lent! how they dance under the balcony! Take care, Margaret! Look at that sly chemist. The old dotard! It is a good thing, indeed, to have gray hairs. I like your violin, Master Soest; but what are you playing there? O my son—my son!—look there! this is fearful indeed!"

The dying painter shuddered from head to foot, and passed his hands over his eyes. "Do you see that doleful dance!—all their mirth is gone now. Old Nicholas Soest is nothing but a skeleton. Look how he whirls in the dust—all hastening to the church-yard. They are gone! Farewell, farewell, my friends. Call my servants it is time to go!"

These were, as nearly as possible, the last words of the laborious painter of nature. In obedience to his will, the son had his remains deposited in the choir of the church of Porck, under that tower which, in his pictures, stands forth against so many horizons.

DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,

OFFICE NO. 79, CONTI STREET,

Will be regularly issued every morning (Sundays excepted) at $10 a year, in advance, payable at the Office, or 25 cents a week, payable to the Carriers.

THE CIRCULATION

of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to Advertisers. As

A FAMILY PAPER

it circulates largely, and is an early home, at the homes of citizens, and is considered by families as the best advertising medium by advertisers in the city. No paper in the city gives its readers as much reading matter.

OUR TERMS

are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For Square of Two Lines in Bourbon—First insertion, $1 50 Every subsequent insertion.....50

Advertisements in the Second Page are charged double rates.

All contracts will be made with those who advertise by the year, or for a shorter time.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

is published every Monday morning for $3 a year invariably in advance.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

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

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The news by the Asia, which we publish this morning *in extenso*, is three days later than that previously received, and is very full of vague reports concerning the siege of Sebastopol, and the relative successes of the two armies. If we are to believe one portion of the information received, the Allies have met with no success of an important character and have suffered severe losses. Several redoubts occupied by them before Sebastopol are stated to have been captured by the Russians, and Gen. Lipandi is said to have gained a victory in an unexpected attack made by him upon the French and English. These reports are not officially contradicted by the Allies, but are treated as highly improbable. They, on the other hand, allege that several of the most important forts defending the city have been silenced, breaches made in the walls, ships sunk, magazines blown up and an innumerable number of Russians killed. To decide upon the relative probability of these conflicting statements is impossible, and we are once more compelled to await further news. This state of things can not last long however. Winter and reinforcements are both approaching to the aid of the Russians, and the Allies must either crown their campaign with the capture of Sebastopol at an early day or leave the Crimea altogether.

It would seem that Generals Raglan and Canrobert were themselves convinced of this necessity, inasmuch as the system of bombarding from a distance had been given up and an assault meditated in the early part of the present month. If an attempt to take the city by storm was made as anticipated, we ought to be in receipt of the result by the next steamer. An immense loss of life is the inevitable attendant upon all such operations. If the Russians are defeated they will probably be able to fall back upon the advancing division of Gen. Ludor or Lipandi; whereas if the Allies are unsuccessful, they will be exposed to the demoralizing effect of a defeat, to the sorties of the garrison and the harrassing attacks of the expected reinforcements from Perekop.

The rumored rupture between Russia and Prussia seems altogether too fabulous to be credited. The latter country is allied to the former by every tie of gratitude, friendship and interest. It is well known also, that Frederick is a relative and warm sympathizer of the Czar's. The attitude of Austria is unchanged. Her policy of "masterly inactivity" is as closely lived up to as in the days of Napoleon.

It appears that Louis Napoleon has been cowed by the English, or compelled by the necessity of the case, to reconsider his refusal of passage across France to Mr. Soulé. The reasons which have led to this backing-out movement are as variously stated as those which led to the first measure, and are almost as improbable as they are numerous. All accounts agree, however, that our Ministers behaved with dignity and decision, and that the Republic comes out of the trouble with additional honor. Our opinions that there can not be a war between this country and France or England, are confirmed by the statements of the European press, portions of which we give in our news columns. It is to be hoped that Mr. Soulé will now return to his post and, omitting any supervision of the politics of France, Spain or England, attend to his own business and the duties of the Legation to which he belongs. The history of the whole affair will doubtless be laid before the next Congress.

AN ARRIVAL.—Among the recent arrivals of citizens who have been absent during a portion of the summer, we notice Major Heiss, the proprietor of the Daily Delta. Major Heiss left the city early in September, for his health, and we are happy to see that he returns to us entirely restored, and with a great accession of personal comeliness. We trust that he may flourish and abide with us—evermore.

"NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS."—We received yesterday dates from New York as late as due, with enough of back papers to make a trunk manufacturer's fortune. The river mail came in also, bringing papers from Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and all way places. We have a file of the Chicago Tribune for the past fortnight—received to-day.

"NOW-A-DAYS."—*It is a girl!* Blue eyes and—fourteen pounds! Where and when is the next baby show?

The Louisville Courier says:

No river—no rain—no water—no coal—no shipments—no receipts. It is November with a rush.

Did the writer ever read Tom Hood?

It rained and drizzled throughout—we of the twenty-four hours yesterday—thermom. 57½ deg.

MOBILE AND N. O. MAIL BOATS.—We are under daily obligations to the clerks of the fine steamers running between this city and Mobile, for the papers of the latter city. We return them our sincere thanks for these repeated courtesies. Better boats can not be found any where or more gentlemanly officers.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We are indebted to B. M. Norman, of No. 14 Camp street, for the November number of this popular magazine. It contains quite a number of illustrations and many interesting sketches. Godey has claims upon the South on account of the neutral position he has always maintained concerning slavery. Norman has always on hand the latest magazines and illustrated papers, as well as the most recent novels and scientific and historical publications.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.—Our neighbors, B. M. Montgomery & Co., will sell, to-day at 11 o'clock, the most beautiful selection of superb Parlor and Bed-room Furniture we have ever seen offered at public sale in this city. Among it is a pair of splendid large Mirrors and some beautiful Tapestry and Brussels Carpets.

Telegraphed to Daily Crescent.

By the Southern Line.

Mobile Mail Boat.

MOBILE, Nov. 23.—The mail boat from New Orleans did not arrive here to day until 5:30 P. M. She will leave on her return to New Orleans, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Eliza Logan sustains the part of *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons" this evening—Mr. Pope playing *Claude Melnotte*. The amusements conclude with the extravaganza entitled "Jenny Lind."

DAN RICE'S.—"The Advocate, or the Orphan of Geneva" will be played at Dan Rice's, with Miss Charlotte Crampton as *Therese* and Mr. Connor as the *Advocate*. Webb, Coney, and Webb with their dogs in the melodrama called the "Murdered Bostman."

ARMORY HALL.—The Campbell Minstrels give a Concert at 7 o'clock, introducing all their Burlesques and much choice Negro Melody.

VANNINGHI'S MUSEUM.—Wax Statuary, Dioramic Views and Curiosities. Open day and evening, at No. 52 St. Charles street.

THANKSGIVING.

Almost all of our Northern exchanges just now contain some notice of the great annual festival, known as Thanksgiving. A majority of the States in which it is observed, and they comprise nearly all in the Union, will observe the 30th of the present month. A few anticipate that day, and one or two follow it.

It has been observed to some extent in Louisiana for three or four years past, but not until late in January. Our harvests are not gathered until then, and thanksgiving cannot be properly appointed before the crops are gathered and housed.

In point of fact "Thanksgiving," as a festival, is not yet thoroughly naturalized in any of the Southern States, nor well comprehended by many of those that nominally observe it. It is a peculiarly Northern institution, begotten of Puritanism and cold weather, and prosperous only where the thermometer sinks below zero. It was originally a religious celebration, but has, in the lapse of time, acquired a social character, which almost merges its former intent and significancy. It now means throughout New England and the Middle States a grand family reunion and festival; a day out of all the three hundred and sixty-five specially devoted to domestic enjoyment and gratification; a social jubilee and observance. The time of its occurrence witnesses the return of brothers and sisters long separated, and the reunion of families long and widely divided. The old home grows grand with an immensity of preparation; old friends come back again, old seats are reoccupied. Hen-roosts become depopulated, and pantries groan beneath the weight of unaccustomed delicacies. A few days of relaxation are spent with those who are nearest and dearest, and then business and the unavoidable duties of life separate for twelve more months the keepers of Thanksgiving.

There are many reasons why this festival is not likely ever to become to the Southern States what it is to the Northern. The Holidays take its place here and are observed in its stead. Families are not so widely separated and reunions are more frequent. There is wanting also that indescribable effect of age and tradition which hallows such occasions in the minds of men and renders them desirable of observance. We are unable, however, to peruse all the proclamations that reach us and think over all the pleasures about to occur without feeling a wish that we had something to stand in its place or that we might travel northward and fraternize with our brethren there in the most peculiar festival of all the year.

When the celebrated Prof. Frank was preparing his lectures at Paris on diseases of the heart, his own heart became so disturbed that he was obliged to rest awhile. Rumor says that no less than five of the professors in one of the medical colleges have unjustly suspected their hearts. Medical students, exhausted by a winter session, are apt to be social subjects of rest and imaginary irregularity of the heart. A young friend who attended our lectures last winter on diseases of the chest felt an unusual knocking of his heart after ascending the long college stairs, and required several examinations to satisfy him that there was no danger. [Exchange.

Fiddle-de-dee! These diseases of the heart are not one half so dangerous as New York oysters, and occur in every city in the country. Medical students here are "apt to be social subjects of real or imaginary irregularities of the heart;" and we've known two to be carried off by the attack. As to "unusual knocking of the heart after ascending long college stairs," we ourselves suffered the same sensation not three evenings since, while climbing a flight and a half. Black eyes were the predisposing cause in our own case, and either black or blue are the origin in most other instances. There's nothing like a mixture of muslin and smiles to produce knockings of the profoundest character.

DANCING.—Professor Vegas has returned to the city and brought with him the latest and most fashionable dance—the new *Schiotch*. We have not seen it and consequently cannot describe it. Those who wish to learn the steps should apply at No. 18 Carondelet street. Mr. Vegas is undoubtedly one of the best dancing masters in New Orleans.

BENEFIT POSTPONED.—On account of the inclemency of the weather yesterday, the proposed benefit to the Revel Troupe was postponed until to-morrow evening, at the American Theatre. We once more recommend our citizens to contribute to their own amusement and the aid of worthy but unfortunate actors by securing seats and making their attendance sure.

The U. S. Arsenal property at Rome, N. Y., was sold at auction on Wednesday for $13,400.

The New York Evening Post commenced its fifty-third year on the 10th ult.

The British are expecting more royalty.

Two hundred and seven locomotives are employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

DISRESPECTFUL.—A fire-engine has just been introduced into one of the back towns of Wisconsin. The editor speaking of it calls it a four-wheeled squirt.

RAILROAD SPEED.—It was announced a short time since, that Judge Meigs, in a paper read by him before the American Institute in New York, had expressed the opinion that locomotives would be made to run at the rate of three hundred miles an hour. A calculation has been made to this effect: A speed of 300 miles an hour would require a piston velocity of 3,300 per minute, of 13-inch stroke, if the driving wheels were 24 feet in circumference, and these driving wheels would have to make 1,100 revolutions per minute. To accomplish this feat the boiler would have to evaporate a ton of water per minute.

ENCOURAGING.—We learn from the Salem Reporter that the bridge of the Alabama and Tennessee Road, across the Coosa, is in such a state of forwardness that trains could pass over it now. All the indications now are favorable to an early completion of this road, and we trust there will be no further disappointment.

Theodore Wheeler, son of the editor of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, was murdered on the route to the Plains in a most dastardly manner. He was shot in the back by a fellow who was immediately killed by one of the company. Wheeler is described as a most excellent young man.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.—We had a visit on Saturday, from our old friend Wikoff, who informed us that his "experiences" were about to be made public, in the shape of a handsome volume from the press of Derby, entitled "My Courtship, and its Consequences." It will be a very spicy, romantic affair, illustrating the old proverb, "Truth is stranger than fiction." The denouement of Wikoff's love quarrel with Miss Gamble appears to be this—he was confined, and she—wasn't. [N. Y. Mirror.

ANOTHER OF THE THROUGH-LINE GONE.—There seems to be a fatality attending the New Orleans and Montgomery line of steamers. We have the news of the loss of another of the boats, making the third or fourth destroyed within a couple of years, or so. The officers of the Wm. Jones, Jr., who arrived here on Sunday night from Montgomery, report that the steamer Alabama, of the New Orleans and Montgomery line, struck a snag and sunk near Tall's Shoals. She was on her downward trip, and had on board a number of passengers, who came down on the Wm. Jones, Jr.

It is supposed the boat is not much injured, and that she will be raised, though the crew have left her. She had 500 bales of cotton on board which was saved, some of which was damaged. [Mobile Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE WAR.....MR. SOULE'S CASE.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

By the Asia we have three days' later news. Sharp fighting has been going on before Sebastopol, but the news to hand leaves us altogether in the dark as to particulars. Russian dispatches state that the Allies had suffered two several defeats, the French had their works stormed and sixteen guns spiked; and the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava and routed with the loss of 600 horses. British and French statements offer no explicit denial of these reports. They merely say that the Russian story is "improbable" and "exaggerated." Complaints are made that the Allied Governments do not publish reliable information, and very unfavorable inferences are drawn from their silence. It is vaguely said, however, that Sebastopol cannot hold out many days.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes the following dispatch, which it professes to have received from Kicheneff, in Bessarabia, dated 29th of October:

"On the 25th, General Lipandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns.

"At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

"Lord Dunkeilin was taken prisoner."

The London Standard says:

"There is no good reason that we can see to doubt that Lipandi has reinforced the garrison with 30,000 men, or that this has been effected in despite of the British, or right wing of the Allied army. The Russian account, however, says by a surprise; but this is, to say the least, improbable. Arrived at the Tchernaia at the head of so formidable a force as 30,000, Lipandi might seriously threaten the line of communication between the works of the besiegers and the base of their operations at Balaklava."

Communications from Odessa to the Greek firms continue to assert that the English had really met with the severe losses reported in the Russian bulletins. They say that on the 25th of October, the Russians attacked the Allied camp at Balaklava, stormed four redoubts, and took eleven guns. The English cavalry were totally beaten and lost 500 men. It is certain that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements, although not perhaps so many as the number reported, 30,000 men. A still stronger corps was expected from Perekop. In the recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor, the vessels of the Allies were very much damaged.

The following dispatches have been received by telegraph via Marseilles, dated Constantinople, October 29:

BALAKLAVA, Oct. 17.—We opened fire this morning with 7 English and 43 French guns against 150 Russian. At 8:40 a French magazine exploded. At 12:45 the French ships engaged the sea forts, with the Agamemnon, the Retribution, and the Britannia. At 1:25 another French magazine blew up. At 1:40 a tremendous explosion took place in Sebastopol. At 2:55 the magazine of the Russian redoubt blew up. The Russians, however, returned to their guns. At 6:30 the ships fired on Fort Constantine at short range. The fire was kept up until 6 o'clock, and did great damage to the Russians.

BALAKLAVA, Oct. 18.—The Russians have remounted their guns, which are heavier than ours. Our loss yesterday amounted to 95. The Retribution and London both caught fire, and have had their mainmasts carried away. The Redoubt and the Round Tower kept up a brisk fire. We get our munitions up with difficulty.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—News has been received from Sebastopol of the 23d, that the cannonade had continued incessantly for seven days. The fire of the Russians was said to be slackening, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. The British are said to be within three hundred yards of the Russian works. A deserter has stated that the Russian loss is very great. Nachimoff is killed. A fire broke out in the town on the morning of the 23d, and was burning when the steamer left."

A second dispatch from the same correspondent says, of date evening of Nov. 2:

"Official dispatches, dated Oct. 25, for the English, French and Austrian Governments, received here, (Vienna,) show that the siege of Sebastopol is progressing favorably. They mention frequent rencounters, but say nothing of Lipandi's alleged victory. The French division from the Piraeus had passed the Bosphorus, as a reinforcement to the besieging army."

The Times adds that the above intelligence may be fully relied upon. The affair took place near Eupatoria, where the Allies were on the look-out for the advancing reinforcements of the Russians. The British cavalry were attacked, but the French advanced to their assistance, and the Russians retired. The date is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been the 23d of October.

Another account states that two Russian men-of-war that had been careened over in the harbor, to serve as batteries, had been partly by the fire of the Allies. The English had brought some long guns to bear on the fort.

Lord Dunkeilin's family has been informed by the English Government that his reported capture is not true, or, at least, doubtful.

From an official journal in the Paris *Pays*, we gather that the French, after some fighting, had taken possession of the Cemetery, which commands on the south the Quarantine Bay. This would bring the French approaches quite close to the barracks of Sebastopol. Perhaps it may prove to be the position from which the Russians have retreated.

The recent attack by sea was stated to be directed against "the Quarantine Harbor," but we have no information that the fort which is on the east of the bay, that is, between the Quarantine Harbor and the town, has been destroyed.

It is foreseen that one or more pitched battles must be fought in the Crimea, and therefore the Allied commanders have determined to reduce Sebastopol, if possible, by bombardment, and thus economize the lives of their troops.

Capt. Du Val de Dampierre, aid-de-camp of Gen. Bosquet, was taken prisoner by the Russians. He begged the Russian General to send intelligence to the French camp that he was a prisoner and not killed. The Russian told him to go himself, when he did—and, of course, returned and surrendered.

Water begins to fail in Sebastopol. Every morning, women and children come outside to the wells, and are permitted to return without molestation.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SIEGE.

The St. Petersburg Journal contains two reports from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor Nicholas, giving details of the operations before Sebastopol on the 17th and 18th. The first asserts that at nightfall on the 17th, the first day of the bombardment, the English had only two guns able to return the Russian fire, while the Russians had a few dismounted.

At noon on the same day fourteen vessels of the Allied fleet attacked Sebastopol by sea, directing their fire against Fort Constantine and battery No. 10.

The shortness of the time and the smoke renders it impossible for Prince Menschikoff to furnish complete details of the losses on the side of the Russians, but he sustained a severe loss in the death of Admiral Kornilef, whose leg had been carried off by a round shot, and who died on the spot.

The second report, dated the 18th inst., says that though the Allied fire was astonishing by its power and noise, it had not done so much harm as might have been expected.

The Alexander Battery, and Battery No. 10, had not suffered much, but the Constantine Battery had been greatly injured. On the land side none of the Russian batteries had suffered except No. 3, in which nearly all the pieces (33 in all) had been dismounted.

The Russian loss was estimated at five hundred killed and wounded, among the latter Admiral Nachimoff, very slightly.

During the night of the 18th the Russians were busily employed in repairing the damage done to their defenses.

On the 19th the English fire was less active than on the day before, and the French had hardly fired at all. Prince Menschikoff attributes this to a diversion made without the walls by Gen. Semiakine, who appeared in the enemy's rear, and thus diverted their attention from Sebastopol.

The vessels which had taken part in the bombardment on the 17th, and which Prince Menschikoff believed to be all French, had gone away in the direction of Cape Chersonese.

The smoke on the 17th, and a thick fog on the 18th, had rendered it impossible for Prince Menschikoff to state the enemy's loss, but he says it would seem that one ship of the line had been seriously damaged, and two steamers set on fire by red-hot shot.

A dispatch of Prince Menschikoff's of the 26th of October officially confirms the affair of the 25th. The Russians attacked the detached English camp and took four redoubts. The English lost 600 horses and 11 guns. The French had a second battery raised.

A letter from Tarnopol of the 21st ult. says: "For the third time troops are being concentrated around the town of Kamenieca-Pedlocki, on the Russian frontier. These which have already arrived are estimated at 15,000 to 18,000 men, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. In the government of Kiew, the arrivals of regiments of the Guard from Poland was expected about the middle of the month, on their way, by forced marches, to the Crimea."

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

Bucharest advices of October 30 state that, in consequence of the movement on the Sereth, by Sadyk Pacha, Prince Gortschakoff has given orders to the Russian troops who had not yet passed the Dniester, to make a retrograde movement, and to take up a position on the Pruth and Danube. Achmet Pacha has received orders to join Sadyk Pacha with 10,000 men, while Iskender Bey is to enter the Dobrudscha with 4,000 cavalry.

The truth of the matter seems to be, that Gortschakoff's reported movements in the Dobrudscha had reference merely to strengthening his position.

THE BALTIC.

The Russian Strongholds—Importance of the Mastery of Finland—Why Russian Reinforcements were not sooner in the Crimea.

A letter from the Baltic says that the Gulf of Finland only contains two strong places which would be of value to the allies, namely, Sweaborg, which would render them masters of Finland and Cronstadt, which would open the road to St. Petersburg. Revel is of little or no use, as it is without any strategical line, and for several years past it has ceased to be a Russian naval station. The capture of Sweaborg with the maritime force of the allies and 20,000 to 40,000 of land force, might be considered as certain. The nature of the coast is such that a landing cannot be prevented, provided it be effected at five or six miles distant from Helsingfors, which can also be taken. It is very little fortified, and situated as it is at the distance of half a mile from Sweaborg, completely commands the fortress.

Once taken, Finland does not permit a hostile army to keep the field. The capture of the Aland Islands is stated to have been merely with the intention of occupying the attention of the Russians while preparations were being made for the attack on the Crimea. It was believed at St Petersburg that Sweaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, while any attack on Sebastopol was regarded as impossible. It was that conviction which occasioned the counter orders for the dispatch of the troops that Prince Menschikoff demanded so far back as June last.

KIEL, October 31.—The arrival of the fleet does not appear to excite any very great interest among the Danish people. All are now safely moored in the commodious harbor of this port, where 40 sail of the line may lie at anchor, completely sheltered from any gale of wind that may blow. Permission is allowed to the officers to visit Hamburg, Berlin, etc., a recreation which a great many have indulged in.

Towards the end of November, by which time the Gulf of Finland will be frozen over, the fleet will leave for England.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *National Zeitung* writes under date of October 24:

"Warlike preparations are being continued on the most extensive scale. The Government is having guns of long range, together with their projectiles, cast in Petrozaodsk and Cronstadt, which are to be mounted on the fortifications of the latter place next spring. An unwonted activity is visible in Cronstadt harbor. The coasting trade is liberated from its fetters by the departure of the hostile fleets. The list of the vessels clearing in and out has become very long. The fleet has left its position, and has returned partly into the war-ship harbor, and partly into the middle harbor, where it was lately inspected by the Grand Duke Constantine. The Aland Islands have been reoccupied.

ASIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—Advices from the seat of war in Asia state that the Russians occupy Toprach Kale, and threaten Kars.

Letters from Trebizond announce that an expedition was preparing against the Russians established near Bayazid. An approaching attack by Schamyl was also spoken of. There was nothing new from Persia, whose attitude continued to be suspected.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The most contradictory rumors are current as to the present state of negotiations. Two Austrian notes are yet (October 29) unanswered by Count Nesselrode. A prevalent impression is that a collective note will be forwarded to St. Petersburg by Austria, Prussia and the German States. Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to an open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the support of Prussia and the Germanic Governments. Russia continues to use all means to prevent Prussia siding with Austria. Consequently the policy of Austria is to gain time, and she is therefore well disposed to confer upon the protracted negotiations which would arise from any mediation in which the middle German States are parties.

There is talk of a note from Count Nesselrode to Prussia, stating that Russia is prepared for all contingencies, and will, under all circumstances, maintain her traditional policy in the East. Even if Sebastopol should fall, and the Crimea be lost, Russia will not relinquish any rights hitherto acquired by treaty. Russia, Count Nesselrode says, is the mightiest power in the East, and in spite of any disasters which may befall her, she will continue to be so. Although Russia has not yet brought her principal military power into the field, the Western Powers have had no cause to triumph.

FRANCE.

Beyond the Soulé affair there is nothing of interest from France.

Russian prisoners in France are to be allowed by the French Government subsistence according to their rank. Lieutenant Generals will receive 333 francs per month; Major Generals 200 francs; Field Officers 200 francs; Captains and Lieutenants 100 francs; officers' wives 50 francs per month; private soldiers 10 sous per week and rations. The officers have to board themselves.

SPAIN.

Generals Dulce, Concha and Prim have been named deputies for Barcelona. Every thing is quiet.

The Madrid *Clamor Publico*, of Oct. 23, says: "France, like England, and in accord with her, is to send a strong squadron to Cuba to protect it, if necessary, from any attack on the part of the United States.

Negotiations are on foot for a customs union between Spain and Portugal. This implies a reduction of the Spanish tariff.

Cholera is raging fearfully at Corunna.

ITALY.

It was rumored at Turin that disturbances had occurred in Sicily and Calabria. A number of persons had been arrested at Reggio, in this last province. The Neapolitan Government was on the *qui vive*, as it is expected some untoward event, such as a landing of emigrants, or some conspiracy in the army.

It was rumored at Rome that the French and Austrian troops, now occupying the Pontifical dominions, would be shortly replaced by Italian troops.

The Piedmontese army in that case will occupy the Legations and the Umbria, and a Neapolitan force will be stationed at Rome and in the marshes. This change, however, is only to take place in the event of a general war in Europe against Russia, when France and Austria would be obliged to withdraw their troops from Italy. A sort of Italian confederacy will then be formed, under the Presidency of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under the protection of the French and Austrian troops.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

The Manchester Examiner of the 4th of November contains the following announcement:

"We have already reported the refusal of the French Government to allow Mr. Soule, the Minister from the United States to the Court of Madrid, to return to the Spanish capital through France, owing, as was stated, to the alleged complicity of that gentleman with the schemes of the French republicans. This refusal had created a great sensation, and was likely to have led to a serious difference with the American Government. By a telegraphic announcement, which came to hand at a late hour last night, we are glad to be able to announce that the French Government had revoked from the decision it had taken up with regard to Mr. Soule, and has withdrawn its prohibition against that gentleman passing through France. Mr. Soule will leave London on Monday for the seat of his diplomatic duties, and will pass through France on his route to Madrid."

The New York Times announces that the Soule affair is settled. That paper says:

"We have a private letter from a well informed source in London, written at the last moment before the closing of the mail, saying that "the French Government has withdrawn all objections to Mr. Soule's passing through France." It is also stated that the English Government feel a good deal of uneasiness about the matter, on various grounds. It dissed the reception which the French Emperor's treatment of Mr. Soule would create toward the Western Powers, and was especially alarmed at his readiness to enter into new quarrels while in alliance with England. The correspondent's statement as to the issue of the matter is true—as we have reason to believe it is—the result has very probably been brought about by the intervention or advice of the English Government.

From another private letter from London, written also on the eve of the steamer's departure, and based on telegraphic dispatches from Paris, we learn the following facts corroborating the above:

"Louis Napoleon had a personal interview with Mr. Mason, in which he withdrew the restraints upon Mr. Soule, passing through the French territory, disclaiming all intention of insult to the United States Government in the person of its Envoy. The manner of the Emperor was dry and curt, and it is believed that this disclaimer was a diplomatic move, understood to have been dictated by England, the English Cabinet advising that the initiatory against Mr. Soule, personally, should be taken, if at all, by their Government. The banquet proposed to be given to Mr. Soule by the refugee republicans in London will probably afford the Home Office an opportunity for action."

The New York Herald of the 17th has by special correspondence the following interesting letters on the affair of Mr. Soule:

Don Platt, Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has just come over with dispatches from Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the discourtesy of the French Government to the American Minister to Spain. Louis Napoleon, on last Sunday, invited Mr. Mason to a private interview at the Palace. In the course of discussion, Mr. Mason took occasion, with great firmness, to let his Majesty understand to the full the disastrous consequences of a war with America, and that he had no doubt on his mind as to the course which the American Minister to Paris should pursue in the premises. That course he should at once, without proper explanations were given by the French Court, assume the whole responsibility of the consequences, and ask for his passports. Louis Napoleon seemed at first not prepared to the bearing of American men and things upon European matters, and, in fact, almost, in the words of the article in the *Constitutionnel*, which you will have seen extensively republished in the English journals.

The excitement of Americans in Europe in regard to this affair had run so high as to affect the prices of French stocks. As the general impression was that Louis Napoleon would not recede, the London operators sold a large amount of French rentes.

The consequence in Paris was the fall of stocks nearly 1 per cent. As such a tendency was particularly dangerous at this time, when the Emperor is in want of money, and the news from Sebastopol is so gloomy that the festivities at Compiegne are a second time postponed, he had no time for hesitation or dignity. His note to Mr. Mason, breathing a still more deprecatory tone than the *Constitutionnel*, was therefore communicated in substance to the Paris Bourse some hours before it was delivered formally to the Legation, in order to stop the alarming decline in funds. The note withdraws all objection to Mr. Soule's free passage through France. Louis Napoleon moreover invites Mr. Soule to pass through the empire on his way to Madrid.

It is certain that the whole influence of the British Ministry has been exerted, through Lord Cowley, to produce the result that has been attained. The French Government did not anticipate so decided a stand as that taken by Mr. Mason; it thought that he would refer the matter to the Government at Washington, which was considered too feeble to do any thing.

It is understood that George Sanders gives a dinner to Mr. Soule previous to his departure, at which will meet the French Republicans—Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and others. On his arrival at Paris, the American citizens there will invite him to a national banquet. Thence he goes to Bayonne and leaves for Spain in the United steamer San Jacinto.

It is said that Louis Napoleon has been so fully convinced by the turn this affair has taken, of the impolicy of attempting to put a bridle on the wild Yankee nation, that he has resigned himself to a perfectly amiable behavior, at least until Sebastopol is really *en prise*.

The Paris *Constitutionnel's* editorial, referred to above, is long and temperately written article on the subject of the friendly relations which ought to subsist between the United States and France, but which it says are damaged by the indiscreet conduct of Mr. Soule. However, the *Constitutionnel* thinks that the people of the United States generally repudiate his acts.

The London Times's correspondent in Paris writes:

"I am informed that the French Government have in their possession positive evidence of the participation of Mr. Soule in some vast plan for revolutionizing nearly the whole of Europe, and it is even added, I know not how correctly, that these plans occupied the attention of the Diplomatic Congress recently held at Ostend."

The United States Minister in Paris had had an interview with M. Drouyn de L'huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of M. Soule's exclusion from France. M. de L'huys assured him that there were good reasons for the conduct of the French authorities, and that they should be forthcoming when necessary; in the mean time, he, the United States Minister, might refer to his Government. Mr. Mason is said to have had an audience with the Emperor on the following day. What occurred has not transpired, but it does not appear to have been satisfactory to Mr. Mason.

We learn from the Rockport Planter that Richardson, a youth less than 20 years of age, was executed at Owensboro', Ky., on the 8th inst., for the murder of a Dutchman, whom he stabbed in a drinking house at Knottsville. He met his fate hardcoolly, exhibiting but little remorse for the past, or apprehension for the future. He was very averse to a public execution, and went off at 9 o'clock A. M., as early as he could prevail on the Sheriff to execute him. Thousands who came at the usual hour for such affairs, were deprived of the luxury of witnessing the spectacle.

The Asia's Commercial News.

The letters per Asia came through yesterday, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th inst. The Cotton market was firm, and useful Cotton was selling above the quotations, but yet the letters are by no means sanguine, and bring no increased limits. Spinners are working from hand to mouth, and only bring in small quantities. The fire had consumed about 900 bales, mostly Surrats, so that is so much low Cotton out of the market. It really would be better for planters if they left the inferior Cotton in the field, for it increases the amount of crop, and when it gets to Liverpool drags that market. We quote as usual from the circulars, and have added the quotations for Sea Island, as they occasionally appear in this market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3, 1854.

Our market has had a steady appearance throughout this week, holders showing much firmness, toward which, the accounts received on Tuesday as to the growing crop, contributed, and, though the Trade buy with much caution, yet their purchases have daily reached a fair amount, and caused all useful Cotton to be readily saleable, at full prices. We do not alter our quotations of last week for American.

In Sea Islands the business done is only moderate, but prices do not show any change.

Egyptians are in fair demand, but there is a good supply offering at previous rates.

Considerable sales have been made in Maranham this week, and in some cases at a point under previous rates. In Bahia and Pernam little has been done, and prices nominally are unaltered.

There is daily a good demand for Surats, and they are saleable at previous rates.

5170 American and 320 Surat are reported on speculation; and 2400 American, 10 Egyptian and 1710 East India for export.

To-day the demand is rather moderate, and the market closes firmly; the sales are 7000 bales; 1000 speculation and export.

	1854.		1853.	
Upland, Ordinary to Middling	5¾ a 5¾	...	5⅞ a	5¾
Fair to Good Fair	6 a 6¼	...	6½ a	6¾
Good to Fine	6¼ a 6½	...	6¾ a	7
N. Orleans, Ordinary to Middling	5¾ a 5 6-16	...	5 a	5⅝
Fair to Good Fair	6¼ a 6½	...	6¾ a	6⅞
Good	6¾ a 7	...	7 a	7⅛
Choicemuxks	7¼ a 7	...	7¾ a	8⅛
Mobile, Ordinary to Middling	5¾ a 5 3-16	...	5 a	5¾
Fair to Good Fair	6 a 6¼	...	6½ a	6⅞
Good to Fine	6½ a 6¾	...	6¾ a	7
Alabama, Ordinary to Middling	5½ a 4¾	...	5⅜ a	4¾
Fair to Good Fair	5½ a 5¾	...	5⅞ a	5¾
Sea Island, std., saw-gd., & Florida	4 a 9	...	6 a	13

	1854.		1853.	
Sea Island, Ordinary	10 a 11	...	14 a	17
Middling	12½ a 15½	...	18 a	20
Fair	14 a 15	...	21 a	22
Good Fair	16 a 18	...	24 a	25
Good and Fine	20 a 30	...	28 a	32

EASON, BARRY & CO.

☞ I. O. S. M.—BRAMAH LODGE No 1.—There will be a Regular Meeting of this Lodge THIS EVENING, at the Mechanics Institute, Room No. 4, at half-past 7 o'clock. By order of the Grand Commander.

n24 2pit* W. HEREMANN is a candidate to represent the Fourth Representative District in the State Legislature, vice Hon. Thos. McKean, resigned. n30 to

☞ 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. Broad. n8 tf

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,

n21 3ply Office, 38 St. Charles st.

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, 79 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. 5ds23 ly

☞ Short and sweet, read it while you may.

Time is short—I know you can not stay;
But if your hair is gray, as white as snow,
GILLMAN'S DYE will make it black as crow,
Auburn, or brown, as you may desire—
Ten minutes' time is all it will require.

☞ For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

n20 J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres street.

Works of Honorable Charles Cavarre,

☞ FOR SALE BY

J. B. STEEL,

LAW PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

60 CAMP STREET. 60

ROMANCE OF LOUISIANA—1 vol., 12mo;
Do do do 2 vols., 8vo;
HISTORY OF LOUISIANA—The Spanish Domination—1 vol., 8vo;
Do do do French Domination