...der law and authority have been destroyed. This ...was approved by Captain Hancock, of the British ...ip Espiegle, who arrived on the station ten days ...; and the interests of the American Transit ...mpany, as well as those of other persons ...the spot were placed under this tem...rary, but necessary, safeguard. It is ...ficult to conceive what the purpose and ...tentions of the American Government and its naval ...presentative really were, when we find these inflict...n this terrific chastisement on a defenseless popula...n, whose interests are more largely identified with ...ose of American citizens than with the people of ...y other country, and then leaving the place to its ...te, without an attempt even to ascertain the amount ...damage caused by this attack. If the object of the ...ited States is to induce us to relinquish the pro...ective long exercised by our country on the Mos...ito coast (which we cordially have no desire to re...n) they have strangely mistaken their course of ...licy; for, although we have no wish to interfere ...the affairs of that settlement, we cannot allow the ...withdrawal of our support to be made the pretext for ...a buccaneering attack, not preceded by a declaration ...war nor followed by any assumption of responsible ...thority. The relations of the Mosquito territory to ...this country are somewhat analogous to those we had ...with Tahiti when assailed by the French. Neither ...ntry forms part of the British Empire, nor has any ...exclusive claim to our protection; but in both the local ...overnments were strongly connected with us by ties ...long standing. We trust, therefore, that her Maj...ty's Government will obtain from the United States ...ample reparation not inferior to that given by France in ...the case of Mr. Pritchard—namely, a censure of the ...ficer by whom these unlawful acts were committed, ...and compensation to the parties whose property or in...rests have suffered. Deeply as we value our rela...ns with the people of the United States, and anx...us as we are to strengthen them by every honorable ...ans, we cannot apply a different rule of conduct to ...the strong and to the weak; and we are bound to ...ow that interests such as we have in all parts of ...the world must be respected. Our chief hope that ...this unpleasant occurrence may be brought to a ...ady and amicable termination lies in the fact that ...American interests have suffered as much as our own, ...and that the bombardment of Greytown is as strong...condemned at New-York as it can be in London.

Accounts have just come to hand from Capt. Penny ...the Lady Franklin, that his expedition to Davis's ...ts, in furtherance of a project of a resident whale ...ery, has been most successful. He is now at Ork..., with the Lady Franklin full of boiled oil, and the ...bis is expected to follow, also a number ship. It ...be remembered that the crew of an American ...aler, wrecked in Davis's Straits three years ago, ...succeeded in killing during their residence at ...smooka, some eight or nine whales. This fact, ...pled with Capt. Penny's large experience in the ...tic regions, led him to propose that a resident ...ery should be established there, and that a com...rcial company, under royal charter, should engage ...the enterprise. It was intended to work some ...mbago mines which were known to be in the dis...t, but the project was not sustained by Govern...t, and fell through. Capt. Penny, however, was ...ported by a few commercial gentlemen who had ...fullest confidence in his speculation, and the Lady ...nklin and Sophia, Arctic exploring ships, were ...chased and fitted out in Aberdeen for the expedition ...year. Both ships were supplied with casks for ...oil, and the necessary arrangements were made for ...countering a winter's residence in the Straits, in ...der to be ready for the first opportunity of getting ...ale fish in the spring. Two gaudy crews were en...ged, and provision was also made for the moral and ...ritual good of the natives, among whom Capt. ...nny expected to have to reside. The ships sailed ...July last year, and this is the first news we have of ...m since that time. In a commercial point of view ...speculation will be a most profitable one, the oil ...ne being worth £8,000, while a large sum will be ...alized for some ten or twelve tuns of bone.

Government has advertised for enormous contracts ...provisions, namely: 24,000 tierces and 12,000 bar...s of beef; and 35,000 tierces and 20,000 barrels of ...rk.

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

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

George A. Brandreth is "approved" as United ...tes Consul at Plymouth, and George Bowen as ...Nearaguen Consul at Liverpool.

The Government contracts for 1,900 tuns of hemp ...ve been completed at £65@£67 10/, without ...scount.

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

FRANCE.

THE FETE OF NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1854.

The Fête of Napoleon set his Empire in commotion. Railroads offered excursions to the people, and all France converged toward the Capital to see the elephant; and a more monstrous animal was never before put on exhibition. One fore foot stood on the Chamsde Mars, and the other in the Champs Elysées, and balloon rode upon its back. His huge proboscis played early antics in vowing matches on the Seine, and in climbing greased poles at the Barrier du Trône, while his hind legs tread out illuminations and rockets, and his long tail dragged far past midnight. It was a great Behemoth—such as Paris only can produce.

All the theaters were opened gratis during the day. Rachel came express from Brussels to play in Hermione. All the elite of artists were at their posts; some danced, some sung, some loved, some died—each did his best, and the people proved its inheritance of remnants of ideal beauty by applauding only what was well done. But to give items of such a fête is like showing chips to illustrate the Pyramids. The day ended, but not the fete. Tired nature's sweet restorer left balmy sleep behind, and ran ahead to ask where we might have our dinners. Thank our stars, we were well directed, and sat at last beside a window in the Rue de Rivoli, so well known to English and Americans. And while we waited for fowl that was fare and fare that was fowl, we mused on the crowd that was rolling past us. Who shall find them? He who feeds the ravens only knows; and we thanked him heartily that we were among his favored birds. Besides abundant courses and peaches for dessert, we had dainty bits of table-talk, which—I don't know why—most people leave sub-rosa, so I hear. Then there is usually an inconvenient piece of time twixt late and early, that one is puzzled how to manage. You know what it is—on the borders of night that some call "early candle light." I assure you we took it in completely while finding comfortable seats in the Gardens of the Tuileries, near the military orchestra, which was built up in one of the great emptied basins in front of the Palace.

Boom, Boom, sound the cannons of the Invalides. The hour is come. Seven times sounds the clock of the Pavilion of the Tuileries. "Partant pour la Syrie," strikes up the band. It is a French National air composed by the Queen Hortense—the mother of the present Emperor—on the occasion of the first Napoleon's departure for his campaigns in Egypt. Every Frenchman was beating time; scarcely each retained his song. Had it been a moment longer France might have been on its legs and away to the wars. But fortunately the note is changed. A Roman religious air thrills the crowd. Hearts beat wildly. "God save the Queen," kindles English enthusiasm. Then something followed, which completed the triple alliance, I shall call a Turkish air, and music murmured for an hour. Then harmony sank into silence, and music or its memory hung on our eyelids, and twilight hung upon our hearts in the trees; and I thought a voice like the twilight whispered, "Dors tu." "No! no! I was only thinking," replied I indignantly. "But really can were all those things illumined?" I asked with energy. "Ha! Ha! ma petite ame," said the voice, "You have been caught napping." "Tant mieux." "You are awakened in the celestial city." The walls, as seen in the Apocalypse, are set round you, "and whether you are in the body or out of the body, be glad and rejoice in their beauty." The sands of the sea shore be diamonds, pearls and gems and heap them up higher than rubies all around a sea of waters and you have the gardens of the Tuileries at that evening hour, environed by that world of brilliants. Night lent enchanting distance to the illuminations. The great triumphal arch at the end of the gardens, not five minutes' walk from us, seemed looming up far out on the brink of space, distant and all glorious as the thousand pinnacles of a sun-struck iceberg. The great chandelier suspended from the center arch, lent us illusion, for I thought it the perspective of the Champ Elysées down to the Arc d'Etoile. But, as in some regions of the blessed, we passed from circle to circle of glory. The Place de la Concorde was beautiful, as if encircled by an infinite Venus's cestus. Not even the Luxor of Luxor could find a place to cast its long shadow. Silver gas lights wrote "Napoleon," wreathed with laurel above us, and behind us the Tuileries, marked from broad base to high pinnacle by low lines of lights and flaming vases, crouched like a pyramid resplendent in an expanse of desert. A long suite of Moorish portals, glittering with all the colors of the rainbow, cut here and there by triumphal arches, surmounted with the Emperor's initials, walled the gardens of the Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde and the Avenue of the Champs Elysées, even to the Bond Point. There an immense sphere, sparkling with stars upon a firmament of blue, covered the great basin of the fountain, and sustained an eagle of fire with outspread wings; the whole Avenue of the Champs Elysées was overhung with festoons and chandeliers, like a long banquet-hall, for the revels of another Midsummer Night's Dream. But magic outdid magic, and enchantment beat the fairies, and still we waited for the fireworks. And then they came. How the stars blushed with rage and jealousy in regarding their diminished heads in the mirror of the Seine! What wonders has Prometheus done by stealing heaven-born fire, and how he exults in leading his triumphal march from earth to heaven. Blazing bullets and roaring bombs rose to salute the clouds. Bouquets were hurled to the highest skies, and down fell gold dust and golden flowing locks, as if the gods had jumped for joy and lost off their great embroidered wigs. When the gods do such things as these let us be silent.

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

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

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

Madame Sophie Soult, sister of Marshal Soult, died at St. Amans, Aug. 13, aged 81.

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

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

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

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

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

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Bayonne, Aug. 21, says the last number of the Madrid *Gazette* contains nothing important. The situation of the capital was, on the 18th, the same as during preceding days. A modification of the cabinet was considered probable. Queen Isabella left the palace on the 18th and drove on the Prado. Few acclamations greeted her. The Republican Union Club, presided over by the Marquis d'Albaida, is extremely active, and is pressing the administration with memorials demanding freedom of labor and other desirable objects. Emigration continues. Messrs. Mon and Collantes have left. Queen Christina is still concealed in the palace, with the Duke de Rianzares. Her children have quitted Madrid: three have already passed through Bayonne, and the others were expected. The Pope's Nuncio has threatened to leave Madrid if the last concordat shall be either annulled or modified without the concurrence of Rome. The people express themselves as perfectly indifferent whether he goes or stays. It is positively asserted that a commission will be named to examine the accounts of Sartorius and his colleagues, with the view of impeaching them before the Cortes.

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

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

Tranquillity prevails throughout Catalonia and the other provinces.

HOLLAND.

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

ITALY.

A treaty giving mutual freedom of the coasting-trade, (*cabotage*,) has just been signed between Britain and Sardinia, and a similar one between Sardinia and Turkey. The work of clearing the monastic establishments of their inmates is vigorously proceeded with at Turin, on the plea of the buildings being required for sanitary purposes. The total number of cases of cholera at Turin has not hitherto been over 150. At Genoa there are still over 100 a day. Naples is still suffering severely from the malady. An agent of the celebrated engineer Bonelli, is on the point of [illegible] for the United States, to dispose of the patent starting [illegible] looms, which quite supersedes the [illegible] of his elec[illegible] Jacquard.

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

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Indian Mail is telegraphed from Trieste, with dates from Calcutta July 14, Madras 21st, Shanghai, June 28, Canton, July 4, Hong Kong, July 6, Singapore July 14, Bombay, July 20. There is no particular news. Trade in India is dull. Exchange at Shanghai 6/8; Canton, 5/0½. The impediment to communication with the interior continued (it is said from Hong Kong) to support prices, and four chops of new Congou had been settled for in Canton at four teels above the opening rates of last year; and at Shanghai 20 chops at 2 tacls. The quality of the new silk is described as very bad, and only 300 bales had arrived. The present steamer has brought only 400 bales of old. The exports to date were 77,000,000 lbs. of tea and 61,500 bales of silk.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, 5th Mo., 24th, 1854.

Much heavy rain fell around here on Wednesday, but since then the weather has been mostly fine, with fresh drying winds; the cutting of WHEAT is being proceeded with.

Our letters from Ireland still represent the weather as very unsettled, and in the west heavy storms of wind and rain had prevailed, and no amelioration of the POTATOE disease has been reported.

On the spot but little business has been done in WHEAT or FLOUR, but since Tuesday some large transactions have taken place in INDIAN CORN at 34/6 for mixed, 35@35/6 for white, and 36/ for yellow, and to-day that price is refused.

At Manchester Market this morning, there was a good general consumptive demand for WHEAT and FLOUR at the prices current here on Tuesday.

Our supplies since Tuesday are light, consisting of 2,584 quarters WHEAT, 720 quarters OATS, 1,300 quarters BEANS, 1,143 quarters INDIAN CORN, 1,300 sacks and 5,200 bbls. FLOUR. Exports of CORN, 5,100 quarters.

5th Mo. 25th, 1854.—Weather fine during market.

The WHEAT trade opened with a fair consumptive demand, and in retail lots the millers purchased to a moderate extent, at the prices of Tuesday, and really fine qualities of white were the turn in favor of the seller, from their scarcity.

In FLOUR the business done was not extensive—for good qualities of Baltimore and Philadelphia from store we can quote no change in value, but some ex ship lots of Canadian were obtainable at rather easier prices; the quantity on sale of fine color and dress was very small.

OATS are dull of sale, but there was a good inquiry for OATMEAL, and holders were firm for Tuesday's quotations.

INDIAN CORN again attracted attention, but as the buyers were chiefly seeking for fine fresh parcels, and such not being freely offered, the business done was not extensive. We quote the same prices as noted above, except for fine Yellow, which is held for 37/.

The IMPORTS from abroad since this day week consist of 4,940 quarters WHEAT, 5,278 quarters INDIAN CORN, 17,160 bbls. and 1,125 sacks FLOUR. EXPORTS—3,190 quarters INDIAN CORN, 4,260 bbls. and 2,250 sacks FLOUR, 420 quarters WHEAT.

This day's currency for American Cereals we quote: White WHEAT 9/6, 9/9, 10/ to 10/4; for fine Canadian 10/ to 10/1; mixty 9/6 to 9/; FLOUR, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31/6, 32/; Western Canal, 31/; Canadian, 32/, 32/6; inferior 1/ to 1/6 lower; INDIAN CORN as quoted above.

COTTON—The demand has been very limited during the week, and as holders have offered their stock freely, we have to reduce our prices of American again about ½d. ⅌ lb. It is hoped this may bring in spinners, who have been acting very cautiously. At present there is little spirit of speculation in the market; total sales 33,710 bales, of which the trade took 2,300 bales. Estimated stock to-day: 922,530 bales, against 864,290 last year. The stock of American being 632,450 bales, against 600,650 last year. Imports of the week 27,499 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK has been quiet, and without demand.

LARD—53/ ⅌ cwt. is the nominal value of this article, but we believe 52/ would be taken for a quantity. There are no tierces at present.

TALLOW closes heavily at 1/ reduction, buyers showing disposition to buy, as it is said a very large quantity of Russia is being shipped to Memel.

CLOVERSEED—No sales to report.

BEEF—The sales of the week were about 400 tcs. of all kinds, including "Dominicks" new at 120/, and some old at 70/ ⅌ tce. The advertisement of the wants of Government has created more firmness.

BACON—A large sale by auction of Bacon, partially out of condition, went off well, but at a reduction of nearly 2/ ⅌ cwt.; nothing has been done since.

PORK—There have been 150 bbls. of Eastern sold, of which our stock is nearly exhausted; Western our dealers will not buy.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25, 1854—5 o'clock P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, without material change in prices. MONEY for short periods is easier. CONSOLS leave off 94¾; DOLLARS, 5/2¼@5/3; BAR SILVER 5/1½; AMERICAN EAGLES 76/3½. By telegraph we learn the arrival at Trieste of the Overland Mail on the 23d inst. with advices to the following dates, viz: Shanghai 28th June; Canton 8th, Calcutta 14th, Sinapore 14th, Bombay 20th, Madras 21st July. Exchange at Shanghai 6/8, Canton 5/0½.

COCHINEAL—The market is steady. About 500 bags have been offered during the week, and mostly sold at steady prices; Honduras Silver fine 3/3@3/4, Black 3/10@4/3; Mexican Silver 3/2@3/5, Black 3/11; Tenerife Black 3/11@3/2.

COCOA—Of 200 bags Trinidad, about half sold from 33/@34/ for mid. to good red. 50 bags Granada brought 31/6@32/.

COFFEE—The market is firm, and at public sale 1,000 cks. and 500 bbls. and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered during the week, and chiefly sold at steady prices. 1,500 bags Native Ceylon at auction brought 44/6, and of 2,540 bags Costa Rica the greater part sold from 50/@60/. A cargo of 600 bags Rio, "common fines," has been sold at 44/, for the Mediterranean.

COPPER is without alteration. Tough Cake and Tile, £129. Best Selected, £132. Sheathing, 14d. Yellow Metal, 12d.

At the Corn market on Monday there was a fair supply of ENGLISH WHEAT, comprising about 1,000 qrs. of the new crop, which sold from 90/@94/ ⅌ qr.; old ENGLISH WHEAT brought 1/@2/ less than on the previous Monday. The last average price of ENGLISH WHEAT was 84/ on 45,925 qrs. returned. To-day there was scarcely anything doing, and to make sales lower prices would have to be submitted to. The following are our quotations, which, however, must be considered as nearly nominal: White American WHEAT, 84/@87/; Red, 80/@81/ ⅌ qr. American FLOUR of fine quality in demand from 30/@34/ ⅌ bbl.; inferior sorts very unsaleable.

COTTON—The market continues dull, the sales of the week amounting only to 1,896 bales. At Liverpool there is also little doing, and prices are again lower; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5¾@6d.

DRUGS, &c.—314 cases Castor Oil have been disposed of from 52d.@56d. Gum Arabic—10 cases Bombay brought full prices from £7 12/@£11 12/6. Gum Olibanum—70 cases mostly found buyers from 15/@42/. Gum Myrrh—13 cases of mixed sorts went from £3 12/@£4 17/6. Gum Benzoe—40 cases mid. dark sorts were bought in at 76/. Cardamoms—9 bags Ceylon brought 10d. for middly. Myrabolams—120 bags fair quality were bought in from 9/@9/6. Pomegranate—27 bags Ceylon sold from 5/@6/6. India Rubber—50 tuns Java Jungle sold at 8½d. Gambier—Of 768 bales of good quality, the sound sold at 26/. Opium, 14/@15/; Quicksilver, 1/11; Cutch, 41/@42; 140 bags Benzoen Sheilac at 20/@27/ for fair quality.

HEMP—The Government has accepted tenders for about 1,500 tuns, at prices ranging from £65@£65 10/, and the market is consequently firm. To-day we quote St. Petersburg clean £64@£65. Manilla continues quiet; a forced sale of 500 bales has been made at £52, one month prompt. Jute—Of 2,600 bales at auction about 250 sold from £21 10/@£21 10/.

INDIGO—The market is very firm, and in consequence of the advices by telegraph, confirming the previous accounts of damage by rain to the crops in Bengal, holders have generally withdrawn from the market. The sold to good mid. qualities of Bengal command from 5/@6d advance on late rates. 100 serons Guatemala at auction partially sold from 3/6@5/4 for mid. Cortes to fine Sobres.

IRON—The market for Welsh is steady; Rails in little demand, but Bars firm at £8 15/@£9. For Staffordshire the demand is good. Scotch Pigs are worth 62/6 for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish is very scarce.

LARD firm at 52/@54/ for Western in kegs.

LEAD is dull at our late quotations.

LINSEED—The arrivals into London are 5,870 quarters. On the spot business is very limited and quotations are fully 1/ lower than last week. For floating cargoes prices are also lower, 56/6@58/ having been accepted for several Black Sea cargoes; at these rates, however, there are ready buyers.

LINSEED CAKES—Very little doing, sels usual at this season; but quotations are unaltered.

OILS—In common Fish we have nothing to report. Sperm £104@£108. Linseed has been brought freely on the market, and the value on the spot had declined to 34/, the trade here bought to some extent, and holders now ask 34½. For Rape there is a steady demand at 42/6 for Brown, and 47/ for Refined. Palm 41/@50/. Cocoa Nut 50/@52/.

RICE—There is a good inquiry for Arracan and common description, as white Bengal is very flat and prices barely support 2d. 255 bags Bengal at auction brought 12/6 for good white, and 636 bags cargo Madras 10/@11/6.

SALTPETER—Very dull, and 6d.@1/ lower. 1,050 bags Bengal at auction to-day sold from 25/@27/, 8½ to 24½ cent refit. No ginnie Seeds about 2,000 tuns have been sold from 16/@17/.

SPELTER firm at £21 15/ on the spot.

SPICES—We note sales of 1,000 bags Malabar Pepper from 4½@4¾d., and 302 bags Sinapore from 4¾@4¾d.; 364 bags white were nearly all bought in at 76/. 378 bags Pimento at 5½@6d. for fair quality. 77 bales Bengal Safflower at 46/@47/6.

SUGAR—With a moderate demand from the trade, the sales of West India for the week amount to 1,350 hhds. at rather easier prices, while of 1,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered about one-half found buyers at previous rates. 41 cases and 20 bbls. Porto Rico chiefly sold, from 51/@55/ for low to very fine yellow. 3,000 boxes Yellow, and 3,500 boxes white Havana have also been offered at auction, and the greater part disposed of at 50/@53/ for the former, and 29/ for the latter. Privately 1,000 boxes white Havana on the spot have been sold at 27/, and 500 boxes afloat at 26/, deliverable overside at Hamburg. The further sales of floating cargoes are—1,000 boxes (No. 14) at 26/6, for a near port; 2,000 boxes (No. 14) at 23/ for Holland; 550 cases and 1,200 bags brown Manila at 19/3 for Cologne, and 650 cases 750 bags white at 23/11 for Gothenburg.

TALLOW is quiet at 66/9 on the spot, and 67/@67/6 for the end of the year.

TEA—We have no improvement to notice in the market; common Congou continues to be quoted at 1/3d. ⅌ lb.

TIN—In English a fair business doing; common Blocks 116/, Bars 118/. Refined 122/; 4×4 slabs Straits at auction to-day were nearly all bought in at 117/.

TURPENTINE—2,000 bbls. Rough are reported at 16/6., Spirits are dull at 42/ for American, in casks.

Our quotations for AMERICAN STOCKS are almost nominal; United States 6's Bond's 100@105; Ditto Inscriptions 107@108; Massachusetts 5's Sterling 102@104; Maryland 5's Sterling 80@85; Pennsylvania 5's Bonds, offered at 82; Ditto Inscriptions 78@78; Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds 90@94, offered; Ditto 5's Sterling Bonds 82½, offered; New-Orleans City 6's 78, offered; Pennsylvania Central Railroad 89@91; New-York and Erie, Convertible 1853 74@75.

HAYTI.

The bark Chas. E. Lex arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, from Port-au-Prince. Her captain reports:

"At the time of my sailing from Port-au-Prince, and for several days previous, the inhabitants of that place had been kept in a state of excitement, occasioned by the extraordinary military preparations that were being made there by the orders of his Majesty the Emperor. The greater part of the shot, shells, powder, lead, and other military stores, which had been kept in the various forts and arsenals in and about the city, since the abdication of President Boyer, that they might be under the eye of the Government in case of a revolution, have now been carted into places of safety in the mountains and the interior. To effect this a large number of troops were called into requisition, and the display was quite warlike.

"The forts are all undergoing a thorough overhauling. The guns and their carriages are put in good order, and the operations are inspected very frequently by the Emperor in person. It is generally supposed that these precautions are taken on account of the various reports that reach Hayti to the effect that the United States Government has sent a frigate with a Minister on board to make arrangements with the eastern or Dominican part of the island, to acknowledge its independence, and also to take them under the protection of the United States.

"The reason alleged for this interference on the part of the United States is, I hear, that the Dominicans are a white race, and should be assisted against the assaults of the black Haytiens. This is all a mistake. The Dominicans themselves do not pretend to be white people, and those of them whom I have talked with at Port-au-Prince say there are few white persons in the eastern part of the island. All these reports have a most injurious effect on the commerce of this country, completely paralyzing trade. The Haytien Government is now making efforts to pay its debts by calling in the Government Bonds which are in circulation. These debts are by no means very great, and will in a short time be all redeemed if the Haytiens be not troubled by foreign powers. American provisions were not very abundant, but on account of the unsettled state of the public affairs the sales were very limited, the produce of the country scarce and prices high. Coffee very scarce at $17c, Haytien currency, on board, or about $9 40 Sph. Logwood $80 per 1,000 lbs. Doubloons $296 to $298 each."

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE—The trotting at the Union yesterday eclipsed, in point of excitement, anything previously recorded, and was witnessed by from four to five thousand spectators. The roads leading to the track were crowded with every description of vehicle, from a one-horse wagon to a millionaire's carriage, all driving along through clouds of dust that completely covered them. The day was fine, the atmosphere clear, and the track in most excellent order, with the exception of the dust. In fact, everything was in favor of the horses for speed. The race was between Gray Eddy, Taconey and Mac, for a purse and stake of $3,000, $300 second best, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The betting was checkered; for instance, one gentleman bet $1,000 to $400 Taconey would not win, another bet $100 to $75 that Mac would win the first heat, while others were backing Eddy against the field at $100 to $50 and $100 to $60. Eddy won this race in three straight heats; he broke in the last heat, and Taconey got forty yards ahead; on the back stretch the gray collared him, however, before he struck the straight side, and passed him, and led home an easy winner. Neither Mac nor Taconey was able to put him up to speed, as Taconey was quite lame in his training, and was also very lame previous to starting the last heat. If he had been himself the result might have been different. Mac was all wrong and off his foot, breaking and running all over the track; he barely saved his distance the first heat, and was distanced the second heat. After the first heat, Gray Eddy was the favorite at $100 to $30 and no takers. This race disappointed a great many in point of time, as it was expected this would have been one of the fastest races on record. The following is a summary:

TROTTING—THURSDAY, Sept. 7.—Purse and stake $3,000, $500 go to second best, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff's gr. g. Gray Eddy	1	1	1
W. Woodruff's r. g. Taconey	2	2	2
H. Jones's br. g. Mac	3	dis'd.	
J. Nedine's br. m. Highland Maid	drawn.		

Time—1st Heat.		Time—2d Heat.		Time—3d Heat.	
First quarter	0.32½	First quarter	0.33	First quarter	0.33
Half	1.16½	Half	1.15	Half	1.17
Mile	2.35	Mile	2.31	Mile	2.34½

HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.

A few weeks since, Messrs. J. R. Jaffray & Sons, importers, and doing business in Broadway, discovered that a clerk then in their employ, named Geo. N. Carpenter, had defrauded them out of upwards of $2,000. It appears that the business of paying the duties on the importations of the firm was intrusted to Carpenter, who usually received from another clerk a memorandum of the amount required to defray the duties on each importation. This memorandum he was directed, to take to the book-keeper, and receive a check corresponding to its amount. He did this, but frequently altered the amount mentioned in the memorandum to a larger sum, and appropriated the overplus to his own use. His last operation brought him an overplus of $650, but it was soon discovered by the book-keeper, and he was compelled to return the money, after which he left the store and did not return. An investigation was then made into the former transactions of Carpenter, when it appeared that from the 26th of April, 1853, to July 31, of the present year, 29 alterations had been made by which he had received, an overplus of $2,030 40. Officer Norris of the Chief's office was then applied to to procure the arrest of Carpenter, and soon learned that he had gone to Savannah, Ga. A telegraphic dispatch was then sent to the Chief of Police in that city and in due time a return dispatch announced his capture. Policeman Prendegast of Savannah was in this City at the time and was requested by Mr. Jaffray to go to Savannah and bring Carpenter to this City, but on arriving there his Chief charged him with interference with business which did not concern him, refused to deliver the prisoner into his custody and sent him on in charge of Officer Butler. This officer with the prisoner arrived here yesterday, and the latter was locked up for examination. At the time of his arrest he had on his person $1,000, which is supposed to be part of the embezzled money.

FIRES.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning an explosion of a cask of alcohol took place at the grocery of John Sass, corner of Avenue C and Tenth-st., causing the death of an aged man named Thomas Davis, burning severely Mr. Sass, and setting his premises on fire.

The cause of the accident appears to be as follows: Peter Aust, the clerk, was pumping some alcohol from a large cask, when some of it was spilled upon the floor. He thinking to burn it up, set a lighted match to it. In an instant the liquor on the floor, and that in the tin measure he was using, was in a flame, and Aust, fearing that the place would take fire, threw the measure into the street, but some of its contents fell upon the cask, which instantly exploded, and the whole place was soon in a blaze. The deceased, at the time, was in the store, and efforts were made to rescue him by Mr. Sass, who failed in doing so, and was himself very severely burned. Mr. John Boyle, a bar tender at No. 156 Avenue C, then rushed into the burning building and succeeded in bringing out the unfortunate man, but not in time to save his life. The fire was extinguished by the Eleventh Ward Police and citizens, with about $500 damage to the building. The deceased lived at No. 66 Lewis-st., and had for a number of years past been a stage driver.

FIRE IN A STEAMSHIP.—At half past one o'clock Thursday morning a fire broke out on board of the steamship Marion, lying at pier 4, N. R. The fire originated in one of the houses on the main deck, and is supposed to have originated from the flue connected with one of the furnaces. The flames were extinguished before much damage was sustained.

FIRE AT HAVERSTRAW.

On Tuesday evening a large barn belonging to the widow of Henry Garner, deceased, took fire and was entirely consumed with its contents. It contained about 30 tuns hay, the property of S. Marks, present lessee of the premises. The building was amply insured in the Westchester Ins. Co., but the hay was a total loss. Being near the extensive print works of Messrs. Thos Gerner & Co., it was reported that the works were on fire and great excitement prevailed. People from all the surrounding villages and country rushed to the fire, and before the building was consumed, thousands were on the ground. The new Hook and Ladder Co. (Rescue No 1) of Haverstraw, had their first "run," but found, after dragging their heavy carriage over a hilly two miles, that their services would not be needed. They made good time however, and were on the ground before the frame fell in.

CITY ITEMS.

The intense heat was somewhat broken night before last by a slight shower, and yesterday was quite endurable. The evening was especially delightful.

There was considerable discussion about filthy streets and street-cleaning contractors in the Board of Aldermen last evening. Alderman Howard offered a resolution inquiring of the Controller why he paid the bills of Contractors for cleaning the streets of the Sixth Ward when the Contractors had not done their duty, and while the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps and the Alderman withheld their signatures from the certificates of payment. Alderman Howard complained bitterly of the neglect of the Contractors in his Ward. Alderman Chauncey remarked that there was a certain party who made complaints against the Contractors, which were not warranted, in order to break down the contract system. Alderman Wm. Tucker, said he never knew the streets of the Sixth Ward to be so clean as now, when the debate became personal, and after much time was consumed the resolution was adopted.

An invitation to review the Third Regiment in the Park on the 12th inst., was received and accepted.

A discussion arose on a resolution by Alderman Drake, that the Hudson River Railroad Company be prohibited from using steam below Sixtieth st., after the expiration of six months, and finally the subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Woodward, C. H. Tucker and Drake.

The Committee on Markets reported against Ald. Herrick's project of selling the Public Markets.

OPERA AT CASTLE GARDEN.—Grisi and Mario will make their third appearance this evening, in Lucrezia Borgia, being the last time of its representation.

There is a rumor about town that Madame Grisi and Signor Mario will break off their engagement and sail for Europe on Saturday week. We apprehend that this rumor is premature, as Mr. Hackett has made no statement to that effect to the public.

Wallack's Theater was reopened last night, to a very large and fashionable audience. The old favorites were on the stage, and the whole house had a comfortable, homelike air. The plays were old, and were well done, of course.

Mr. Davenport, the actor, came home yesterday in the Africa. He is a bearer of dispatches from London.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The New-York Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday, at which resolutions were discussed and adopted, of which the following is the substance:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed with instructions to prepare a suitable memorial for circulation among our citizens, praying our Legislature, at the earliest moment of the next session to remove *all* restrictions in our usury laws, except establishing a rate to govern in the absence of a bargain, also a rate to accrue upon an unsatisfied judgment in law.

The arguments advanced in support of the above contend that—as the ablest political economists have held—money, like all other commodities, is valuable in proportion to the greatness of the demand and the scarcity of the article in demand; and that in view of the present financial difficulties, the removal of the usury laws are imperatively necessary to the proper transaction of all kinds of business.

VISIT OF THE CITY BLUES TO FLUSHING.—The City Blues of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Capt. Fowler, will visit Flushing on the 12th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of their organization.

PROVISION FOR GERMAN EMIGRANTS.—We learn that the Committee of the American Tract Society have commissioned Mr. Charles Schaffer, for many years a Colporteur among the Germans in Indiana, and now connected with the German Mission in this City, as a Colporteur for Bremen and Bremerhaven, Germany. Some 60,000 emigrants embark annually at that port for the United States. They lodge temporarily in a large emigration house, under circumstances favorable for exerting a good influence upon them. Mr. S. seems peculiarly fitted, by his long residence in this country, and his familiarity with the West, and with our civil and religious institutions, for this important post. Besides his specific labors, he will have abundant opportunities for imparting valuable information to emigrants; and may guard them from many impositions practiced in our ports. He will also have wide openings for the diffusion of the German publications of the Tract Society in the father-land. So far as we know, this is the first appointment for foreign service made by this Society; and we are confident the measure will meet the approbation of every friend of the poor emigrant and of Christian truth.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Mr. Dunning, Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Ridgway having resigned, P. I. Joakhimsen, Esq., has been appointed Associate District Attorney in their place, and assumed the duties of the office.

KEEPING OPEN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS ON SUNDAY.—On the complaint of the Governors of the Alms-House against Balch and others, keepers of Daguerreotype establishments in Chatham-st., &c., for violation of the law, as is alleged, in keeping open on Sunday and doing business, Justice Stuart, before whom the matter came, has rendered a decision. He stated that keeping open such saloons on Sunday for the reception of visitors was a violation of the law; that the consequence of such a conviction was, to subject the parties to a fine of one dollar a piece, and work a forfeiture of all property exposed publicly for sale; that in these particular cases he had concluded merely to impose the fine, inasmuch as he believed that such a decision would be sufficient to induce the defendants to observe the law hereafter; that he could not expect that any considerable or respectable class of men would willfully violate the law or array themselves against it. If, however, a continuous violation of the law occurred, and these defendants kept on in the same manner complained of, he would not hesitate to apply the additional remedy, by forfeiting all their goods which may be actually exposed, provided the evidence is sufficient to authorize him in issuing the warrant, &c.

COLLISION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—On Wednesday afternoon two men named Robert Baker and Patrick McIntyre were driving across the track of the Harlem Railroad at Forty-second-st., when a down train dashed into their vehicle, breaking it into pieces and throwing the men with great violence upon the ground. McIntyre was fatally injured, and died so