THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7481. MORNING EDITION---THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1853. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER'S PREMISES, AT Macomb's Dam, on Sunday afternoon, a brown mare, about fifteen hands high. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away. GEO SCARFF.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, ABOUT FIFteen and a half hands high, six years old, kind in single and double harness, and under the saddle; sold for want of use. Can be seen at 155 Lawrence street, corner of Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, or by applying at 98 Chambers street, or FRANKLIN & BRO., No. 3 Jones' lane, New York.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HANDSOMELY MATCHED black horses, stylish drivers, long tails and manes six and seven years old, kind and sound, well adapted for a gentleman's family carriage. To be seen for a few days, at WOOD'S stables, corner of Second avenue and Fifth street

FOR SALE—A SIX YEARS OLD SORREL MARE, sound and kind in all harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Dr. BOARDMAN, at the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's landing. Price $150.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE-TOP WAGON, NEARLY NEW; also, the harness, whip, &c., separate or together. Inquire at 72 Reade street.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED CORSICAN pony Mazeppa, four years old, weighing 220 lbs.; kind and gentle, perfectly sound. Can be seen at Chamberlin's Bull's Head stables, 73 East Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, ALmack's, five years old, light bay, 15½ hands high. Can trot in 3:20, together. Will be sold, together or separate. Can be seen at the Jenny Lind stables, No. 96 Crosby street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME STANHOPE GIG, BUILT of best materials, style and workmanship. Very easy and strong—suitable for a physician. Will be sold cheap. Apply to WALTERS & BARRES, carriage makers, corner of Henry and Poplar streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE, ABOUT FIFteen and a half hands high, six years old, kind in single and double harness, and can trot a mile in less than three minutes; warranted sound in every respect. Any person wishing a superior animal, and is willing to pay $300, may apply to C. Lehman, at Greene's type foundry, 123 Fulton street, or at Gores's stable, 96 Crosby street, where she can be seen.

FOR SALE LOW—A GOOD WORK HORSE AND light spring cart; will be sold separate or together. Inquire at 94 Bowery, in the carpet store.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID HORSES A SORREL and a bay. They are fast travellers, perfectly sound, kind and true. To those who desire a fine horse for family or road use, they can obtain the same by calling on the undersigned, corner Seventy-second street and Third avenue. The above horses are offered for sale in consequence of the owner leaving the city. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL CUBAN PONY, twelve hands high, and only five years old; sound and gentle. Suitable for a circus, or a lady's pony. To be seen for three days, at 133 West Sixteenth street. J. B. LIVINGSTON.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY IN GOOD ORDER, WITH shifting top, pole and shafts complete, suitable for one or two horses; built by Lawrence & Collis, Broadway. A good family carriage, and will be sold cheap. Apply at 14 Grand street.

FOR SALE—A FULL BLOODED MORGAN HORSE, jet black, long tail, about sixteen hands high, of beautiful form and action, seven years old only, very stylish, and prompt driver gentle and kind, and sound every way, and lately from the country. Inquire of W. H. COMSTOCK, No. 2 St. Peter's place rear of Astor House, one door from Barclay street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF MATCHED ponies, coal black, fourteen hands high, six and seven years old, sound and kind; can trot a mile in 3½ minutes. Also, a light road wagon, made by Dusenbury & Arthur, and silver plated double harness, nearly new. The whole establishment will be sold for $400. Apply, between 9 and 3 o'clock, at 69 Beaver street, back office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY MARE, 14½ HANDS high, perfectly sound, and kind in all kinds of harness, and is a beautiful saddle mare for a lady or gentleman to ride. She is a fast traveller. Can be seen at the Club Stable, 39 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, six years old, sound and kind in all harness, and under the saddle; a good traveller, and stylish, pleasant driver. Apply at 62 Vandam street, five doors east of Hudson.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID DURHAM SHORT HORNED bull, one year old, imported in the ship Waterloo Harvey. For particulars, pedigree, &c., inquire on board, where he now is, foot of Pine street, East river. This animal is well worth the attention of cattle breeders.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR HORSE, EIGHT years old, very fast. To be seen at the third stable on the south side of Twenty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues, from 8 to 10 and 4 to 6.

SORREL MARE FOR SALE.—SHE IS SEVEN YEARS old, about 15 hands high, well broke, kind and sound. She is an animal of great endurance, suitable for a family. Can be seen at Mead's stable, 52 Watts street. Price, $225.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE OF Moore & Holman, Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, on the 14th inst., a long tail bay horse, mane, tail, and legs black, about fifteen and a half hands high. Any person returning same will be liberally rewarded, and any person detaining him will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK KENNEDY, 110 Thirtieth st., cor. Third ave.

STRAYED—ON THE EVENING OF THE 15TH INST. an iron grey horse, with very heavy white mane and tail, about fourteen and a half hands high, and eight years old. Was seen last at the corner of University place and Fourth street. Whoever will return the horse to the advertiser, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh street, shall be suitably rewarded. J. N. PHELPS.

TO HACKMEN.—FOR SALE—A COACH IN GOOD repair; Mexican pattern; made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. Will be sold low for cash. Can be seen at the stables, 33 East Thirteenth street.

THE FAST TROTTING HORSE WASHINGTON WILL stand for mares the ensuing season, as follows:—At Caleb Weeks' Hotel, Jamaica, L. I., every day, except Mondays and Tuesdays, when he will stand at J. V. Pettit's, South Hempstead, L. I.

Terms, Season, &c.—Terms, $15 the season; $25 to insure. Season money to be paid in advance. Any person parting with an insured mare will be held accountable for the insurance money, unless he makes it satisfactorily appear that the mare was not with foal. Good pasturage provided for mares from a distance. The groom has no authority to alter the above terms.

Pedigree, &c.—Washington is a beautiful bay, ten years old this spring, 16½ hands high, with black legs, mane and tail. He has a great share of bone, and possessed of great muscular strength. He was got by the trotting horse Napoleon, his dam by Mambrino; Napoleon was got by young Mambrino, his dam by Sir Walter; Young Mambrino was got by Chancellor, (a son of Mambrino,) his dam by Imported Messenger, his dam by Duroc, the sire of American Eclipse. Commander was got by Commodore, (a son of Imported Messenger,) his dam by Light Infantry. The subscriber deems a further pedigree unnecessary. As an evidence of his superior trotting powers, it is only necessary to refer to his great match with Kemble Jackson, last fall two years. The distance was three mile heats, to 250 lb. wagons. The course was very heavy, in many places fetlock deep. This race was considered to be one of the best on record, under the circumstances, and proves that he inherits all the speed of his illustrious progenitors. Centreville, L. I. Trotting, December 12th, 1850, three mile heats, to 250 lbs. wagons. J. Conklin names b. h. Washington; J. Whelpley names ch. h. Kemble Jackson. Time, first heat—first mile 3:09, second 3:01, third 3:02. Time, second heat—first mile 3:04, second 3:00, third 3:06. Won by Washington in gallant style. Washington obtained the first premium, in 1847, at the Suffolk Agricultural Fair, held at Islip, as the best stud horse in Suffolk county. Washington is the half brother to Black Harry, Nelson's Colt, and Rhode Island, three of the finest trotters at present on the turf. His stock is very promising, and will be matched against any of the same age. On the 12th of November, 1851, Mr. Smith Burr's two year old filly, (Rose of Washington,) by Washington, beat Mr. Jackson Mobelle's two year old colt, (American Eagle,) by Cassius M. Clay, in a match for $200, mile heats, in harness, distancing the colt the first heat. Time, 2 min. 59 seconds. There are a number of his colts that are equally promising. JOEL CONKLIN.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE NEW YORK HORSE BAzaar, 31 Crosby street, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, the celebrated trotting horse Vermont, to close a concern, and to be sold to the highest bidder.

WAGON FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN AT THE CAR riage factory of Lockwood & Gilian, corner of Third avenue and 127th street, Harlem. It is now, never having been used, and made to order. Price $180. GEO. W. JENKINS, N. Y. Post Office.

FIREWORKS,

FEIGES' FIRST PREMIUM EXHIBITION FIRE works; depot 43 Maiden lane. The subscribers beg leave to inform their customers, and others, that having greatly increased their facilities over former years, they are now prepared to furnish exhibitions to any extent, and have on hand every variety of smaller fire works, suitable for storekeepers' retail sales. The agency is held solely by J. W. Holberton, 43 Maiden lane. Orders addressed as above, or to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jersey City, will meet with attention

EDGE'S FIREWORKS—AT THE SAFETY FUSE AND powder depot, 85 Liberty street, comprising ship signals, lights, and rockets; also, pyrotechnic exhibitions, of the most brilliant and magnificent colored fires ever exhibited in pyrotechny. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal therms. Address GLENN PUTMAN sole acting agent for Professor J. Edge, Sr., No. 85 Liberty street, New York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front street.—Fire crackers, Canton rockets, double-headers, jostleks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, 196 Front street.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—$50,000 WORTH OF fireworks, comprising every variety known in the market, for sale low, at store 210 Washington street. Wholesale dealers and committees for exhibition works are invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN E. ROSS, Proprietor.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, &c.

CAST IRON RAILING WITHOUT RIVETS.—"THE New York Foundry and Iron Railing Company," manufacture this railing in every style, at twenty five cents per foot less than by the old method. Castings of all kinds, with every description of iron work for buildings, bank and vault doors, shutters, brackets, columns, vault covers, gratings, balconies, verandahs, office and desk railing, door and window guards, wall stays, &c., executed with despatch, and at most reasonable charges. Foundry, foot of 46th street, North River. Specimens, in sections, to be seen at their warerooms, No. 79 Duane street, a few doors east of Broadway.

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, MANUFACTURER OF WIRE Railing, Iron Fence for Farms, &c., 312 Broadway, New York.—Ornamental Iron Work.—Iron and wire railings for public and private grounds, parks, lawns, dwellings, &c., from 50 cents to $10 per foot. Iron bedsteads, the most complete assortment in this city; prices from $3 to $60. Iron dogs, lions, urns, vases, ketchikes, posts, spring chairs, settees, mattresses, towel stands, hat racks, umbrella stands, spittoons, &c. &c. Wickersham's celebrated railroad and farm fence, from $1 66 to $6 per rod. The subscriber offers the largest stock of ornamental iron work in the United States, all of his own manufacture, at exceedingly low prices. Superior quality of hair and corn husk mattresses. JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, warehouse 312 Broadway. Works, 57, 59 and 61 Lewis street.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

ASPECT OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Preparations for War in Switzerland.

Affairs in England and France.

STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The British royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool, at half past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., arrived at her dock in Jersey City, about midnight.

By the Asia we have three days later dates from all parts of Europe.

The Hermann arrived off Southampton on Thursday afternoon, the 2d instant, but her news, less one day, was anticipated by Commodore Vanderbilt's steamship North Star, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, June 1st, after a passage of ten days, eight hours and forty minutes, from New York. [This was differently reported by the Pacific.] The N. S. will remain at Southampton ten days or so, and will be free to the inspection of the English public.

The Glasgow arrived at Greenock on the 2d inst., in twelve and a half days from New York.

A paragraph in a letter received in Paris from Alexandria, May 22, says:—"The differences between the United States and the Pacha of Egypt have been arranged."

Great Britain.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—AMERICANS AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEE—RATE OF DISCOUNT RAISED TO THREE AND A HALF PER CENT—THE NEW DUTIES ON TEA—ROYAL TOURISTS—VARIOUS INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS—IRISH AFFAIRS—THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

Parliament had been mainly occupied in discussing law reform measures. On the second reading of the New Trials Criminal Cases bill, Mr. J. Butts and other members depreciated the present state of the law, which denies to a party whose honor or life is in jeopardy an appeal which is granted in the most trivial civil cases. The remedy this unsatisfactory state of things the bill under discussion proposes to give a right of appeal from the finding of the jury in matters of fact as well as upon points of law, without the consent of the judge, providing that it does not interfere with the execution of the sentence, a special tribunal of appeal being appointed in capital cases. The debate offered no noticeable feature, except that Lord Palmerston, who against the proposed measure, on the ground of the delays it would occasion in the administration of justice, and moved that the bill be read that day six months, which was acceded to, and the bill was lost. The bill excluding judges from seats in Parliament was also lost on a third reading. A bill regulating combinations of workmen was postponed for a fortnight, to allow time for framing amendments.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Carlisle took occasion to explain, with reference to his speech on the Cuban slave trade, that he acquitted Gen. Tacon, as well as Valdes and Concha, of any participation in the slave trade. Tacon's administration of Cuba, (said Earl Carlisle,) was vigorous and enlightened; he did not suppress the trade, but suffered the money to be levied, which he afterwards applied for public purposes, and certainly not for his own emolument. On this account he would seem to be entitled to be placed on the same level with Gen. Concha.

On Friday evening, the 3d inst., a spirited debate took place in the House of Commons, relative to the government of India.

Queen Victoria held her first drawingroom this season at St. James's Palace, on the 2d instant. Among the presentations are duly chronicled: Presented by the French Ambassadress—Miss Wilcox, niece of the Minister of the United States; Mrs. Gilpin, a lady of the United States. By the Minister of the United States—Mr. Van Buren, late President of the United States; Mr. Martin Van Buren, son of the late President; Mr. Kemble, Governor, and late member of Congress; Major General Cooper, of New York; Hon. T. Butler King, of the United States; Mr. Gilpin, formerly Attorney General of the United States. Attended the diplomatic circle—The United States Minister and Colonel T. B. Lawrence, Attache to the Legation. The above is the official account.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to three and a half per cent. The rise did not make any material change in the funds.

The deliveries of tea under the new duties commenced at London Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at six o'clock, and nearly $200,000 sterling were taken in duties in the course of the day; equal to 2,800,000 pounds of tea.

The Duke of Genoa, brother of the King of Sardinia, is in London, from Paris. Some importance is attempted to be attached to his visit, in a political point of view, though it is difficult to see why. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte also intends to make a protracted stay in England.

Charles H. Moorhouse, described as an American actor, applied and was refused protection in the London Bankruptcy Court. He was opposed by Levy & Crugan, woollen drapers, Philadelphia.

The shipbuilders on the Tyne river have come to terms with their employers.

At the Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta, the Swedish yacht Sverige, that ran against the America, gained the race by twenty one seconds, but a protest is entered, in consequence of her having fouled one of the other competing yachts.

Nine thousand troops of all arms were to encamp under canvas, at Cobham, near London, on the 14th, for field exercise.

Ireland.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION—THE CATHOLICS—STEAMSHIP ENTERPRIZE.

Since last report the daily number of visiters has averaged about five thousand. An official catalogue of the articles exhibited had just been issued, and we defer a detailed report until a copy reaches our correspondent's hands. There were still a great many articles to unpack and arrange.

A requisition is receiving signatures in Dublin, convening "an aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland," to be held on the 15th inst., and at which it is expected that a great demonstration will be made against the proposed legislation respecting nunneries. It is believed that Archbishop Cullen and the other Roman Catholic prelates are the movers, and all that remains of the old Catholic Association will take part in it.

The *Cork Reporter* states that a company is about to be formed (where is not said), for the purpose of running two lines of steamships, one to the West Indies, Central America, New Zealand and Australia, and the other to South America, and that Queenstown has been selected as the port of departure.

France.

POSITION OF FRANCE IN THE EAST—THE FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1855—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS—WAR IN ALGIERS—EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES.

There was no home news of interest. There had been severe fluctuations on the Bourse—a rapid depression, followed by as sudden a recurrence to about average rates, and still much influenced by flying rumors, of which there was no lack. On the whole, however, the market kept up as well as could be expected in the present critical position of affairs.

Respecting the Turkish question, we have not much that is new. Most of the Paris papers, excepting the *Journal des Debats*, strongly condemn the conduct of Russia, and support Turkey.

The *Moniteur* states that the Imperial government had already received assurances of contributions to the great exhibition of French industry, to take place in 1855, from the governments of England, Belgium, Sweden, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Nassau, Frankfort and Berne.

An imperial decree authorizes the importation of linseed, for seed, into France, henceforth duty free.

In consequence of the intolerant attitude lately assumed by the ultramontane party, the protestant clergy of France, at their last annual conference, appointed a committee to consider what steps are necessary to be taken for the maintenance of religious liberty.

Respecting agricultural prospects, we read in the *Moniteur* that apprehensions had been entertained of the state of the crops, but at present all fears were discarded, and the situation of the principal articles of produce was excellent.

The *Akbar*, of Algiers, of 22d ult., says:—"A telegraphic despatch from the camp of the Oued Dracouatz states that on the 19th the Governor General attacked the villages of the Djermounas. On the same day Gen. Macmahon arrived at the Mrouaha, and received the submission of the neighboring villages." The Governor of the province had issued a proclamation dated from headquarters, Setif, May 17, announcing that the campaign against the Kabyle tribes was about to commence, and calling on the soldiers to perform their usual prodigies of valor.

Belgium.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE—DEMANDS OF FRANCE FOR FIFTY MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

The approaching marriage of the Duke de Brabant, heir to the Belgian throne, with the Austrian Arch Duchess Marie, had been officially announced to the Chambers. The marriage will be celebrated next month at Brussels.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* learns from what he considers a sure source, that M. His de Butenval, the French Minister, has received instructions from his government to claim from Belgium a sum of fifty millions of francs, as a reimbursement of the cost of the expedition to Antwerp in the early part of Louis Philippe's reign. This claim is made in retaliation for the proposed Austrian alliances.

Affairs in Naples.

A young man of Liverpool, William H. Wilson, had got into difficulty with the Neapolitan authorities, who refused him permission on account of his name, which, it appears, is the same as that of an Englishman enrolled on the police books.

Correspondence states that the deportation of accused political offenders still goes on, in many cases a trial being refused. They are chiefly persons who have already been in confinement for a year or two. No new arrests take place, it being said that the king has strong remonstrances from the Northern powers against the impolicy of making more enemies to his crown. The King has gone to Gaeta for the summer.

Switzerland.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS NOT RESUMED—CIRCULAR CALLING ON THE CANTONS TO ARM—STATE OF THE FRONTIER, ETC.

Diplomatic relations have not been re-established between Austria and Switzerland, notwithstanding the assertion to that effect in the *London Times* and other journals. At the same time the probability is that negotiations will be resumed, inasmuch as before Austria attacks Switzerland she must calculate the probable action of France. A significant incident may be here repeated. When the Swiss Council of State offered the command of their forces to Gen. Dufour, that veteran telegraphed to Napoleon, asking whether he should accept or decline the command. A reply was at once returned to accept. It should be remembered that Dufour was one of Louis Napoleon's artillery instructors when the latter was living in exile in Switzerland, and very friendly feelings still exist between them.

It is true that the Swiss have put themselves in an attitude of defence, but not to the extent of calling out all the contingent. The following is the circular addressed by the Federal Council to all the confederated States:—

FAITHFUL AND BELOVED CONFEDERATES:—

By a circular of the 9th inst., we invited you, as is usual every year, to fill up as speedily as possible the vacancies existing in the *personnel* and *materiel* of the contingents of the federal army, which appear from the returns presented to us.

Considering the present situation of the Confederation, and wishing to place the latter in a condition to meet every contingency, we have, moreover, thought it proper in virtue of the ninetieth article of the Federal Constitution, to adopt the decree which we have the honor to communicate to you.

Our military department, which is charged with the strict execution of this decree, will hasten to give to your superior military authorities the directions and all the ulterior explanations desirable.

We are confident that, animated by truly federal sentiments, you will neglect nothing on your side to fulfil completely the terms of our decree, as far as you are concerned; and that, appreciating the serious position of affairs, you will support, as is your duty, the measures which in its solicitude, the federal government has thought proper to take to defend the integrity of our beloved country.

We seize at the same time the opportunity of recommending you, faithful and dear confederates, with ourselves, to Divine protection.

Signed, in the name of the Federal Council.

NŒFF, President of the Confederation.

KERN GERMANN, Deputy Chancellor of the Confederation.

The Federal Council had received a report from Colonel Bourgeois, their commissioner, respecting the condition of the districts lying on the Austrian frontier. Col. B. reports the population exposed to the greatest privations, not only on account of the expulsion of the Ticinese, but on account of the blockade, which is maintained with increasing severity. Public opinion in the districts was in favor of a compromise with Austria. The government of Ticino is indefatigable in its efforts to procure work and subsistence for the refugees. Col. Bourgeois was at Mendrisio, and in communication with the Austrian Generals Gyulai and Strassoldo, but not in so far as touches the withdrawal of the blockade.

Austria.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular, dated May 26, to the Austrian representatives, declaring officially that the recent meeting of kings at Vienna had nothing to do with politics; the circular also announces the marriage of the Archduchess Maria with the Duke de Brabant, of Belgium.

Russia.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP—THE CHANCES OF WAR—PITHY LETTER ON THE SUBJECT.

Letters from St. Petersburg reach to the 25th of May, but they contain no political news, and the rate of exchange was unaltered. The Neptune steamship, from St. Petersburg to London, had been lost in the Baltic; crew and £40,000 in gold on freight were saved.

The opinion in military circles on the continent, with respect to Russia's intentions of war, are that the Emperor would not care to risk his fleet against the combined squadrons of England and France, although he might against either of the fleets singly; and by land it is already too late to undertake an invasion, for ab ut the end of May forage fails completely in the Danubian principalities, and on the banks of the Pruth. Meanwhile, the following letter in the *Daily News* is to the point:—

MR. EDITOR:—I presume the Emperor Nicholas has not failed to ask himself the following question, and to receive a satisfactory reply:—"One month after the first broadside in the Bosphorus, what will be the state of Hungary, Italy and Poland?" Yours, TAKE CARE.

Turkey.

HISTORY OF MENSCHIKOFF'S LEAVING—STRENGTH OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE—FORMIDABLE RESOURCES IN MEN AND MONEY AT ITS COMMAND—PROHECY OF ITS DOWNFALL, ETC.

It was telegraphed to the London *Times*, from Trieste, May 31st, that Count Nesselrode had arrived at Constantinople from St. Petersburg. The announcement caused great satisfaction in the London Stock Exchange, but turned out to be untrue.

A Constantinople correspondent, writing under date May 19, takes up the story at the point where it was anticipated by telegraph:—"Yesterday, 18th, (he says) was the last day accorded by Prince Menschikoff to the Turks to give their final answer to the ultimatum of Russia, to determine which of the two sovereigns was to govern the twelve millions of the population of the Greek Church in the Ottoman dominions—the Sultan or the Czar. The whole of the Great Council of the nation assembled at the house of the Grand Vizier, and long and anxious were the debates. A very large majority were decided in their refusal of Russia's claims, and their determination was conveyed in a note to the Russian Ambassador; at the same time overtures for mutual arrangements were made on the part of the Turks. Prince Menschikoff, on receiving the answer, at once sent in his final note, declaring that now all further negotiations were useless—that his mission was at an end, and nothing now remained for him but to depart with the whole of his suite. On the same evening the ambassadors of England and France called to take leave of his excellency. This, we believe, was a mere formality, since, at the time of their visit, all amicable relations between the Porte and Russia had ceased, and nothing more could be done by diplomacy. Last night at a late hour, the Sultan summoned all his ministers of state into his presence and addressed them. He observed that he had done all in his power to preserve the goodwill of the Emperor of Russia, and every reasonable request of the Czar had at all times been granted; but now a demand which infringed upon the prerogatives of his crown, which he had no right to cede, had been tendered by the Emperor, which he (the Sultan) was bound to refuse. If then it pleased the Almighty to inflict on the nations the scourge of war, he himself was guiltless of it; but he never should forget that he was the descendant of Othman, and bearing that in mind, he would be the first to risk his person at the head of his troops, in defence of the holy territory of Islam." The Turks are now preparing for war in right earnest; 50,000 troops are being sent from Egypt, many of them have already arrived, and troops and ammunition are moving at all points. It is supposed that in Roumelia, the point next threatened, the government will be able to bring at once 80,000 men under arms. The present Grand Vizier, being an Albanian, is able, through his influence, to raise the whole of that warlike population. A meeting of the British merchants resident at Constantinople has been held, in order to address the Ambassador, and ask his counsel in the present state of affairs.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* has an account more formidable still, of the means of defence at command of the Turks. He says:—The Divan, although not admitting the possibility of war, yet believing that, in the present state of affairs, the best mode of assuring peace was by taking an energetic attitude, resolved on adopting a series of imposing measures. Orders were sent to Achmet Pacha, commanding the Mediterranean squadron, to return immediately with his fleet. He was expected at Constantinople in the course of the present week. The fleet of the Viceroy of Egypt was also expected in a few days, a courier having been sent to Alexandria with orders. This fleet was to bring a reinforcement of 15,000 men. At the same time orders were given to Omer Pacha, General-in-Chief of the army in Roumelia, to descend to Shumla with his *corps d'armee*, a force of from eighty to one hundred thousand excellent troops, inured to war, and a great number of which took part in the expeditions to Bosnia, Kurdistan and Montenegro. The Commander-in-Chief has also ordered the immediate formation of two camps—one a Roudjouck, and the other at Brussa. These two camps, composed of the redif or reserve, will comprehend 260,000 men, who, joined to the active army of about 250,000, will form a total effective force of more than 500,000 available for the defence of the country. Besides its ordinary resources, Turkey has at its disposal the reserve chest, recourse to which is only had in extreme cases. This treasury has not been opened since 1827. Its present contents are estimated at 300,000 "purses," or thirty-seven million francs at least. The Turks of all classes are decided in their hostility to the Russians, and should war break out, it is the whole nation that will rise against the Muscovite. The Greek clergy have taken the alarm at the first glimpse of the Russian yoke, and are ready to persuade their flocks to oppose the advance of a despot who would reduce patriarchs and priests to the slavery and ignominy of the Russian clergy. Important and powerful in Turkey, the Greek priests see that the merest corporal would be of more consequence in Russia than the patriarch. It is said that with a view to recognise and confirm the devotion of the Christian population, the Sultan contemplated a new act of sovereignty, which shall forever secure to all Christians of whatever communion, rights and immunities more extensive and valuable than those which have been before granted, whether in treaties, or in the hatti-sherif of Gulhane, or in the Tanzimat. A copy of this act will be given to all the foreign embassies, so that it will be thenceforward a diplomatic document.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette* a firman had been sent to the French and English admirals, authorizing the passage of the two fleets through the Dardanelles. This is probably premature.

May 29th was the anniversary so portentous to the Turks; that is to say, if there be any inspiration in prophesy, "Four hundred years" (says the legend current in the East,) "shall Ishmael's people reign in Stamboul." In this very year, if not on the very anniversary, "the pale people of the North shall come and snatch the city from the rule of the Crescent, and the Cross shall again be seen on the dome of the Aga Sophia." The fulfilment of the prophecy has yet to be worked out.

West Coast of Africa.

NEWS FROM THE SLAVE COAST AND FROM LIBERIA.

The mail steamer Forerunner had brought dates to May 7. The disturbances at Cape Coast had been settled, and the two Ashantee chiefs who originated the revolt were beheaded.

In Liberia the elections were over, but the result was not known when the steamer sailed. There was little doubt that President Roberts was again re-elected. Cotton and corn were being cultivated with great success at Monrovia.

Persia.

RUSSIA PROVOKING WAR WITH PERSIA.

A telegraph from St. Petersburg, May 23, states that Russia has demanded from the Shah of Persia, either the immediate repayment of the loan of 50,000,000 francs, or the cession of the territory of Asterabad, or the shores of the Caspian. The Shah has refused compliance with either demand.

A stupid affair is also telegraphed, that Prince Dolzomki, Secretary to the Russian Embassy to Jeheran, had quarrelled with the Shah's Secretary, and struck him on the face, whereupon the Turkish Ambassador made it the subject of a diplomatic note to the foreign Consuls at Jeheran.

The American Mission in the Punjaub, India.

A correspondent of the Belfast *Whig* says:—"The American Presbyterian Mission have a station at Jullundur, where they have made about twenty converts. Their school is attended at the present time by upwards of one hundred and twenty boys, the greater part of whom are Musselmans, but I have never seen any female children there. Although the English language is taught, almost all the books are in Hindostanee. Arithmetic, reading, writing, grammar, and geometry, are also taught. The boys assemble every morning at the sound of a small gong, when they are marched into the chapel, and prayer is offered up in Hindostanee, after which they go to their respective places in the schoolroom adjoining. There are a number of ushers, or 'moonshees,' under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis, the master. The natives prefer sending their children to this school, as they say, and justly, that their morals are strictly attended to. The clergyman's bungalow is convenient to the chapel. He is a native, but occasionally some American divines who belong to the mission, and who are located at Loodianah, preach here. The missionaries cultivate and farm about two hundred acres of land, and the only oats I have seen in the Punjaub, grow on their farm. They procured the seed, about four pounds weight, from Major Edwards, who brought it from England, and they have now a nice little field of it. They also cultivate some American maize. This mission deserves every encouragement—it has done, and is doing, a great deal of good. In Cantonments there is a Protestant church and Roman Catholic chapel, and at Umritzer, there is one of the church missionaries laboring. At Lahore, Sealkote, and several other parts of the Punjaub, missionaries are stationed.

Commercial Affairs.

MONETARY.—The London *Morning Chronicle*, of May 3, says:—There has been, during the past week, a steady business doing in American securities, without any material alteration in prices. The following are the latest prices for transmission to America by the steamship Asia, from Liverpool:—

United States Securities.			
United States 6 per cent bonds, 1862	104	a	105
United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868	110¼	a	111¼
United States 6 per cent Ins. stock, 1867–68	109	a	110
United States 6 per cent Ins. stock, 1862	103	a	104
State Securities.			
Pennsylvania 5 per cent stock	87	a	88
Pennsylvania 5 per cent bonds, 1882	92	a	94
Massachusetts 5 per ct. sterling bonds, 1868	107	a	108
Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds	98½	a	99½
Virginia 6 per cent stock, Ins. 1857–75	95	a	96
Virginia 6 per cent bonds, 1886	98½	a	99
Kentucky 6 per cent, 1868	97	a	98
City Securities.			
Boston 4½ per cent stg bonds, 1872	101	a	102
New York City 5 per cent stock, 1855–70	96	a	97
New Orleans 6 per cent, bonds, 1893	91	a	92
Cincinnati and St. Louis 7 per cent 1st mort	93	a	94
Chicago and Mis, 7 per cent 1st mort	89	a	89½
Railroad Bonds.			
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 per cent mort. bonds, 1860	87	a	88
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6 per cent 1880	99	a	—
New York and Erie 7 per cent, first mortgage, 1868–69	107	a	108
New York and Erie 7 per cent convertibles, 1862	91½	a	92½
New York and Erie 7 per cent, convertible, 1871	89	a	—

LIVERPOOL, June 3, 1853.

COTTON has been steady during the week. Sales, 50,770 bales—on speculation, 9,820; export, 3,470 bales. A fair consumptive demand existed daily, and was freely met by holders; transactions were mostly in common qualities American; lower grades barely maintained former quotations, other qualities unchanged, closing steady. Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; middling, 6d.; fair Mobiles and Uplands, 6¾d.; middling do., 6⅜d. a 5 15-16d. Stock at Liverpool, 801,064 bales, of which 549,498 were American.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, large imports, with few transactions; fine held firmly. Pork quiet, unchanged. [McHenry quotes 5s. lower.] Bacon, considerable arrivals to one house; trade quiet but held firmly; long middles, fine Western 49s. a 50s.; redressed sides 46s. a 48s. for extra. Lard, weak and a shade lower, 50s. a 53s. for fine white. Cheese in small stock and good demand. Tallow quiet, 47s. 6d. a 48s. Y. C. Linseed cakes, in rather more enquiry.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.'S LIVERPOOL CIRCULAR.

34 CHAPEL STREET, June 3, 1853.

In our circular advices of the 27th ultimo, per Canada, we reported the cotton market as closing on that day with a quiet feeling, at steady prices, and estimated sales of 7,000 bales. On Saturday no change was apparent, the business being estimated at a similar extent. The Asia, steamer arrived the same evening, but her accounts failed to produce any effect on the operations of Monday, when the market was more freely supplied by holders, some of whom evinced greater disposition to realize, in consequence of the threatening aspect of continental political affairs; the sales, however, were not increased beyond the average of the preceding days. Tuesday was a very quiet day, various opinions being afloat as to the probable result of existing differences between Russia and Turkey, and Switzerland and Austria; the increasing anxiety on which subject being manifested in a more general disposition of holders to realize, and infusing caution amongst buyers, whose purchases were limited to 5,000 bales. On Wednesday the greater selection and some slight easing from the previous extreme rates induced an increased inquiry, but the day closed quietly, with sales of 7,000 bales. Yesterday the advices of a respecting negotiation between Russia and the Turkey, and the probability of disputes with other contending powers being amicably adjusted, imparted a feeling of confidence, and gave rise to an extended inquiry, which resulted in sales of 8,000 bales, prices scarcely recovering to their former level, and holders still supplying the demand freely, speculators and exporters operating only to a moderate amount.

The total sales of the week, as per detail (see annexed statement) amount to 50,770 bales, of which 9,820 are to speculators and 3,470 to exporters, and include 39,150 bales American, of which 8,000 are to speculators and 2,630 to exporters, leaving 37,490 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for the same time is 99,605 bales, of which 84,851 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New Orleans	6¾d.	6d.	4d. to 5¾d.
Mobile	6¾d.	6⅜d. to 6d.	4d. to 5¾d.
Atlantic	6¾d.	6⅜d. to 6d.	4d. to 5¾d.

To-day the market is very freely supplied by holders, and offers of lower rates are in many instances accepted, the raising of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 3½ per cent (the highest quotation for the last five years) increasing the desire to realize, whilst it engenders a greater feeling of caution on the part of purchasers, and which the more favorable accounts by the Hermann was inadequate to supersede, the sales are estimated at 7,000 bales, (1,000 speculation and export), the market closing quietly, and rates irregular.

The course of our market this week has been seriously affected, not so much by the decreased amount of business as the altered feeling and the degree of caution the mere possibility of any occurrence calculated to disturb the universal peace so long prevailing has introduced, not alone applicable to cotton, but produce in general, as well as the public funds and the trade of the manufacturing districts in particular; and although recent continental events can scarcely be said to have been of sufficient magnitude to cause very serious alarm, there is no doubt the menacing attitude of Russia towards Turkey was of itself of critical importance, and may yet result very differently from the expressed wishes of governments, statesmen, merchants, and others. It is to be hoped, however, that concessions will be made, through diplomatic interference, that shall speedily restore order and insure quiet; and we are amongst those who confidently look for such an issue to pending negotiations. Until these difficulties are overcome, it is but natural to look for the usual effect they produce, and which had already manifested itself both in this country and throughout Germany.

The Manchester goods market