THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEISSER, G. HARRY,
F. DUTERROSSE, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance.) $12 00.
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance.) $8 00.
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7560.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar Sixpence PER LINE, in each insertion for the first twelve, and half a dollar per line for subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will charge one dollar for every TEN lines for language for each insertion.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 23d, 1854.

For Steamboat Departures, see French side

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

A NEW RUMOR.

We had imagined that the delusive idea of persuading Spain to part with Cuba for a stipulated sum had been well nigh exploded, and that only in the teeming fancy of Mr. BUCHANAN, the shadowy phantom of the Washington Union, did the impression of its feasibility linger. But another convert to this decaying error has been found. The New York *Herald*, usually keen, acute, sceptical and sagacious, professes to consider this consummation as not utterly improbable, or rather as extremely likely. The *Herald* has received a telegraphic despatch from Washington which declares that negotiations for the purchase and transfer of Cuba to the United States had resulted in a bargain. Although no other paper has the news, and although the trustworthiness of telegraphic gossip is proverbially doubtful, the *Herald* does not hesitate to attach a certain credibility to this story, and seeks in an elaborate article to show why it may be deemed worthy of belief. The gist of the reasoning of the *Herald* is the assertion that we have seen advanced a hundred times. Spain is poor. The new government needs money. It is now fettered by a financial deficit acknowledged to exceed $30,000,000, and asserted by the English papers to be nearer twenty millions. A government, to become popular and maintain its strength, must possess pecuniary resources. In the critical moment when pride and poverty are struggling together, the United States step in, and with boundless munificence offer for Cuba a sum so almost fabulous magnificent, which would enable EspARTERO to liquidate the current debt, and to start the new administration on a prosperous career. Again, the revenues of Cuba are forestalled, and Spain for the next two and a half years cannot derive any profit from the industry of the island. In short, Spain is hopelessly bankrupt, unless she can raise an amount so prodigious, that nothing but the sale of Cuba can be expected to realize it. *Ergo*, argues the *Herald*, Spain must part with Cuba, from the very necessity of the case.

These arguments have been iterated and reiterated for the last six months. Every body that hoped for the success of the negotiation relapsed into the same loose and inconclusive reasoning. Yet we are not a jot nearer the object in view than before. Spain has been in grave pecuniary difficulties for the last twenty years, and has within the last ten years, received from the United States a proffer of a hundred millions for Cuba, which was unconditionally and almost scornfully rejected. Why should it be supposed that her Government will prove more tractable now? ESPARTERO, indeed, is undoubtedly a man of strong sense, great energy of character, and probably as little tainted by foolish prejudices as any other Spaniard, is essentially the creation of a popular movement. He cannot expect to maintain and consolidate his power, by benefitting the people. The admission is universal, that the Spaniards are inveterately opposed to the transfer of Cuba. Even presuming that ESPARTERO were wholly free from the peculiar and tenacious pride with which the Spanish race regard their colonial acquisitions, is it to be supposed that he would venture upon the obvious expediment of selling Cuba, in utter hostility to Spanish sentiments? We cannot believe it.

The only basis we can discover upon which the *Herald* has built its aerial superstructure, is a statement by some of the Madrid correspondents of the Paris papers, that the proposal to purchase Cuba had been renewed, that it was for a time considered favorably, but that popular opinion had soon brought the Spanish ministry to their senses. Here is one of the notices, which the *Herald* has no doubt selected as lending color to its views. It is from the Madrid correspondence of *La Presse*:

"I must not leave the subject of Cuba without informing you of a rumor which is not yet public here, but which will be perhaps public tomorrow. For the present it is confined to the circle of those who ordinarily have practical intelligence of State secrets twenty-four hours in advance of all others. The United States is, politically speaking, a new comet that has made rapid progress in its education; and it avails itself skillfully of all means to attain its object. It is intimated that at first it threat ens aloud, it uses another tone in a lower key; it seeks to seduce, and the present moment appears favorable to chuck its dollars here. In fact the rumor is that the United States has made such a magnificent offer for the Island of Cuba—and that too in ready cash—that certain eyes have been for the moment dazzled with it, although second reflection has afterwards led to a refusal of the tempting bait. We understand indeed, that the Minister of Finance is now in the condition of a money chest, fettered and with eager, longing eyes on the well filled purse of the tempting Yankee. We repeat, also, that the Minister of Public Works was induced, for a moment, to ignore Cuba in his dreams of railroads, ports and canals. But the general sentiment is against any more actual or even concealed concessions. Yet we are not a jot nearer the object in view than before. Spain has been in grave pecuniary difficulties for the last twenty years, and has within the last ten years, received from the United States a proffer of a hundred millions for Cuba, which was unconditionally and almost scornfully rejected. Why should it be supposed that her Government will prove more tractable now? ESPARTERO, indeed, is undoubtedly a man of strong sense, great energy of character, and probably as little tainted by foolish prejudices as any other Spaniard, is essentially the creation of a popular movement. He cannot expect to maintain and consolidate his power, by benefitting the people. The admission is universal, that the Spaniards are inveterately opposed to the transfer of Cuba. Even presuming that ESPARTERO were wholly free from the peculiar and tenacious pride with which the Spanish race regard their colonial acquisitions, is it to be supposed that he would venture upon the obvious expediment of selling Cuba, in utter hostility to Spanish sentiments? We cannot believe it."

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According to this very authority the Spanish Ministry were compelled, through deference to public opinion, to decline the offer. We fancy it is either and more absurd authority than a telegraphic communication to the N York *Herald* must be adduced, ere the citizens of the United States will admit the probability of a renewal of Spain to part with Cuba.

☞ The elections in the Northern States demonstrate clearly enough that there is a Free Soil party there which overpowers and defeats all others. We can very well understand that most of the Whigs of the North have affiliated with this party, and thus contributed towards its triumph. But this does not solve all the difficulty. Take Maine, for instance: Maine is a thoroughly Democratic State. Her ordinary democratic majority in presidential years is about 45,000. The Whigs and Free Soilers have many a time attempted, by concerted action, to carry Maine, and have generally failed, because democracy was stronger than the two combined. Yet, at the late contest, the Democratic candidate received much less than half the Democratic vote, while the Fusion candidate obtained considerably more than the Whig and Free-Soil vote. It is therefore absolutely undeniable that most of the Democrats went over to the Free-Soilers, along with most of the Whigs.

We have no excuse for the latter, and hand them over to the execration of the South, without benefit of clergy. But we cannot consent to see the Northern Democracy held up as the protector and ally of the South, when the facts prove beyond question, that they are as deeply tainted with anti-slavery as the Whigs. Why, the other day, in the Convention of the Soft at Syracuse, 106 members—more than a third of the whole—recorded their votes in favor of the famous Buffalo platform, and against the repealing milk and water Nebraska resolution—and this too, in a Convention called by administration office-holders, and composed exclusive ly of Northern Democrats who profess to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Our impression, transparent hypocrisy of those journals which seek to palm upon the South the unmitigated baldersdash of the fidelity of Northern Democrats to Southern principles. They are all alike. Here and there, there is a handful of conscientious, honest men among both parties at the North, who are not to be carried away by popular outcry, but the masses, Whig and Democratic, are equally unsound. The clamor of the Washington *Union* cannot gainsay facts.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, DAWITT & DAVENPORT, through THOS. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new works:

The Golden Mask.—The history and adventures of the Goblin Book are here related in most amusing doggrel, and every page is illustrated by humorous and excellent engravings. It is the best comic production we have seen for a long time.

Progress and Prejudice, a new novel from the pen of Mrs. Gore, and an exceedingly clever one full of nice discrimination and quiet development of character.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.—We are gratified in learning that the Howard Association of our city have transmitted $3,000 in aid of the sufferers by the epidemic at Savannah; and that physicians and a number of nurses are about to be despatched to that city. This looks like gratitude.

HEALTH OF COLUMBIA.—The ravages of the cholera at Columbia, Pa., have nearly ceased. No new cases are reported.

☞ The attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods by Clement & Co., at their auction room, No. 43 Bonstreet. THIS DAY at 10 o'clock.

☞ The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* learns that from ten to twelve thousand persons from various parts of Connecticut, where, 20 years before, the best was oppressive in the extreme.

☞ The executors of the late SAMUEL APPLETON, of Boston, have made a donation of *twenty thousand dollars* to the Academy at New Ipswich, N. H. The institution, since 1830, has been known as the "New Ipswich Appleton Academy." Mr. APPLETON made a donation of *five thousand dollars* to the Seminary for years ago. The late LEONARD M. PARKER, of Boston, bequeathed $4,500 to the town of Shirley in aid of the establishment of a high school in that town.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Later from California.

The steamer *United States*, J. F. SCHECK, U. S. N., commanding, arrived last evening from Aspinwall, which she left on the 17th inst., with 114 passengers, and $90,000 in gold bullion, consigned to the Louisiana State Bank.—Steamer *George Law* was to leave on the same day, at 6 P. M., with 900 passengers and $1,200,000 in treasure. The steamer *J. L. Stephens* arrived at Panama on the 15th, with 550 passengers and $1,780,000 in treasure. Steamer *Uncle Sam* arrived the same day, with 211 passengers and $184,000 in treasure. The health of the Isthmus was good, and the Railroad and mule path in splendid order.

The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs M J Holds, Mrs Anderson, A S Arrington G W Sherrill and son, C Botts and wife, E Lewis, J Leonard, J L Dixon, G Genger, J Brown, F Marsin, W J Boyd, G Gerson, J A Johnson, W M Bass, A Sabla S Angora and 3 Sons, Mrs Forrester, J W Clark and Bro, Dennis Keeler, J G Holmes, M Dormod, D Chaubr, E Livingston, M Varkner J & J H Gaston, L Hutcheson, S J Peters, C Allen, E Flood and 76 in the steerage.

By this arrival we have received our files of San Francisco papers to the 1st instant, inclusive. We compile the following summary from the *Evening News*:

News of the Fortnight.

Politics have been the theme of interest during the past two weeks, to the exclusion almost of every other. Making nominations for the election which is to come off on the 6th inst., when State, County and Municipal officers will have to be chosen; and electioneering and canvassing for those who have been named, have been the public employments of the major portion of our masculine population. In the meantime business has continued in the same state of depression—and our mercantile community yet suffer from an overcrowded market. Our account's from the mining and agricultural regions are continue favorable—and as it is to these sources we must look for the permanent prosperity and wealth of our State, there are no good reasons for despondency found in our temporary hard times.

STATE ITEMS.

Major M L. Curtis, of the firm of Chittenden & Curtis, soda water manufacturers, in Sacramento, was drowned on the evening of the 15th of August while bathing in the river below that city. The deceased was about 28 years of age, and has relations residing in Williamsburg, Long Island.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of August 20th, a most destructive fire broke out at Mokelumne Hill, which destroyed almost the entire town. All the principal buildings in the place, including the office of the *Calaveras Chronicle*, were consumed. The aggregate of the loss it is believed will not fall short of $500,000

On the evening of the 19th August, the town of St Louis, in Calaveras county, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $150,000.

On the 17th of August the town of Campo Seco, in Calaveras county, was visited by a disastrous conflagration, which in less than an hour, reduced the entire place to ruins, not leaving a single house standing. The fire was the work of an incendiary, known as Beckwith, who was publicly whipped by the citizens a short time previous, for theft. Total loss is computed at about $120,000.

On the 20th of August, about one hundred citizens of Nevada assembled together and demolished all the Chinese brothels in that place. They afterwards attacked the Celestials, and compelled every one of them, male and female, to abandon the town, and have declared their determination of not permitting any more to locate in that vicinity.

About a week since a fight occurred at Industry Bar between a large number of Indians and a party of ten white men. The Indians assailed the whites with a shower of arrows, wounding several and finally compelled them to retire. The difficulty originated in an attempt by the whites to arrest some of the Indians who were suspected of the murder of a white man.

During the past two weeks the heat of the weather throughout the interior has been unusually oppressive. In the towns through Calaveras and other southern counties, especially along the Mokelumne River, the thermometer has indicated extraordinary high temperature. Some places the mercury rose to 106° and 108° in the shade. At the forks of the Calaveras a Pole, name unknown, fell dead from the effects of the heat.

On the morning of Aug. 23d, Amanda Carreon, a Frenchman, and Peter Aschimbault, from Illinois, who had been arrested for stealing cattle, were taken from the custody of the authorities at San Antonia, by a party of ranchers and hung.

The overland Emigration from the States has been rapidly pouring in during the past two months. Many new comers bring with them large droves of cattle, and an unusually great number of horses. They appear generally in good health and spirits.

On the 20th of Aug. Mr. Samuel M. Taylor, formerly of Wisconsin, while conducting a party of friends into the tunnel of the new Almaden Quicksilver mine, fell into a pit some 20 feet deep and was so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

Considerable rain fell in Nevada and vicinity on the 21st August, an occurrence which for the season is considered particularly remarkable. A similar fall of the weather was experienced on the same day in and about Stockton.

An artesian well has been bored in San Jose, from which is being thrown up 12 inches of water in a mild. It boils up with great force and runs off a stream four feet wide and six inches deep. Apprehensions are entertained that it will be impossible to control the water sufficiently to prevent a partial inundation of the town.

Two men—J. C. Cryder and John Mullen—were committed for trial at Sacramento, on the 27th of August, upon a charge of forgery, in altering a comptroller's warrant from $100 to $500.

The semi-annual examination of the Female Academy of Notre-Dame, at San Jose, took place on the 24th of August. The ceremonies were witnessed by upwards of one thousand persons, including several of the most prominent residents of the State. A large number of gold and silver medals were distributed as premiums.

CITY ITEMS.

On the evening of the 16th August, the British frigate Amphitrite, 24 guns, and the French corvette L'Artemise, 20 guns—being a portion of the Pacific allied fleet, arrived in our harbor, 22 days from Honolulu. They have up to the present time taken station off Rincon, where they are receiving stores, and apparently making preparations for a long cruise.

The corner stone of a large and beautiful Masonic edifice intended for the first Baptist Church congregation, was laid on the North side of Bushstreet, between Dupont and Stockton, was laid on the 17th August, with highly interesting appropriate ceremonies. The building, concluding the lot upon which it is being constructed, will cost about $30,000.

During the past fortnight, there has been considerable activity in political circles, some 40 guest aspirants making nominations for State, County and Municipal offices to be chosen at the election, which is to be held on the 6th instant.

On the morning of Aug. 22d, the body of a man, perforated with bullets, was found in a clump of brush on Fremont street. No clue, as to the circumstances attending his death has been discovered.

H. B. Atkins committed for trial upon a charge of murder, in the killing of his partner, Way, was discharged from custody on the 21st August—the bill against him having been ignored by the Grand Jury.

Since the 1st of August the Chinese emigrant ships Libertad, Australia, Levant, Eichhuse, Swallow, Jacob Bell and Sultana have been seized by the United States Marshal under libels for violation of the passenger act, in carrying an excess of passengers.

The grand State Agricultural Fair and Industrial Exhibition is to be held in this city on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of next October. Five thousand dollars in premiums are offered for the best specimens of fruits, flowers, grain, manufactures, babies, works of art, &c.

The British bark *Shamrock of the Seas*, from Hong Kong, which was reported had been captured by a Russian frigate, arrived in our harbor on the 23d Aug.

The French Consul at this port has given public notice through the newspapers, that the Commander in Chief of the naval forces of France, in the Pacific, will consider all vessels sailing under Letters of Marque as pirates, and as such will treat them if captured, unless commanded by a Russian and his three-fourths of the crew composed of Russian sailors.

On the 23d of August, a man named D. C. Hall, keeper of a boarding house, known as Hall's Exchange, in First street, and his wife Anna Hall, to whom he had been married but a few months, were arrested on a warrant issued in consequence of an affidavit made by N. P. Tappin, a physician of this city, charging them with infanticide in the murder of their infant immediately after birth. The case is now undergoing thorough examination before the Recorder.

On the 24th of August, a difficulty occurred on board the ship *Potomac* then loading for Hong Kong, between Mr. Hastings, the first mate, and a seaman named Smith, in the course of which the latter frightfully wounded Hastings with a sheath knife, and afterwards literally hoisted the mate of a shipmate who interfered.—Smith was arrested and is now in jail awaiting trial.

Between sixteen and eighteen hundred Chinese emigrants have arrived at this port from Hong Kong, within the last fortnight.

On the 24th August, forgeries to the amount of some $17,000, were discovered to have been committed upon Messrs Sewanson, Hotchkiss & Co., Geo. O Whitney & Co., and Ellis & Co., by a young man named Walter Sherwood. The notes were made by Sherwood, and the names of the firms were forged by him as endorsers. It seems that he has been carrying on these forgeries for several months past, but taking up the notes as they fell due, with money obtained upon other forged paper for large amounts. Sherwood has since fled, and has not yet been arrested.

There have been various rumors set afloat during the past week, of the existence of cholera in this city. Up to the present, no well authenticated cases have transpired.

The steamship *Northerner*, which arrived on 19 o'clock on the morning of the 20th August, with New York dates to the 4th August.

On the afternoon of August 20th, a block of frame building on Long Wharf, between Front and Battery streets, is being raised by means of screws to a level with the new grade, for which the supports at a distance of nearly four feet and was demolished. A number of laborers were working underneath at the time, two or three were almost instantly killed, and three others dangerously injured.

Disease.—Our dates from Oregon are to the 19th ult. The papers are exceedingly barren of interest.

PANAMA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Panama papers contain but little local news. From the interior of the Republic the intelligence is limited, as the mails had been robbed on the road.

General Posada had encountered a party of the rebels at San Pedro; he had not effected his contemplated attack on the Cienaga, which was anticipated by the previous mail, on account of the non arrival of the forces he was expecting to assist him.

General Patria, of the Government Army, had defeated the revolutionists at Peanela, and made several prisoners.

Several shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Darlo, in the province of Chiriqua, and one was experienced on the 1st instant at Panama.

The *Star and Herald* has the following from Nicaragua:

We learn from a gentleman who came by the last British steamer from San Juan del Norte, that the President, Don F. Chamorro, with about 600 men, was surrounded by the revolutionary party, in the plaza of that city, and could not long hold out.

Our late townsman, Major Doss, was in command of Chamorro's artillery, with the rank of Colonel, and had made arrangements, according to our informant, to sell his party to the enemy, when, unfortunately, a cannon shot off his head, and put a stop to the treasonous negocio. Colonel Doss was buried with great honors by the President, who ordered masses to be said for his quiet repose.

Intelligence has been received at Panama from Valparaiso to the 16th, and Callao to the 25th ult.

PERU.—The revolution still continues. At the last accounts Echenique was awaiting an attack from the rebel leader Castilla. The latter appears to be at the head of a formidable force, and is said to possess the sympathies of the majority of the Peruvians. The latest rumor is that Echenique has been captured.

Some Americans are reported to have found $30,000 worth of gold and silver coin in an old wall which they were engaged in repairing.

CHILI.—There is nothing of importance. The Chilian Congress is in session, and the question of re-establishing the Jesuits produces much excitement. It will probably be carried.

BOLIVIA.—The Government was moving to the capital, where the sessions of Congress were to be opened on the 6th instant. The Presidential elections were also at hand. The American Minister had negotiated a treaty for the navigation of the river flowing into the Amazon, which was soon to be presented to Congress for ratification. The decree of amnesty issued by Belzu has several times been violated by him. It is only a short time since Colonel Guarani was shot in one of the barracks at Oruro.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

The cholera has visited the fleets, and the crews had suffered severely. The Britannia lost about 100. Furious about 17, Albion 30, Trafalgar 26, and so on. The French loss was still more severe. Some of the ships had pet to sea, in hope of benefitting by a change of air, but without effect. It was hoped that the worst had passed.

THE BLACK SEA.

The Times' correspondent, writing from Varna, under date of August 19th, holds the following language:—

"Something is going to be done, and that speedily. The opinion is Sebastopol. Kaffa is spoken of; some even say Anapa is to be attacked; and others that the place at all is to suffer, but that the troops are merely going to occupy winter quarters at Scutari. We all believe that Sebastopol will be attacked by our combined forces, and that the embarkation will take place in a few days. This morning a sort of rehearsal took place in the embarkation and disembarkation of guns on the south side of the bay; also as to the number of men paddle boat boats were used. Lord Raglan, Admiral Lyons, General Brown, &c., were present, and the operations were very successful. The seamen and marines of the ships have assisted, and at Admiral Lyons's desire, all the superior officers of the ships who could attend did so. The Britannia has had much sickness (cholera,) and has lost upwards of 70 men, 50 of whom died in 17 hours. The Montebello and another French liner suffered still more. The Leander's crew are to be broken up to fill up vacancies in the fleet—also that of the Jean, by the French—The Diamond, it is said, will have her guns taken out and will transport troops. The Agamemnon, Sanspareil, and Highflyer (with other ships) are to belong to the covering division, and, of course, will take no troops, but will cover their landing. Bistoes lines will be kept clear to take care of the Russian fleet should it make its appearance. These are the *on dits* of naval and military circles, and I think there is a great deal of truth in them. The fall of Sebastopol will be a fine and splendid thing. This bay is crowded with merchantmen and transports. The fire in the town has caused much ruin of streets and buildings. A Greek was captured yesterday morning trying to raise another.

The day before yesterday a little Austrian merchant brig arrived here. Such a fast night not have been perceived here had she not commenced an irregular salute to our new flag, and kept up until she had attracted attention. There it was ascertained that this proceeding was caused by the day being the *fête* day of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Then the Austrian and English ships dressed "in rainbow," with the Austrian flag at the main, and English, French, and Turkish expanded therefore together.

SPAIN.—The affairs of Spain are once more becoming critical. It seems that Espartero, or his government, considering that it would appear something like revenge to hand over Queen Christina to the tender mercies of the Cortes, resolved to let her depart to Portugal. With the connivance of the government she was got out of Madrid, not, however, without some disturbance. The National Guard, in conjunction with the troops, stormed several barricades which had been erected, and crushed the insurrection; but to appease the malcontents and assuage public feeling, it was deemed wise to suspend sequestrating her property and suppressing her pension until the pleasure of the Cortes was taken. The clubs have been closed, and Madrid was again tranquil, but these events can not pass over like a summer cloud unheeded, and the disturbances in Aragon, and other provinces plainly indicate that further troubles are in store for both parties. The democratic clubs have been endeavoring to overawe Espartero, and, as usual, have overshot the game of the court party. If Espartero should be overthrown by the ultra party, it needs little sagacity to predict that the days of glory of the Red Republicans in Paris will be played over again, and thus a greater tyranny than before will be established. For the moment these clubs are suppressed, but it is very problematical whether Espartero possesses sufficient power to carry out the revolution successfully. Espartero is endeavoring to raise money upon the pledge of the revenues of Cuba, but the matter is only taken into consideration. We are not very sanguine about the issue of the late events. No one doubts the honesty and integrity of Espartero, but whether he has the power to control and subject to his will all the elements of mischief which have been recently evoked remains to be seen.

ASIA.—The accounts of the great battle fought on the 5th of August, between the Turks and the Russians, near Kars, are extremely contradictory. There has evidently been some gross falsification on one side, and, perhaps, on both. The clearest account we can find of the battle is the following letter to the London Morning Herald:—

ERZEROUM, August 8th.—Zarif Mustapha Pacha was anxious for an opportunity to draw down vengeance upon the Russians for the cruelties which they gave to the Turkish ensigns in the Turko Persian frontiers, and to office by a bloody battle the shame with which his colleague, Selim Pacha, was then covered by his flight, which left the Russians masters of Bayazid and its environs.

The Turks quitted Kars on the 4th of August, leaving in all five battalions and 24 pieces of cannon as a reserve, and followed by all the rest of their forces, passed through Yely Kassy, and did not stop until they came up with the advanced posts of the Russians, encamped at Kakidere. They divided their army, amounts of to about 28,000 infantry, 4,500 irregular cavalry and 1000 artillery, with 52 field pieces, into two bodies. The first was commanded by Yely Pacha, the second in command being General Guyon, chief of the staff; and the other by Zarif Mustapha Pacha, commander-in-chief and generalissimo, and Kerim Pacha.

Hassan Pacha, at the head of the regular troops of Anatolia, had his corps in reserve in the rear of the army, ready to support those battalions whose losses might occasion them to fall back. Ismail Pacha commanded the advanced guard.

During the night of the 4th, the Russians, on the first movement of the Turks, came out of their entrenchments, and took a position on the plain about half a league distant from the Turks, in the same place where their advanced posts had been the previous night. General Prince Bebouloff, seconded by General Prince Dolgoroukoi Bratsalski, was in command of their army. At morning, toward five o'clock, the two armies were in presence of each other; the first signal was made by the Turks, and the action began. The battle soon became general, and it was dreadful to behold, and terrible to hear, more than 100 field pieces thundering forth, scattering showers of balls, and carrying death into the ranks upon both sides. The discharge of the battalions continued without interruption; and the Turks commanded by Hassan Pacha, attacked with impetuosity the left wing of the enemy, which evinced symptoms of disorder, and if it had not been for the succor rendered to it by a re-inforcement its defeat would have been complete.

Toward eleven o'clock the artillery suddenly ceased, the greater number of the pieces having been dismounted. The Turkish soldiery had no assistance to the command of their officers, but fighting their hands they threw themselves in the thickest ranks of the enemy. A frightful carnage followed, for both sides fought with obstinacy and courage of the most desperate nature. A barrier of dead bodies soon separated them, and weakened and terrified on both sides by their losses, and the cries of the wounded, the combatants began to retreat, to their offices, and once after retreated from each other. The battle had lasted for six hours.

The retreat of the Turks followed that of the Russians—one battalion after another, in great order, and steady and able if it were required to recommence the battle—leaving 2000 dead on the field of battle. In the afternoon, all the Turkish troops proceeded by ambulances conveying the wounded, to Erzerouum. The wounded were seen on afterward to Erzerouum. The Russians, in spite of their superior numbers, consisting of 24 battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of regular and 2-of irregular cavalry, 60 pieces of cannon with two thousand artillery, suffered heavily from the Turks, their killed amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000, number having 6,000 wounded. Among the killed was a General, whose name has not transpired, and some superior officers.

The Turks had to regret the loss of the brave Hassan Pacha, who commanded the reserve, and of Vely Pacha, who commanded the first division. Mustapha Pacha received a mortal wound, as did Cochinlasky, who was shot through the neck.

The Russians in the evening sent a detachment of cavalry to bring away six pieces of cannon, which, for want of horses, they had left on the field, and profiting by the solitude around them, they carried off nine pieces left by the negligence of the Turks, and which had been dismounted in the action. The Turks had not time to prevent them, and the Cossacks dragged them off to Kurukere, leaving a part of their forces in the position of which two regiments of cavalry and some companies of infantry had taken possession in the morning, under the orders of Ismail Pacha.

In this engagement the Bashi-Bazouks acted with great bravery, and of their whole number only 500 or 600 took to flight. On both sides there were some deserters.

It is impossible to say on which side the victory is declared. The two armies fought bravely; that of the Russians, however, was superior in numbers, and the Turkish cavalry could render no aid to the rear of the army.—While we must attribute a great part of the loss of the Turkish soldiery to the Cossacks, Circassians and Dragoons, who went up to the very front rank of their infantry, to attack them, though defending themselves with the bayonet, we must admit that the Turkish soldiers kept the best, and that they made up for any deficiency in their numbers by the greater quickness and exactitude of their manoeuvres.

The two parties agreed to an armistice of two days, in order to give time to bury their dead. Thus, although the Turks and Cossacks again met on the field, it was with a very difficult mission, and they regarded each other very tranquilly and like old friends.

The presence of mind and the valor of Zarif Mustapha Pacha, who was always present with the troops in the heat of battle, contributed much to rally the soldiers, whom the carnage had intimidated; and many who had taken to flight, animated by his voice, returned to die gloriously, with their arms in their hands on the bloody field.

An extraordinary courier, who arrived today, announces that several Russian Generals had fallen in the battle, and among the troops the number of dead is much more considerable than we at first thought.

A Russian General deserted and passed over to the Turks during the retreat.

MAINE.—The vote for Governor in 520 towns, comprising three-fourths of the State, is as follows: Reed (W) 11,468; Parris (D.) 24,347; Morrill (Fusion) 40,013; Cary (Anti-Maine Law) 2,571. MORRILL is probably elected by the people.

Congress.—It is certain that John M. Wood, John J Perry, Samuel P. Benson and Israel Washburn—all Fusionists and all Whigs but Perry—are elected to Congress by large majorities. It is highly probable, but not certain, that Milliken (Fusion) is likewise elected over Smith (Whig) and Fuller (Dem.) in the Sixth or extreme eastern District. So far he is 1,039 ahead of the vote for his two competitors combined. The remaining towns will probably reduce this.

In the Fourth (Lincoln) District the vote received stands: Knowlton, (Fusion) 3,759; Farwell, (present Whig Member) 1,965; Dickerson, (Dem.) 2,238. There is probably no choice, but Knowlton leads handsomely.

Seventy-one of the Senators chosen are Fusionists—probably over two-thirds of a full Senate. The residue, no choice.

House.—Anti Nebraska (nearly all Fusion) 86 Dem. 24. A full House consists of 151 members, so that a Fusion majority is certain.

NEW HAVEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stockholders of the New Haven Insurance Co., having become dissatisfied with the deep injustice done said company by voluntary and unreliable statements in the newspapers, pretending to give an account of the affairs of said company, have announced their purpose to hold a special meeting of stock, when efforts will be made to obtain an immediate report regarding future course of said company, and to elect a new board of directors.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Washington papers publish a correspondence between the Minister of Foreign Relations of Greece, and Secretary MARCY, by which we learn that King OTHO has caused to be transmitted to Mr. KING, acting Consul of the United States at Athens, a block of marble taken from the ruins of the Parthenon, as a contribution towards the construction of the Washington monument. The block will be prepared with a suitable inscription.

☞ A forgery to the amount of $6,000 has been detected in the American Exchange Bank.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

MURDER—RUMORED FAILURE, &c.—New York, Sept. 15.—John Graham, a master mechanic, was killed at his residence last night, by one of his hands. The cause was a difficulty about money matters. The murderer is still at large.

Rumors are current to-day, that one of our largest publishing houses has failed for a very large amount.

WASHINGTON APPAIRS.—Washington, Sept. 15.—Considerable excitement has been created to-day, by a printed circular, which appears something like revenge to hand over Queen Christian to the tender mercies of the Cortes, received to let her depart to Portugal. With the connivance of the government she was got out of Madrid, not, however, without some disturbance. The National Guard, in conjunction with the troops, stormed several barricades which had been erected, and crushed the insurrection; but to appease the malcontents and assuage public feeling, it was deemed wise to suspend sequestrating her property and suppressing her pension until the pleasure of the Cortes was taken. The clubs have been closed, and Madrid was again tranquil, but these events can not pass over like a summer cloud unheeded, and the disturbances in Aragon, and other provinces plainly indicate that further troubles are in store for both parties. The democratic clubs have been endeavoring to overawe Espartero, and, as usual, have overshot the game of the court party. If Espartero should be overthrown by the ultra party, it needs little sagacity to predict that the days of glory of the Red Republicans in Paris will be played over again, and thus a greater tyranny than before will be established. For the moment these clubs are suppressed, but it is very problematical whether Espartero possesses sufficient power to carry out the revolution successfully. Espartero is endeavoring to raise money upon the pledge of the revenues of Cuba, but the matter is only taken into consideration. We are not very sanguine about the issue of the late events. No one doubts the honesty and integrity of Espartero, but whether he has the power to control and subject to his will all the elements of mischief which have been recently evoked remains to be seen.

ASIA.—The accounts of the great battle fought on the 5th of August, between the Turks and the Russians, near Kars, are extremely contradictory. There has evidently been some gross falsification on one side, and, perhaps, on both. The clearest account we can find of the battle is the following letter to the London Morning Herald:—

ERZEROUM, August 8th.—Zarif Mustapha Pacha was anxious for an opportunity to draw down vengeance upon the Russians for the cruelties which they gave to the Turkish ensigns in the Turko Persian frontiers, and to office by a bloody battle the shame with which his colleague, Selim Pacha, was then covered by his flight, which left the Russians masters of Bayazid and its environs.

The Turks quitted Kars on the 4th of August, leaving in all five battalions and 24 pieces of cannon as a reserve, and followed by all the rest of their forces, passed through Yely Kassy, and did not stop until they came up with the advanced posts of the Russians, encamped at Kakidere. They divided their army, amounts of to about 28,000 infantry, 4,500 irregular cavalry and 1000 artillery, with 52 field pieces, into two bodies. The first was commanded by Yely Pacha, the second in command being General Guyon, chief of the staff; and the other by Zarif Mustapha Pacha, commander-in-chief and generalissimo, and Kerim Pacha.

Hassan Pacha, at the head of the regular troops of Anatolia, had his corps in reserve in the rear of the army, ready to support those battalions whose losses might occasion them to fall back. Ismail Pacha commanded the advanced guard.

During the night of the 4th, the Russians, on the first movement of the Turks, came out of their entrenchments, and took a position on the plain about half a league distant from the Turks, in the same place where their advanced posts had been the previous night. General Prince Bebouloff, seconded by General Prince Dolgoroukoi Bratsalski, was in command of their army. At morning, toward five o'clock, the two armies were in presence of each other; the first signal was made by the Turks, and the action began. The battle soon became general, and it was dreadful to behold, and terrible to hear, more than 100 field pieces thundering forth, scattering showers of balls, and carrying death into the ranks upon both sides. The discharge of the battalions continued without interruption; and the Turks commanded by Hassan Pacha, attacked with impetuosity the left wing of the enemy, which evinced symptoms of disorder, and if it had not been for the succor rendered to it by a re-inforcement its defeat would have been complete.

Toward eleven o'clock the artillery suddenly ceased, the greater number of the pieces having been dismounted. The Turkish soldiery had no assistance to the command of their officers, but fighting their hands they threw themselves in the thickest ranks of the enemy. A frightful carnage followed, for both sides fought with obstinacy and courage of the most desperate nature. A barrier of dead bodies soon separated them, and weakened and terrified on both sides by their losses, and the cries of the wounded, the combatants began to retreat, to their offices, and once after retreated from each other. The battle had lasted for six hours.

The retreat of the Turks followed that of the Russians—one battalion after another, in great order, and steady and able if it were required to recommence the battle—leaving 2000 dead on the field of battle. In the afternoon, all the Turkish troops proceeded by ambulances conveying the wounded, to Erzerouum. The wounded were seen on afterward to Erzerouum. The Russians, in spite of their superior numbers, consisting of 24 battalions of infantry, 6 regiments of regular and 2-of irregular cavalry, 60 pieces of cannon with two thousand artillery, suffered heavily from the Turks, their killed amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000, number having 6,000 wounded. Among the killed was a General, whose name has not transpired, and some superior officers.

Consecration of a Synagogue.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 15, 1854.

The second Jewish Synagogue in this city, a neat building, erected by the German Jews who have seceded from the other synagogue which was controlled by Polish Jews, was consecrated this afternoon with the religious ceremonies of that nation. The number sixty members, among whom are some persons of considerable wealth. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Lienthall of New York. The church was densely crowded to witness the interesting ceremonies, the Mayor and other prominent citizens being present.

☞ The Washington *Star* states that Capt. SAMUEL W. DOWNES, of the U. S. Navy