks like it. It passed into the hands of one of the clerks.

By a Juror. When Col. Loring took hold of Dr. Graham, did his body move? A. Yes; he was turning round.

To the Court. Col. Loring was falling when I saw his hand around Dr. Graham. I do not know who used the word "lie."

By Mr. Shepard. How long a time elapsed between the expression "I do not care a damn for you or your wife," and the word "lie," or "liar"? A. I could hardly say; I was walking fast, and had only gone 12 or 14 feet.

A Juror. When Col. Loring put his arm around Dr. Graham, was it to give a blow or save himself from falling? A. It seemed to me as if to save himself from falling.

By Mr. Shepard. Heard nothing from deceased about ringing the bell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting. I was examined at the Coroner's inquest; I saw nothing of the parties until I was nearly behind Dr. Graham; at that time there were exciting words passing between them; I did not see Cozzens (the last witness) that I recollect, at all; I simply looked at the gentleman and passed on; I did not stop at all; the words "My wife," by Col. Loring, first drew my attention; Colonel Loring stood with his face towards the dining room; Dr. Graham had his hat on; Col. Loring had not; when I turned round Dr. Graham was retreating, and Major Loring was following him up; Dr. Graham had retreated a few feet before he raised the cane; could not say it Col. Loring had hold of the cane; his hands were up; I did not notice the ends of the cane working up and down in their hands; it might be; could not say if Col. Loring had pulled off the scabbard; they had all their hands up; Dr. Graham's left hand was not against the body of Col. Loring; there was a space between the bodies, and his hand did not appear against any thing; when the sword was drawn there might be sixteen or eighteen inches between the parties, or a foot; when the sword was drawn, Col. Loring's hands were up; the sword was drawn, and the stab given while they were apart; they were face to face; when I turned round, after hearing the noise, I saw the sword was drawn out; I might have stood still for about a few seconds; Col. Loring was falling when I came toward him; he was a tall man; he looked powerful and athletic; thinks he weighed 200 or 225 pounds; he was not a fat man for his size.

Mr. Shepard proposed to show the jury, on the diagram, the position of the parties at the commencement of the quarrel, as testified to by the witness, before putting a question.

Mr. Whiting objected to any examination of the witness by the diagram, at this stage.

The Court decided that the position having been testified to, it was proper to point it out to the jury on the diagram.

Margaret Walsh, sworn and examined by Mr. Shepard. On the 2d of August last I was chambermaid in the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the fourth floor; I know the prisoner, Dr. Graham, by sight; I never saw Col. Loring, to know him, before that morning.

Q. State what you saw that morning. A. I was sweeping the reception room, leading from the hall, about 5 or 6 in the morning, when I heard Col. Loring speak to the watchman: did not hear what he said; about ten minutes after heard some loud talk in the hall; I looked out, and saw Col. Loring's hand raised up, but do not know whether he struck him or not; Dr. Graham was with him; they were at the head of the stairs facing each other; they were about a yard from the head of the stairs, near the middle of the hall; I saw Col. Loring turn a kind of round, and saw Dr. Graham a kind of turn his head; saw Col. Loring fall, and saw he was killed; saw Dr. Graham take the sword-cane out of his side; he a kind of turned his hand before he took out the sword from Colonel Loring's side; when I came out of the parlor, they were standing before each other; Dr. Graham's right hand was by Colonel Loring's side, holding the sword-cane; after Colonel Loring fell, Dr. Graham stood with the sword-cane by his side; I hallooed out, "There's the man with the dagger in his hand;" when he was passing Colonel Loring, going down, he put the sword-cane behind his back, and then put it by his side; when he went down, I followed, and saw him throw the sword-cane into a dust-heap behind the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting. The room I was sweeping out was the reception room on Broadway; the door opens right upon the entry; I was standing in the middle of the floor, commencing to sweep, when I heard Col. Loring talk to the watchman in the hall; after that he went down stairs to the office; he was away about ten minutes; I had the room nearly all swept when I heard loud talk in the hall; the loud talking continued about five minutes before I came out; I hallooed out to the girls that there was going to be a fight; they were moving a little when I came out; they were moving towards the mirror; Dr. Graham was nearest the mirror, with his side towards it, I did not mind what Col. Loring was doing; I did not see the sword until I saw Dr. Graham turn his hand and draw it out; did not see the scabbard.

His Honor, in cautioning the Jury not to allow themselves to be spoken with on the subject of the trial, took occasion to remark upon a statement of the case which had appeared in an evening paper, (the Evening Post.) He said it would be more prudent if editors would abstain from publishing any thing relative to such cases while the trial was pending. There was a time when it could be prevented.

The Court then adjourned.

Died:

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, THOS. JAMES BALLARD, a native of Baltimore, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his uncle, Robert B. Ballard, are invited to attend the funeral THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his residence on Annunciation street, near Robin.

NOTICE.—Members of Odeon Temple of Hope No. 5 are hereby notified that a meeting of the Temple will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the new Hall in Davidson's Row, 141 Circondelet street.
THOMAS McGUIRE, W. M.

WANTED.—An Active and Intelligent Colored Boy as Porter in this Office. 04 tf

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. all

JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Sand. 30 tu

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Under this caption will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper the advertisement of Dr. James. The Doctor's reputation is so well established in this city, that it is useless for us to do more than call the attention of the afflicted to his Card. His Office is at No. 82 Customhouse street. of 9plm

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee to the cure of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply at the proprietor's establishment, 70 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. 3d&W 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 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 the 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. FRAZER
spll 2m1y Office, 38 St. Charles st.

NOTICE.—Mr. SAMUEL F. MORTIMER became a partner in our business from the 1st of October.
NO. EPH. LANDUS & CO.

CHEESE—500 boxes choice W. R., for sale by
o18 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

PINE-APPLE CHEESE—100 boxes choice, for sale by A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 40 and 42 Old Levee.

GOSHEN BUTTER—200 firkins choice and selected, for sale by
o12 A. D. GRIEFF & CO., 40 and 42 Old Levee.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

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

THE MORNING NEWS.—We publish in this morning's edition a very full and correct report of the second day's trial of Dr. Graham. It occupies more of our space than we would be willing to give to most subjects, but inasmuch as Dr. Graham is an old and well known citizen here, and has numerous friends and relatives residing in the city, we have concluded to give reports *in extenso*.

We publish, also, a telegraphic report of one of the most awful marine disasters that has ever happened. The fine Collins steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool for New York, ran into a propeller and, with the exception of a few saved in a small boat, sunk with all on board. The details are so fully given elsewhere as to render comment useless.

We have also very complete news from Texas and much interesting country matter, for which we make room to the exclusion of our ordinary editorial matter.

A Commercial Reading Room.

One of the wants, if not one of the actual necessities, of a great commercial city is a well-stocked and well-arranged reading room; one that shall be in receipt of all the leading journals of the country, both literary and commercial, and capable of giving the latest intelligence from all quarters. It is needed by the business men of the city in order that they may be informed of what is going on in trade elsewhere; it is wanted by travelers that they may learn of the occurrences at home; and it is desired by the generality of citizens as affording an agreeable and useful place of resort, supplying minute and recent information to an extent they could not themselves obtain without an enormous outlay.

So far as our knowledge extends, every city of any size within the country has its reading room or Mercantile Literary Association. Some of these reading rooms are very large and admirably arranged, comprising libraries of no mean size and very excellent arrangement. Such is the case in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Minor cities have smaller rooms and a lesser number of journals. In this city we have none whatever. If a gentleman wishes to consult a journal to which he is not a subscriber, he must either besiege a newspaper office or go without the information he seeks. If a stranger desires to hear from home he can only see his favorite paper by visiting one of the offices here and running the chance of finding what he wishes. There is hardly a file of any newspaper published in the country kept where it is accessible to the public. We do not know of a single place. For some years past there has been a reading room over the Post-office. It collapsed during the hot weather, and left those who had depended upon it without any ulterior resources.

The business season is recommencing, and the want to which we allude is beginning to be more and more seriously felt. It will be gratifying, therefore, for those interested, and for our citizens generally, to learn that a project is on foot for opening a commercial reading room on a large scale in the old Armory Hall on Camp street. It is proposed to obtain all the leading literary and commercial papers in this country and many of the most valuable foreign journals. Magazines, reviews and periodicals will be added, and every thing done to render it an agreeable place of resort. The plan is wholly dependent upon the subscriptions of our citizens. Subscription papers are opened at the office of the Crescent and of the other city papers. We sincerely hope the plan will be carried out successfully, and therefore call to it the immediate attention of the public.

The Recordership.

We give place to the following communication, without endorsing the legal point raised, it being somewhat beyond our province. It is one, however, in which every citizen is interested, and we invite attention to it:

Eds. Crescent: Gentlemen—The failure of the Common Council to elect a Recorder for the First District, at its meeting of Tuesday evening last, leaves that portion of our city in a peculiar position as regards the exercise of its criminal magistracy. The Recorder of that District has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. The duties of his office, it appears are now exercised by the Assistant Recorder, elected by the Common Council, and the question presents itself, has the Assistant Recorder the right and the legal capacity to officiate as such, under the existing circumstances? This grave question is fully answered by section 28 of the Act of Consolidation, prescribing the powers of the Assistant Recorder. That section reads as follows:

"The Common Council shall, in joint meeting, elect may vest, from their own number, three persons who shall alone act as Recorders *pro tempore*, in case of the sickness or absence of any one or more of the Recorders, and they alone shall have the power of acting as examining or committing magistrates, and of releasing any persons arrested for crime or misdemeanor, upon bond and security given."

It will be readily seen from this section, that Assistant Recorder Bloomfield has only authority to act as such in the specified cases of "sickness or absence" of the Recorder of the District. The present is not such a case of sickness or absence, but the Recorder has actually resigned. There is no authority for the action of the Assistant Recorder, unless there is a Recorder for the District, who is either sick or absent. In this case there is no Recorder. There is a vacancy in the office, and the law gives no authority to the Assistant Recorder to act as such in cases of vacancy.

It follows, therefore, that Mr. Bloomfield has no right to act as Recorder in the present emergency. He has no official capacity whatever, and his acts and proceedings as Assistant Recorder are null and void. He cannot legally issue a warrant, nor make a valid commitment. The police could not make a legal arrest acting under his warrant; nor would the Sheriff be justified in holding a prisoner under his commitment, and a prisoner detained by virtue of his proceedings would have to be liberated under a *habeas corpus*.

It is submitted that this state of affairs renders it imperatively necessary that a Recorder should be elected forthwith; and should an election be avoided from any motive of party policy, it will be eminently proper for some citizen to sue out a *quo warranto* to test the right of Mr. Bloomfield to exercise those functions which he now assumes, it would appear, without any warrant of law.
A CITIZEN.

LOUISIANA LAW REPORTS.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of J. B. Steel, in another column, that he has for sale the latest as well as the earliest reports of the Louisiana Bench. Mr. Steel's stock of law, medical and miscellaneous works is very extensive, and the prices very low. We call attention to his advertisement.

FINE HORSES.—Dr. Elliott, the celebrated Veterinary Surgeon, has lately returned from the North with some forty or fifty valuable horses, both matches and single. Among the former are several splendid pairs that are unsurpassed in the South for speed or beauty. Several well known "fast uns" are also in the collection intended for single harness: among them is a Morgan stallion, very fast, and another who has attained considerable celebrity in the West as a trotter. He is held at a figure, however, that will rule out all but the fancy, being, we understand, valued at $1500. All in want of any description would do well to call on the Doctor at his stables on Perdido, near St. Charles street, before purchasing elsewhere.

On the 21 the regular quarantine season at Philadelphia closed, excepting as regards vessels from ports where malignant diseases prevail. Vessels from such ports will be required to stop at the Lazaretto station, until the Board of Health shall by resolution remove the injunction.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern (Mobile) Line.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Steamer Arctic Sunk at Sea.

Awful Loss of Life.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER UNION.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The New York and Havre steam packet Union has arrived, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ultimo. She brings the following heart-rending intelligence:

The Collins steamer Arctic, bound from Liverpool to New York, on the 27th ult., (one week out,) ran into a steam propeller, and, leaking very rapidly, soon began to sink, and extinguished the fires under the boilers. Five boats were launched with all expedition, and were filled with the crew and a few passengers, Captain Luce, the commander of the Arctic, and the mates remaining with the rest of the passengers and crew, and set about the construction of a raft, only one boat remaining with the ship. Before the raft was fairly completed a sudden panic seized the passengers, who rushed into the boat and on the raft. In three minutes afterwards the Arctic went down. All in the boat were saved, but only one out of seventy-two that were on the raft escaped. Among the last persons seen on the deck of the Arctic before she went down were E. K. Collins (principal owner and agent of the Collins line,) and his two children, Mr. Brown, (a relation of the principal partners of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co.,) and his family, the Duc de Grammont, (of the French Embassy at Washington,) and J. Cook, of Opelousas, Louisiana.

There were four hundred and thirty-one persons on board the Arctic at the time of the collision, and of these only thirty-one are known to have been saved. These thirty-one were in the sixth boat, the last by the ship, and were picked up by the bark Huron, some time afterward. The passengers in the boat were subsequently transferred to the ship Stag, bound for New York. The fate of the five other boats is unknown. Most of those in the boat saved by the Huron belonged to the crew of the Arctic.

The propeller with which the Arctic came in collision was filled with passengers. She received much damage, but her fate is unknown.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Cotton Firm and Active—Breadstuffs Improved.

LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.

Russians Meeting the Allies.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th of September—one week later than the accounts brought by the Canada. Her accounts embrace the following commercial intelligence.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 30.—The demand for Cotton in this market has been rather animated since the departure of the Canada on the 23d inst., and the sales of the week embrace 54,000 bales, of which 2000 have been taken for speculation and 3000 for export, leaving fully 44,000 bales for the trade. Prices have been generally very firm, and a slight improvement has been realized for the lower qualities, though there is not sufficient change to require any alteration in the quotations. Milligan, Evans & Co. quote as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d; Middling Orleans at 5¾d: Fair Uplands at 6, and Middling Uplands from 5 to 5 1-16d.

Flour has been in good request at firm prices, and closes at 31s. 6d. for Western Canal and 34s. 6d. per bbl. for Ohio brands. Wheat has further advanced, and White is quoted at 10s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn has been in request and closes at 29s. per quarter for Yellow and White alike. [If this quotation is correct, Corn had advanced no less than 3s. per quarter during the week, the rate reported by the Canada being 36s per quarter. Wheat was quoted at 9 to 10s. by the Canada. *Eds.*] Lard is without change, and closes at 52s. per cwt.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London has been steady, and Consols are yet quoted at 95¼. Trade in the manufacturing districts has slightly improved during the week.

General News.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.—The latest advices from the Crimea state that the Russian army at Sebastopol, under Prince Menschikoff, had taken position at the river Alma, between Kayslou and Sebastopol, which must be crossed by the allied Army, and was preparing to contest their advance. A battle was probably fought on the 20th of September, and intelligence of the result was hourly expected at Vienna.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—Sufficient returns of the election in this State have been received to show that Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of 20,000 votes, and that the Whigs generally have swept the State.

Ohio Election.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—The returns of the election in Ohio, as far as received, indicate that the Whigs have carried the State. At Cincinnati the "American Ticket" has been elected by 5000 majority.

South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, October 11.—Mr. M. C. Mordecai has been elected State Senator from this District by a large majority. Mr. Mordecai is reported to have been the candidate of the Know-Nothings. Returns from Columbia announce the election of the Hon. John S. Preston as State Senator from that District.

Yellow Fever in Charleston and Savannah.

CHARLESTON, October 11.—The deaths from yellow fever in this city last week were fifty-three. The epidemic continues to subside in Savannah.

We are under obligations to the gentlemanly Clerk of the steamer Belfast for late river favors.

The Boston Mail, hitherto a penny paper, has raised its price to two cents. The increased cost of publishing newspapers is producing such effects all over the country.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued commissions to sixty-seven midshipmen for admission in the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland, it is said, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kansas, *vice* Madison Brown, of Maryland, resigned.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The Washington Star says that the United States Dragoons, recruits for the Second Regiment, have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, from Fort Columbus (New York harbor) and Jefferson Barracks. They will be met at Fort Leavenworth by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the four companies of the same (Second) Dragoon Regiment, the men of which were recently transferred to the First Regiment of Dragoons in New Mexico.

Louisiana Items.

The Vermilion Echo, of the 7th, learns that a strict quarantine is established at Opelousas, and that no one will be permitted to enter or remain in the town of Opelousas until ten days shall have elapsed since he was in Washington. The Echo further states that there is no sickness at Vermillionville.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of the 7th, notices the adjournment of the District Court held there. Gamacht, convicted of shooting Mr. Basso with intent to kill, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The Echo adds that the Grand Levee there is about being repaired under the direction of the Swamp-land Commissioners of that District, and has the following notice of weather and crops:

"On Wednesday last we had an agreeable change in the weather. For the two weeks preceding, a great deal of rain had fallen, injuring the cotton crop very much. We are now in the enjoyment of fine, clear, cool weather, with a north wind. We notice that some of our sugar planters have already commenced cutting their cane, which is quite forward. We think that this latter crop will give a more than average yield in Pointe Coupee, this season.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building occupied by the post-office, and every thing belonging to the office was totally consumed. [Covington Adv., 7th.

BLACK VOMIT.—The Buras settlement, generally renowned for the salubrity of its climate, has been visited lately by the black vomit. The fatal disease has been raging with fury among children, five or six cases having terminated fatally. This plague has made its appearance in the above named vicinity in its most malignant form. Several families have abandoned their houses and taken refuge in the vicinity of Pointe a la Hache, which continues to be as healthy as ever.

At the last news from Buras settlement, the disease had lost a great deal of its intensity. [Plaquemine National, 8th.

Health, Weather and Crops.

The Montgomery Times of the 7th says:

There is no danger apprehended by our citizens from Yellow Fever in Montgomery. There have been a few cases reported by the Board of Health, and some deaths, but no new cases. The opinion out of the city obtains that the extent of this disease has been suppressed by the press. This is an error; every case has been reported and published—amounting in all to eight.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat of the 4th says:

We still have falling weather, though it has not had the effect upon our river that was anticipated. The river continues too low for the smallest class boats.

The incessant rains are working very injuriously upon the cotton crop—preventing its being gathered and destroying much that is ready for the picker. We notice too, in many of the fields we have seen, that a rank luxuriant second growth has commenced in the weed. What will be the extent of the damage to the crop from this cause alone we are unable to say, but doubt not that in the rich bottom lands it will be very serious.

The corn crop throughout the State will be something more than half of an avarage yield. It is not so bad, we think, as we have stated, though there must necessarily be some suffering in portions of the State in consequence of failures.

At Charleston, for the twenty four hours ending on the 6th, there were eight deaths from yellow fever.

There were three deaths from yellow fever at Savannah, for the twenty-four hours ending on the 5th.

HEALTH OF PITTSBURGH.—The cholera still lingers at Pittsburgh, and during Sunday and Monday, the 1st and 2d, there were eighteen deaths.

We copy the following from the correspondence of the Evening Picayune:

WASHINGTON, La., Oct. 5, 1854.—Our unfortunate village, which suffered so severely from yellow fever last year, is again visited by that fatal disease. It made its appearance here ten days ago, and at this time there are about fifteen cases in town. We have certainly had three deaths from that disease, and some three or four deaths which occurred previous to any marked cases of yellow fever in town have been attributed by citizens to that disease; though I believe with our physicians of the place that there have been but three deaths from the disease. The first victim was Col. James G. Fitzgerald, Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, much regretted by numerous friends, and leaving an afflicted family, who were absent at the time of his death, and unaware of his illness until it was too late to reach before assistance was of no avail. Col. F. was a 2d lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Infantry, and served honably in the Mexican war.

Nearly every person who could leave the town has gone, and there are but few now left who have not had the yellow fever, and I hope its course is nearly run. The cold nights give us a hope of an early frost.

The cotton crops were severely injured by the late rains, but with fair weather for a few weeks there is a prospect of nearly an average crop. Cane looks remarkably well, and the prospect for a large crop is good.

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, Oct. 10.—Dr. Hays, of the Ronquillo Settlement, is dead. He contracted the yellow fever while attending Dr. Mallard. Two or three other deaths have occurred at the Buras Settlement since my last letter. So far ten persons have fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic, and it was still spreading at the latest news.

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—It affords us great pleasure to be able to say, that with the change of weather a change for the better has taken place in the sanitive condition of this city. We think there can possibly exist no danger now, from freight or otherwise, for country people to come in. The winter is at hand—the leaves begin to fall and dance polkas at the street corners in honor of the death of another fructifying season. [Comet, 10th.

SAD ACCIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.—Three persons lost their lives, on the 1st, at St. Louis, in a sudden and sad manner. It occurred on Lesperance street, in the southern part of the city, on the premises of Major Langhan. A boy dropped a pan in a well, and descended in it, to get it; the noxious gas in the well so affected him that he soon died. The father descended in like manner, and met with a like fate. And a third person also lost his life, in the attempt to rescue the others. One of the parties was named Boyle.

The Washington Star says the President has determined to send the United States steamer Princeton to San Juan, under the command of Captain Hollins, and transfer Captain Engle to the command of the New York rendezvous.

SHOOTING.—The Memphis Eagle of the 6th inst. says:

"Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a fight took place on board the flatboat Long Tom, between John Travaste *alias* Strybuck, and a man named Clark. The latter received a dangerous pistol-shot wound in the right groin, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Travaste was arrested by Capt. Causey and lodged in the city jail to await examination. The difficulty originated in a dispute about a wager."

AN OUTRAGE.—The last Fayette (Mo.) Banner says: On the evening of the 26th ult., while traveling home from Rocheport, Judge Wade M. Jackson was stopped on the road by a ruffian, with a cocked pistol presented. An insolent demand was made as to how much money he had. The Judge, of course, acted as any prudent man would under such circumstances, and proffered to give up all he had if the unprincipled scoundrel would spare his life. After ascertaining that the Judge had in his possession but a few dollars, the scoundrel thought the sum was too small, and permitted Mr. Jackson to pass on. It is pretty certain that a band of mischievous men are lurking through the country, and it should be the business of every citizen to watch their maneuvers, and detect them if possible. But a short time since, a church was burned down in this county, no doubt by one of these scamps, and unless some steps are taken to put a stop to such proceedings, we may expect something serious from them.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.—*Pollock Elected Governor.*—PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor of this State, will undoubtedly be found to have been elected by a large majority. His friends, from the returns already received and counted, claim that it will be fully 5000. The returns of this city have not yet been counted. Those which have been show that Pollock has already the following majorities: In York, 250; in Columbia, 78; in Harrisburg, 500; in Lancaster, 600; and in Middletown, 220. These are all clear gain. In Northumberland, Bigler has obtained a majority of 70.

For Congress, the returns, as far as they have yet been received, show that for the First District, Edward Joy Morris has been elected; for the Third District, Millward; for the Sixth, Browall; for the Tenth, Kunkel; for the Twenty-first, Ritchie; for the Twenty-second, Purviance; for the Twenty-fifth, Dick. These candidates are all Whigs. For the Thirteenth District, Parker has been elected; for the Fourteenth, Grow; for the Nineteenth, Drum. These are all Democrats. [Evening Picayune.

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