THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN ASHORE.

Arrival of Special Messengers from the Scene of Disaster.

The Passengers Safely Landed on the Beach Opposite Morriches, L. I.

THE LATEST PARTICULARS, &c., &c., &c.

We regret to announce that the mail steamship Franklin, Captain Wotton, from Havre for New York, is ashore near Morriches, Long Island.

All the particulars of the disaster that we could gather last night are as follows:—

Early yesterday afternoon, a gentleman arrived in town by the Long Island train, with the intelligence that thirty or forty guns had been heard off Morriches, in the morning, in the dense fog that prevailed, and which were supposed to have been fired by a large steamer, as the blowing off of steam was heard about the same time. It was impossible, in consequence of the dense fog, to obtain any information in regard to the exact whereabouts and the condition of the steamer. The guns were heard for at least an hour and a half before the departure of our informant, and he felt so sure that a large steamer had gone ashore that he deemed it his duty to start immediately for New York, to inform the underwriters and obtain all the necessary assistance. Before he left, however, the people on the shore near where the vessel struck, went to her relief.

About nine o'clock last night another message arrived in town, with fuller and more authentic particulars of the disaster. He brought us the following note:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The steamship Franklin, Wotton, master, from Havre for New York, ashore at Morriches, fifty miles west of Montauk point, 160 passengers, about 800 tons fine goods. Hard and dry on the beach, and will most likely be a total loss. Half the passengers landed and the rest landing rapidly; will all be on shore to-night. Thick fog; no observation for four days. Foggy weather, but calm sea. In haste.

F. E. SCHMIDT,
Passenger, of New York.

The messenger by whom we received the foregoing note was Mr. S. B. Topping, of Morriches. We learn from him that the Franklin went ashore on the outer bar, opposite Morriches, at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, in a dense fog and a smooth sea, and at a good landing. About ten o'clock the mate of the F. came ashore with a boat load of passengers, and communicated with Mr. Topping, who offered his services in any way the mate might require. That officer said he would return to the ship, and ascertain from Captain Wotton what course he intended to pursue under the circumstances. Shortly after, he returned with another load of passengers, and informed Mr. Topping that the Captain desired him to proceed to New York "as soon as God would let him," and inform the agent, Mr. Mortimer Livingston, of Broadway, and the underwriters, that the steamer was ashore, and needed immediate assistance.

Mr. Topping left the steamer at half-past eleven, at which time Captain Wotton had succeeded in landing about one half of his passengers, and was engaged in getting the remainder ashore, and it was the opinion of those in the vicinity that, unless assistance was rendered at once, the steamer would be a total loss.

The place where the F. has gone ashore is about fifty miles west of Montauk Point, about fourteen miles east of Patchogue, and about seventy-five miles from this city. Mr. Topping having missed the train at Yaphank, came up by horses all the way. We hope the Long Island Railroad will have a sufficient number of cars on hand for the transportation of all the passengers to-day.

The Franklin left Havre on the 5th of July for New York, with four days later news from Europe. She arrived off the east end of Long Island on Sunday night, but, owing to the dense fog, she had to feel her way carefully; and, as it has been lately discovered that there are several deep holes on the Long Island shore, it is supposed that the disaster was caused by false soundings.

The Franklin was built by Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay in 1850, since which time she has been running regularly between this city and Havre, under command of Capt. Wotton. She is 2,195 tons register, and is a very strongly built vessel. Her consort, the Humboldt, it will be recollected, was lost near Halifax, on her homeward voyage, in December last. The place of the latter in the line has been filled by the Nashville, and latterly by the Union, until another steamer, now on the stocks, can be built. This line has been peculiarly unfortunate; it originally consisted of two fine steamers, and now it is questionable whether it consists of any; but, as the Yankee character is very much like an India rubber ball—the harder you knock it down the higher it bounds up—we havn't a doubt but that the company will soon have two steamers far superior to the old ones, on the route between here and Havre.

The Franklin is probably insured in Wall street, and, perhaps, in Boston, Philadelphia and in England, on the full value of ship and cargo, worth at least half a million of dollars.

We shall have further particulars to-day. The underwriters sent assistance to the steamer by the four o'clock train yesternay afternoon, and will despatch vessels to her at an early hour this morning.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

CITY MORTALITY DURING THE PAST WEEK.—The report of the Health Officer for the week ending on Saturday, 15th instant, shows that the total number of deaths have been 221, of which 116 were males and 105 females. Of the above number 84 died of cholera (being an increase of 54 over the previous week), 35 of cholera infantum, 15 of cholera morbus, 7 of fevers, and 2 of smallpox. The diseases which make up the remainder of the list are not of a contagious character. Ten cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday morning, and two deaths. At the Cholera Hospital there are at present ten patients, of which five are convalescent. Since Saturday six have been admitted and five have died.

INCREASE OF COMPENSATION.—The Board of Health, at the meeting yesterday morning, advanced the salaries of the Health Wardens (five in number) from $1 37 to $2 per day.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A meeting of this body was held last evening, when Alderman Graham moved a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution which was to the effect that the Board adjourn for the purpose of waiting upon the Hon. Millard Fillmore, (who is now staying in Henry street,) in a body, with the officers of the corporation, and welcome him to the city. Alderman Barnard moved an amendment that a committee of three be appointed to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Ex-President, and that the use of the Governor's room be assigned to him. The amendment being put was lost by the following vote: Ayes—Green, Barnard, Fowler, Wyckoff, Oliver, Hinman, Simonson—7. Nays—Hall, Morrell, White, Remsen, Mulligan, Graham, Jackson, Campbell—8. The original motion was negatived by the same vote. This shows that the Brooklyn Common Council does not entertain so high an opinion of the Ex-President as some of the corporations of Southern cities, through which he passed during his late tour.

"Important from Washington."

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 15.]

We received last night the following despatch from one of our truest representatives:—

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1854.

Editors of Gazette, and Merchants of Cincinnati:

The River and Harbor bill has passed the House. We carried an amendment, giving one hundred thousand dollars to the Ohio above the Falls, and abolishing all tolls on the Louisville Canal.

LOUIS D. CAMPBELL.

Now, then, let the Senate do its duty, and pass the bill.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE FRANKLIN.

MILITARY INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Proposed Abdication of the Queen.

Entrance of the Austrians into the Principalities.

THE CZAR DOES NOT FLINCH.

ANTICIPATED BATTLE ON CRONSTADT.

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Breadstuffs Lower—Cotton Unchanged—Consols 93 1-2, &c., &c., &c.

By a special messenger from the steamship Franklin, ashore off Montauk, L. I., we have received papers from London of the 5th inst.

The Franklin left Southampton on the 5th inst., at six o'clock. She brings 160 passengers and 800 tons of merchandise. She now lies ashore off Montauk, and her position is considered dangerous.

The news is very important.

A military insurrection broke out at Madrid on the 28th ult., headed by Gen. O'Donnell. The garrison fraternized with the insurgents, and Gen. O'Donnell threatened to attack the palace. He had, also proposed the abdication of the Queen. Four thousand troops had marched from Madrid to Toledo.

At last accounts Madrid was tranquil.

The news from the Continent is to the effect that a corps of 25,000 Austrians has entered Moldavia, and that other troops are shortly to follow. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief has proceeded to the seat of war with instructions to insist upon the evacuation of Moldavia. This the Russians refuse to do, and it is stated that the Czar, in reply to the demands of Austria and Prussia, said that he would resist to the last man and the last rouble. The Russians have determined to defend the line of the Sereth, and, consequently, a collision between the two Powers is most imminent.

The Liverpool corn market was unchanged, with but a moderate business doing. Breadstuffs had declined—corn 1s., and flour 1s. to 2s. Consols left off on the 4th inst. at 93½.

The steamship Pacific arrived at Liverpool at 4 A. M., on the 5th inst.

The three per cents closed on the Paris Bourse yesterday at 73f. 70c. for the end of the month, and the four and-a-half per cents at 98f. 50c.

At Madrid, on the 30th, the Spanish three per cents were at 37.40, with no business doing.

MILITARY INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Times, July 3.]

The letters of your Madrid correspondent, due here yesterday and to-day, have not been received, though I know from another source that they were posted at Madrid in the usual manner. I can only conclude that they have been detained in that capital. In the absence, then, of direct special communication from a place so near the scene of action, and from so perfectly reliable a source, I have only to transmit the few facts which have reached me from various quarters. It appears that General Dulce, who, as I mentioned yesterday, was Inspector-General of cavalry, assembled the whole, or nearly the whole, of the regiments of that arm, at a place near Madrid, called Campo de Guardias. It is said that the men proceeded to the rendezvous in the belief that they were summoned there for the usual inspection, but there is reason to believe that the cavalry regiments were well aware of the purpose for which they were assembled, viz., that they were to rise against the government. When they were all on the ground, General Dulce harangued them, and ended by crying out "*Viva la Reyna! Abajo los Ministros!*" in which they joined. They then moved on towards Canaleja, a village about four miles from Madrid, where General O'Donnell has been for some time concealed. The general put himself at their head, accompanied by General Ros de Olano, General Messina, and Brigadier Echague, with the infantry regiment (I believe that of the Constitucion) which he commanded. A proclamation was issued, which, while in general terms the sovereignty of the Queen was admitted, demanded the re-establishment of the constitution of 1837; and a paper, to which these officers put their signature, declared their intention of carrying into execution that engagement. I have already mentioned that the Queen, accompanied by the ministers, entered Madrid. An order was given that the bells of all the churches should announce her arrival. Instead of entering by the gate of San Vincente, the most direct way, she entered by the gate of Atocha, and had consequently to traverse the city before arriving at her palace. The ministerial accounts state that her Majesty was received with "great enthusiasm." General O'Donnell is said to have with him 2,000,000 reals, (£20,000), to provide for the first expenses of the movement. One account mentions that one or two officers of the regiment, commanded by Echague, were shot by their men for trying to prevent the regiment from joining the insurrection. The Ministerial despatches state that an engagement took place between the insurgents and the Queen's troops on the 30th, that the loss of the former was severe, that the garrison remained faithful, and that public tranquillity was not disturbed at Madrid. Another despatch, of the 30th, states that "the troops and the insurgents were in front of each other at about a league distant from Madrid; that the action had not yet commenced, but that from the excellent attitude of the former success to the Queen's cause was certain; that Madrid continued tranquil; and that the news from the provinces was satisfactory." Another desparch of the 2d, from Madrid, also states that the greatest tranquillity prevailed in that city, that the news from the provinces was satisfactory, and that the insurgents were on their march towards Toledo. A private letter states that several battalions of the garrison of Madrid had to be shut up in their barracks to prevent them joining the insurgents. Owing to the stoppage of the correspondence generally, with the exception of the Ministerial accounts, which I also transmit, the intelligence is imperfect and sometimes contradictoryy. One suspicious circumstance, however, is, that though several despatches speak of a battle having taken place between Alcala de Henares and Torrijan de Ardos, as also of a second action, no definitive result has been proclaimed. It is said that the insurgents suffered a severe loss, but no action can take place without a loss on both sides; and if a great advantage was obtained by the Queen's troops, and the insurgents dispersed, it is certain that such good tidings would be at once communicated. From the direction at first said to be taken by the insurgents—Alcala—it appeared as if they were moving on towards Aragon, as in Saragossa they might reasonably hope to find auxiliaries. It is now said that they were proceeding to Toledo—whether in retreat or not is not stated. It is not improbable, however, that they are on their way to Andalusia to raise that province. Up to the present we have not learned that any town of importance, indeed that any town, has as yet "pronounced" for the insurrection. Several Spanish refugees, who have been residing in France, have already left for the frontier, for the purpose of entering Spain, and these speak very sanguinely of the ultimate success of the movement. Of the associates of General O'Donnell in this affair I may say a few words. General Rosa de Olano professed to belong to the Spanish Tiers Parti, known as the Puritanos. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Pacheco Cabinet of 1847, which was half Progresista, half Moderado. He it was who was accused of playing his colleagues false, and negotiating surreptitiously the overthrow of the ministry of which he was a member, and the restoration of General Narvaez to office, which led to the re-establishment of the Moderado influence. He was a partisan of Narvaez. General Messina was Under Secretary at War for some years, belonged to the Moderado party, and was a confidential friend of Narvaez. Brigadier Echague served as a simple volunteer with General Lersundi, late Minister at War, in the free corps called the Chapel Gorris, in the beginning of the Carlist war. He was not a political person. He belongs to a respectable family in San Sebastian, and was a partisan of Espartero. Of Gen. Dulce I gave some details yesterday. He is a decided liberal, in the sense attached to that word in Spain; and not the least curious circumstance is that he should now join the insurrectionary banner of O'Donnell, who was one of the leaders of the anti-Esparteraiste movement in 1841. His name being associated with O'Donnell in the proclamation issued to the troops is considered as a guarantee of the liberal tendencies of the movement, as evinced by the demand for the re-establishment of the constitution of 1837, which O'Donnell helped to overthrow in 1843. To give any opinion as to the issue of the movement would be rash indeed, as in no country do things happen more opposed to all probability and all calculation than in Spain; and precisely because the court is profligrte, and the ministers hated, and the conduct of both merits the worst that could happen to them, the movement may be put down. If it succeed, and the more advanced section of liberals get the upper hand, the story of Spanish Bourbons is told for a long time to come; if the government succeed, we may look out for a *coup d'état*, and, indeed, for anything else that a frightened and unprincipled government may think proper to do.

The journals of Madrid of the 29th give the following account of what passed on the day previous:—

"Yesterday morning General Dulce, the officer who, in 1841, distinguished himself in the palace of the Queen at the head of the Halberdiers by his noble resistance to the insurgent troops, gave orders to all the cavalry of Madrid to mount their horses. This he was enabled to do, in virtue of his office as Director and Inspector of Cavalry. When the regiments had turned out, he cried 'Long live the Queen! death to the Ministers!' Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Olano, and Messina joined him, as did also Brigadier Echague at the head of his regiment. The rebels then left in the direction of Alcala and Guadalajara, with, no doubt the hope of causing the troops stationed there to join them. The Generals issued a proclamation to the troops, in which, while expressing devotedness to the Queen, they declare that it is their intention to re-establish the constitution of 1837. They then drew up and signed a document, by which they bind themselves to do what their proclamation announces. The Council of Ministers, on hearing of the insurrection, immediately assembled at the Ministry of War, and has since been sitting permanently. The telegraph is sending despatches in all directions. Considerable forces have been sent to cut off the retreat of the rebels. The Queen, who was at the Escurial when informed of the rising, resolved to return to the capital, and, the Council of Ministers having approved this, her Majesty set out. She arrived in Madrid at ten o'clock in the evening, and the bells of all the churches were rung to announce her return to the population. Instead of entering by the barrier of San Vicente, the royal *cortege* arrived at the barrier of Atocha, which was the longest route, and passed through all the town. The Queen was escorted by all the garrison of the capital, including the cavalry regiment of Villa Vicente, which had arrived from Aranjuez just as the Queen entered the city gates. The population greeted her majesty with enthusiasm, and the Queen seemed much moved by her reception. It appears that at the date of the last news the rebels were between Torrijan de Ardos and Alcala. At this moment a strong column, consisting of 490 cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four battalions of infantry, are leaving Madrid to pursue the rebels."

The *Heraldo*, a semi-official journal says:

"The attitude of the population during the whole of yesterday was admirable. Every one followed his usual occupations, and every voice blamed the infamous conduct of the rebels. The presence of the Queen at Madrid is the best pledge of the maintenance of confidence."

The same journal expresses the belief that, as most of the insurgent soldiers have been deceived, they will soon begin to desert. It adds, that reinforcements were arriving in the capital. The insurrection does not appear to have created so much effect as might have been expected on the Stock Exchange, the Threes having closed at 37.40: on the preceding day they were 38.30.

Other accounts mention that two Senators, named Moreno and Collado, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy. Twenty-five battalions were about to be put in movement against the insurgents, and General Lara, Captain General of Madrid, commanded the force—four battalions of the line, four pieces of artillery, and 1,000 horse (others say 500)—sent against O'Donnel. The Captains General of Navarre, Aragan, and Valencia have received orders to advance against the insurgents, which would show, by the way, that the movement is not so contemptible as the organs of the Spanish Ministry would affect to suppose.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraphic despatches:—

MADRID, July 1, 1854.

An engagement took place yesterday between the rebels and the Queen's troops. The loss of the insurgents i considerable; the garrison remains faithful. Tranquility has not been disturbed at Madrid.

BAYONNE, July 2, 1854.

According to a Royal decision, the whole of the Peninsula and the adjacent islands are placed in a state of siege. An order has been given to surround the insurgents, and to direct the troops against them from all points. It is positively stated that desertion has already commenced from the ranks of the insurgents, who, for the most part, were led away from Madrid by surprise under pretext of a review. Gen. Dulce has been degraded.

BAYONNE, 3d (Madrid 30th).—The troops and the insurgents are close to each other, at about a league from Madrid. The firing has not yet commenced. From the good attitude of the royal troops their success is certain. Madrid continues perfectly tranquil, and the accounts from the provinces are satisfactory.

MADRID, 2d.—The greatest tranquility still prevails in the capital. The insurgents are marching in the direction of Toledo.

The Latest Particulars.

PARIS, July 4, 1854.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult. states that the town was much agitated.

The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were at the Campo del Moro, at about a gunshot from the Palace.

General Campuzano, Director of the Artillery, had refused to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the Queen.

General O'Donnell was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry. Unless she did so, he threatened to attack the town the same evening.

Subsequent advices to the 2d instant state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out, "Death to Sartorious."

It was said that part of the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents.

The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a regency, of which Narvaez should be a member.

On the other hand, the *Patrie* declares that the news received by telegraph from Spain continues to be favorable to the government, and that the insurgents, after having been defeated, have marched upon Toledo.

PARIS, July 4, 1854.

The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from Bayonne of the 3d inst., which states that on the 29th ult. the Queen of Spain appeared on the Prado, and was well received by the troops and the populace.

Generals O'Donnell, Res de Olano, and Messina have been deprived of their rank, titles and honors.

A despatch from the Spanish Government of the 2d states that on the 1st, at four in the afternoon, the Queen's troops attacked the insurgents, and gained a signal advantage over them; that the latter were routed, and that many officers and privates had demanded leave to return to their duty.

Madrid is tranquil.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

[From the London Times, July 3.]

It is stated in all the last accounts from Germany that on Monday, the 3d of July, exactly one year from the day on which the Russians crossed the Pruth last year, General Coronini marched at the head of a column of 25,000 Austrian troops from Orsova into Wallachia, and that he will immediately be followed, in the course of the present week by other detachments of the imperial army sent to execute the treaty between Austria and the Porte, and, if necessary, to expel the Russians from the territory they had seized. The conduct of the Court of Austria in the present crisis, and the final determinaton of the Emperor Francis Joseph to throw his armies into the field in defence of the independence of Turkey and the principles of the Conference of Vienna, afford the most decisive evidence to which we can appeal to explain and justify that system of policy, as applied to the relations of the continental States, which we have habitually defended. That system of policy, indeed requires no defence, at the moment when it has succeeded in placing this country at the head of the greatest political combination formed since the Grand Alliance of 1813—in concert with France, in concert with Germany—animating and directing the public opinion of Europe—and prepared to exert the gigantic strength of these united empires to protect the rights of the weak, and to restore the peace of the world. It is not for us to anticipate the results of this war, or to determine beforehand when the tide of conquest will turn, or when the arm of avenging justice will be stayed; but we have the right to assert that up to this point the efforts of the government have been crowned with success, and our own anticipations and desires have been fulfilled. At an early period in this quarrel, and long before it had assumed the character of actual war, we declared that if the Emperor of Russia persisted in his extravagant demands, he would unite against him all the States of Europe. We proceeded to show that, however lamentable so terrible a contest might be, it did not threaten any of the essential interests of civilization, but, on the contrary, was likely to favor and promote them, so long as the German and the maritime powers recognised the same principles and used their forces for the same objects. That fortunate union, on which it may, without exaggeration, be said that the fate of the world depends, has been steadily maintained in spite of the artifices of Russia and the moral debility of one other Power. The meeting at Olmutz last September, the proposals of neutrality, the mission of Count Orloff, and the minor intrigues at the petty Courts of Germany, have all had the same result; and the fixed principle on which the policy of Europe has been conducted have happily triumphed over divisions and intimidation, over separate interests and selfish designs. The foundation laid by the Conference of Vienna in its protocols has sufficed to bear the structure of a European coalition, and England, France, and Austria are now simultaneously advancing against the positions seized by Russia one year ago. The first object of the policy of this country was to prevent a division of the continental powers; the second was to direct their united forces against the disturber of the peace of Europe. Those objects have now both been attained.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on the great and essential importance of Austria as a member of this alliance, for the events now occurring in the east of Europe demonstrate beyond all possibility of a doubt that Austria is the natural guardian of the independence of those provinces which have been happily termed "the Low Countries of the Danube;" that her geographical position gives her an advantage and an interest in these questions which no other power can acquire; and that if, instead of adhering to the general policy of Europe, Austria had lent herself to abet the designs of Russia, the whole force of the western powers could hardly have saved the Ottoman empire from destruction, while the calamities of war would have extended to every part of the continent. These propositions are now self-evident, and we have the strongest reason to congratulate ourselves on the wise and straightforward policy which has prevailed at Vienna over all other considerations. But what is the inference to be drawn from these facts, and what opinion are we to entertain of those politicians who, in absolute and willful blindness to the real dangers to which Europe is exposed, have allowed their passions to carry them into declared hostility to one of the essential allies of their country? Suppose the Austrian empire to be dismembered and broken up into the multifarious races of which it is composed, but none of which is sufficiently strong or united to form an independent government of its own, can anything be more evident than that the barrier opposed by Austria to the spirit of conquest and aggression would be swept away, and that the great military Powers of the continent would thenceforth dictate their own terms to the East and to the West of Europe? It is for this reason that in the course of those struggles which convulsed the Austrian empire a few years ago we steadily kept in view that condition which we believed to be the most essential to the general interests of our policy. The independence of Italy, and the constitutional cause in Hungary, are no doubt subjects which powerfully affect the sympathies of Englishmen, and of all those who have at heart the welfare of those fine countries and the progress of free institutions. But the agitators and revolutionists who attempted to accomplish their objects by violence and by the destruction of the power of Austria were, in truth, only preparing an easy prey to the attacks of Russia, of which they themselves would have been the first victims. The effect of the war in Italy and of the insurrection in Hungary was mainly to throw Austria into a position of dependence on Russsa which was inconsistent with the part she has to play in Europe; and the events of the past year demonstrate that Russia relied on that sense of dependence to paralyze the opposition of Austria to her schemes. We hold it to be one of the greatest services that could be rendered by England and France to the general interest of Europe to have rescued Austria from that position, by causing her to look once more with confidence to their friendship, by placing her in her ancient and legitimate station at the head of Germany, and by encouraging her to defend her rights as one of the leading States of the continent. What were the causes which encouraged the Emperor of Russia to attempt the outrage of the Menschikoff mission? He relied upon the known repugnance of this country to war, upon the supposed want of cordiality with France, upon the internal embarrassment and prostrate condition of Austria, upon the servility of the wretched Prince who still reigns at Berlin. A year has passed away, and he finds England armed and eager in the prosecution of hostilities, France closely allied to the rest of Europe, Austria emancipated from the bondage of the Russian alliance, and the Prussian nation, at least, eager to repudiate the degrading vacillations of their King. These are the results of a year of tedious but successful negotiations, and though the time is now come when the direct action of contending armies supersedes these transactions of cabinets, we may confidently affirm that no war was ever commenced under circumstances more favorable to the objects we have in view. From an early period in those negotiations we have entertained a strong opinion, amounting to confidence, that the Emperor of Austria would be led by his own sense of what was due to his position in the world, and by the evident necessity which dictated that line of policy, to unite his forces to those of the Western Powers; and we have never ceased to argue that this union was the first condition of success to that cause which now comprehends all that is most precious to mankind. Our confidence has not been misplaced, and, although a numerous class of writers who take a more contracted view of these subjects, have labored as zealously as if they had been in the Russian interest to defeat this European combination, and to sow distrust and vindictive feelings in place of union and good will, the magnitude of the occasion has prevailed over every other consideration, and allied us to the government of Austria by the same ties and for the same purposes as those which already connect us with the government of France. In both of these empires it is the external policy the public engagements, and the military power of their respective sovereigns which constitute the basis of this alliance with us, and not their interna administration or institutions. With these we are not concerned; but we will venture to add, that if Europe is hereafter restored to a more free and healthy condition of internal government, if the intercourse of nations becomes more unreserved, if standing armies are reduced at the peace, and the evil of universal armaments abated, these happy results will be mainly due to the influence and strengh of this great alliance in upholding the public law or Europe, and in setting limits to the pernicious ascendancy which Russia has too long exercised beyond the boundaries of her own empire.

THE BALTIC.

A telegraphic despatch dated Hamburg, July 4, and received by way of Paris, states that on the 29th ult., the Anglo-French fleet was lying before Cronstadt, and that they expected a general attack on the following day.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Our advices by way of Paris from Vienna, dated 4th inst., state that the entry of the Austrian troops into Wallachia, is "an accomplished fact."

The Very Latest Intelligence.

VIENNA, Monday, July 3, 1854.

The Archduke Albrecht has joined the army.

General Leiningen, as Adlatus, acts as Governor of Hungary.

It is believed that General Coronini has this day entered Little Wallachia, from Orsova, with 24,000 men, and that a brigade from Transylvania has passed through the Tomosch Pass into Great Wallachia.

All the troops in Russian-Poland have been ordered to march towards the Galician frontier, and a levy *en masse* has been ordered in Poland. Each landed proprietor is to supply 24 men, 12 of whom are to be armed with sithes.

Notification of the Convention between Austria and the Porte has been sent to St. Petersburg.

Baron Meyendorff is permitted to go to Gastein, but must then retire to his estates in Finland.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* has every reason to believe that the Russian answer to the summons has at length arrived.

BERLIN, June 29.

It is stated that the Prussian government has received from Colonel Manteuffel, who, as is known, was sent to St. Petersburg with a despatch in support of the summons from Austria, information indicating a marked coldness on the part of the Court of Russia. At the departure of the last courier it was not known what would be the answer of that Court, or in what terms it would be couched. A Berlin, as well as Vienna, the retrograde movement of the Russian troops is regarded both as a retreat and as a change of attitude hostile to Germany.

BRUSSELS, July 2, 1854.

Correspondence from most of the leading commercial towns of Europe announces that all the governments have agreed to forbid the public negotiation of the Russian loan. The *Journal Allemand* of Frankfort, in an official communication, pronounces an energetic denunciation against whoever may be disposed to participate in that operation. It is so reprobated in Germany, that the house of Bethmann has explained that it only took part in the Russian loan, in consequence of its connection with the house at St. Petersburg charged with the affair.

The executive power of Hamburg, the Dutch government, and the Belgian government, have declared that they will oppose, so far as depends upon them, any transaction relative to the Russian loan. In England the Crown lawyers have declared that all participation in the loan would be considered as an act of treason. In the face of such unanimity, it is useless to add that the new Russian loan was from the very first looked upon with suspicion, and considered in itself as an operation without so-licity.

According to a letter from Janina, dated June 20, Fuad Effendi left Metzovo on the 15th, intending to enter Thessaly. He arrived on the 18th within a league of Kalabaka, with the corps of Osmen Pasha, composed of 2,000 regulars and 1,000 Arnauts. He effected his march without striking a blow. As the Ottoman troops advanced the Greeks fell back upon their centre. These details are completed by accounts which we have received from Larissa.

On the 18th of June the Turkish troops attacked the Hellenic volunteers commanded by Hadji Petros. After a conflict of three hours the Greeks were completely beaten. They had a considerable number killed and wounded, and their guns and baggage were captured. The Greeks took flight, some towards Agrapha, and the rest in the direction of Olympus.

A letter from Corfu, dated June 24, says:—

Her Britannic Majesty's frigate Diamond left to-day for the Black Sea. There only remains at the Corfu station the corvette Modeste, of eighteen guns. The Prometheus is about to leave the Gulf of Arta on a tour of observation in the ports of Albania.

The Rights of Neutrals.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved a resolution that, however, from the peculiar circumstances of this war, a relaxation of the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are lawful prize may be justifiable, to renounce or surrender the right would be inconsistent with the security and honor of the country. He cited various authorities, ancient and modern, from the *Consolato del Mare* to Chancellor Kent, in order to establish two great principles of international maritime law—namely, that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend may be confiscated, and the goods of a friend in the ship of an enemy are free and ought to be restored; and he proceeded to show the reasons upon which, irrespective of authority, these principles were founded, and to which, he contended, the doctrine that free ships made free goods was repugnant.

Mr. T. MITCHELL seconded the motion, though he dissented from the introductory words of the resolution, which admitted that a relaxation of the principle in question might be justifiable from the peculiar circumstances of the war, being of opinion that no blow could be more effectual to Russia than the stoppage of her export trade, which was the great source of the revenues or the great landed proprietors; and he contended that the relaxation of the principle, and the uncertainty as to blockade, had been highly injurious, through the laches and errors of our authorities, to the interests of British commerce.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, the resolution raised two distinct questions—one a practical question of political expediency; the other, a theoreticol question of international law, as to the rights of the subjects of neutral States, with reference to belligerents. The expediency of relaxing the principles that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend might be confiscated had been admitted by Mr. Phillimore from the peculiar circumstances of this war; but he, (Sir William,) denied that the position of that honorable member, that the right to confiscate an enemy's goods on board a friend's ship was eternally maintainable, was indisputably true; and disputed the validity of the authorities he had cited, contending that almost all the best modern publicists dissented from the old authorities, and supported the rule, "free ships, free goods." Sir William developed and discussed at considerable length the arguments urged by the friends of the extension of neutral rights, who maintained that a belligerent had no more right to enter a neutral ship to search for enemy's goods than to enter a neutral port for that purpose, and that so long as an independent sovereign was at peace with a belligerent power, the latter had no right to ask any questions as to articles on board the ships of subjects of the neutral sovereign. So far from the principle contended for by Mr. Phillimore being indisputably true, he insisted that it was demonstrably false, and he appealed to bilateral treaties concluded between this country and the maritime Powers of Western Europe; from that of 1654 with Portugal, which recognized as a rule of amicable intercourse that free ships make free goods, which rule was all but invariable during the last two centuries, although it had not always been observed in practice. Even if reasonable doubts might be entertained upon the question, the House ought not to pledge itself to an assertion of the right contended for, and he insisted that there was no logical connexion between the rules "free ships, free goods," and "enemy's ships, enemy's goods," which were placed in juxtaposition as a mere verbal antithesis. Sir William then discussed the practical quettion, arguing that it was wise and expedient to waive, in conjunction with France, our belligerent rights, and a rule of maritime warfare has been adopted by a mutual compromise between the two countries. Assuming that the position of Mr. Phillimore were true, the House, he contended, ought not to agree to this abstract resolution, unless some practical benefit would result from its adoption. None had been shown, and the waiving a right, if it existed, was no renunciation or surrender of it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. R. PHILLMORE, assenting to the wisdom of the course pursued by the government in waiving the billigerent rights of the Crown, could not agree with many of the propositions of Sir W. Molesworth, between whose speech and the declaration of her Majesty there appeared, he said, a remarkable discordancy. He expressed his surprise that Sir William should have taken his interpretation of international law from treaties, instead of jurists and commentators, and observed that, if his doctrine were correct, it would prevent all interference by a belligerent except with a belligerent. The principles of the law of nations, of which Sir William had spoken so slightingly, were founded on reason, equity and convenience, and fortified by authority. He did not think it would be wise, however, to press the resolution to a division.

Mr. BOWYER moved, as an amendment to Mr. Phillimore's motion, "the course adopted by her Majesty's Government, in concert with that of the Emperor of the French, is in accordance with sound principles of policy and public law." He considered that the principles of maritime law adopted by the government, by extending the right of neutrals, had created a new era in the law of nations.

Commercial Affairs.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, July 4, 1854.

The English funds again opened heavily this morning, and remained without activity until toward the close of business, when some speculative purchases produced an improvement. Consols, which left off yesterday at 93¼ to ⅜, were first quoted 93½ to ⅝. There were then sellers at 93¾ throughout the greater part of the day, but the last official price was 93⅜ to ½, and at a later hour transactions took place at 93½ to ⅝. An opinion was strongly circulated that, owing to the large increase in their stock of bullion, the easier state of the money market, the steady condition of the foreign exchanges, and the approaching payment of the dividends on Saturday next, the Bank of England contemplate an immediate reduction in their rate of discount. Various heavy calls, however, are falling due, among which are the £1,000,000 of India railway debentures on the 10th inst., as well as 25 per cent on the last £2,000,000 of Exchequer bonds tomorrow, and some persons consider that these, together with a desire to wait until the prospects of the harvest shall have become still more certain, will induce at all events a slight delay. Bank Stock left off at 207 to 209; Reduced, 93⅞ to ½; Three and a Quarter per Cent, 93⅞ to 94; India Bonds, par to 3s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 1s. discount to 2s. premium; and Exchequer Bonds, ¼ to ½ premium.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Springfield *Republican* relates the following singular circumstance:—A few days since Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered a nest of flying squirrels, which he secured for the amusement of his children, but on descending from the tree, the old one made her appearance, and in the temerity of her maternal affection, she jumped upon him, crawled down to his hand, seized one of her young ones, and attempted to take it away. Mr. R. resisted her claim but a moment, when sympathy for the agonized dame made a successful appeal, and she was permitted to gather into her furry folds a little one, which she soon deposited in a new home, returning again and again, till she had taken them all from the hands of their captor.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

The patrons of the trotting course had a rich treat yesterday afternoon. A match race came off between g. g. Mark Maguire (formerly known as Putnam), and s. g. Huguenot, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for $1,000. Mark Maguire won, after five exciting heats. The betting at the start was even, although the sorrel gelding had the call, during the early part of the day, at odds. He was accounted a very fast nag by his backers, having been timed in 2:33 in a private trial. The grey came on the track with a host of backers from the Red House and all Harlem; and the betting became quite brisk between them and the denizens of New Rochelle. Very large amounts were staked by the parties even. During the heats, the odds changed as frequently as have the prices of railroad stocks within the last month.

The horse Huguenot is a very promising young trotter; and although beaten yesterday, will, ere long, without accident, prove himself a very fast nag. He was raised on Long Island, and is said to be a Napoleon. He is a very powerful and well-formed colt, with all the requisites for speed and endurance. Mark Maguire is a fine, showy, durable horse, and pretty hard to beat by one about his own rate of speed. His name has been changed since he became the property of Mr. Irvin, as a tribute of respect to the well known newsman, who, like the horse, in indomitable perseverance and never ceasing energy is hard to beat. The horse is well named. The track improves with each succeeding race, and was in capital condition. The weather, too, was well suited for the occasion, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

First Heat.—Hiram won the pole for the grey, and took the lead around the turn—Shute, the driver of Huguenot, not getting his horse squared all the way to the quarter. The grey was a couple of lengths in front, in thirty-nine seconds. On the back stretch both horses broke up, and the grey proving the best breaker, gained another length on the sorrel to the half mile pole, passing there in 1:18. The grey broke up again on the lower turn, and the sorrel collared him before he recovered. A spirited little contest ensued, until the sorrel cast a shoe, and fell to pieces. The grey then cut loose from him, and came home a winner by three or four lengths, in 2:42.

Second Heat.—Mr. Whelan took charge of Huguenot for the remainder of the race; and although the grey had won a heat, the New Rochelle party posted more money at even on their favorite. After a new shoe had been put on, the horses came up for the word, and got away well together; but before getting around the turn, the grey broke up, and the sorrel took the pole from him, and led to the quarter pole a length ahead, in forty seconds. The grey continued to act very unsteadily, and fell off half a dozen lengths down the back stretch, the sorrel passing the half mile pole in 1:18. Huguenot kept at his work, and won the heat easily, in 2:40½.

Third Heat.—One hundred to twenty was now wagered on the colt. He took the lead at the start, the grey hanging close to him around the turn and to the quarter; the sorrel passing there in thirty-nine seconds, half a length in advance. The grey carried the sorrel off his feet on the back stretch, and beat him to the half mile pole thirty yards, in 1:18. He then opened the gap around the lower turn, and notwithstanding that the sorrel took a fine run up the home stretch, the grey came home a winner on a jog, in 2:41¼.

Fourth Heat.—The betting again changed, and Mark Maguire was the favorite, at one hundred to thirty. The grey took the lead, and went three open lengths ahead of the sorrel to the quarter pole, in forty seconds; the sorrel having broken up on the turn, and again at the pole, moving up close to the grey on the back stretch. Time to half mile pole, 1:19. On the lower turn, the sorrel lapped the grey, and they came on the home stretch in that way, and vigorously fought for mastery until they were pretty near the score, when the grey broke up, and the sorrel won by a length, in 2:40.

Fifth Heat.—The success in the last heat again made the sorrel the favorite, although the bulk of the money on the track was in the hands of stakeholders. The horses came up for the word at the top of their speed, the sorrel rather "tangled," and they were started. The sorrel broke up on the turn, and the grey dashed away from him, and led to the quarter pole over thirty yards, in forty seconds. The sorrel broke again and again, while the grey was making the best of his way home. Time to the half, 1:17. The grey kept at his work, and came home a winner by thirty yards, in 2:40.

The following is a summary:—

MONDAY, July 17.—Trotting match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff named g. g. Mark Maguire, (formerly Putnam)	1	2	1	2	1
W. Shute named s. g. Huguenot	2	1	2	1	2

Time, 2:42—2:40½—2:41¼—2:40—2:40.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SYRACUSE.—A fire broke out in a wood pile belonging to the Central Railroad Company on Saturday evening, at Syracuse, by which not less than twelve hundred cords of wood were burnt. The *Standard* sums up the losses as follows:—

Two long woodsheds, worth about $2,500; twelve hundred cords of wood, worth about $5,000; and one platform car, all belonging to the Central Railroad Company, were burned. Besides this loss, a number of freight cars that stood between the burning piles, and were rescued with difficulty, were considerably damaged, and the iron of the track warped and rendered useless. The whole loss is estimated at $7,000 or $8,000.

Mr. Chapin, the contractor for sawing the wood, lost one of his engines, worth about four hundred dollars.

Michael Dolan's dwelling and barn, worth about eight hundred dollars, totally destroyed. The furniture saved, although in a damaged condition. Said to be fully insured.

Jacob Wright's dwelling partially burned.—Loss about $200. Fully insured.

James Ryan's dwelling nearly destroyed.—Loss about $400. Fully insured.

A wooden building, owned by the Binghamton Railroad Company, was badly damaged, by having all the windows, doors, &c., broke, but the building was not touched by fire. It was occupied by Mr. Scofield, whose furniture was removed in a damaged condition.

A couple of Irish women (widows) who resided in the upper part of Wright's house, named Mrs. Dougherty and Mrs. Welch, lost almost everything except what they wore on their persons. Their case is the hardest of all, although the value of their property is probably least.

The fire probably originated from a spark from a locomotive falling on the roof of the wood-shed, which burned like tinder, and before the hose belonging to the company could bring a stream of water on the fire the whole shed was in a blaze.

COMMITTED TO ANSWER THE CHARGE OF SELLING LIQUOR TO AN INEBRIATE.—A man named Rainer, the proprietor of a tavern at the corner of New Market and Coates streets, was before Mayor Conrad to-day, on the charge of selling liquor to a person of intemperate habits, after having been notified by the family of the inebriate to sell him no more liquor. The suit was brought under the act of the Legislature passed at its last session, which authorizes the friends of an intemperate person to serve such notices on an innkeeper, and which inflicts fine and imprisonment on conviction of selling the party liquor after such notice has been given.

Mary Andress, Sophia Andress and Christiana Andress, the wife, mother and daughter of the intemperate person, were examined, and testified to notice having been given the defendant some three weeks since, and to the fact that Andress had visited the house of Rainer frequently since the notification, and to his having become drunk there on several occasions.

The Mayor declared his intention to carry out the law in all such cases, so far as it lay in his power to do so. The defendant was required to find bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions. This is, we believe, the first prosecution under the law referred to above.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, July 17.*

SHOCKING MURDER.—On Tuesday evening a party of drunken Irishmen, who are employed on the railroad, attempted to stop a gentleman who was driving into town, calling him a "a d—d American." About nine o'clock the dead body of an Englishman, named Ashton, who was known to have accompanied the party, was found near the cemetery. The "Guards" were ordered out to aid the police in making arrests. They marched about two miles from town and succeeded in capturing five or six of those who had been seen on the road in company with the murdered man.

On Wednesday the Coroner's jury "sat on the body," and the doctors were directed to cut off the man's head, to see if he was dead. Having ascertained the fact, they so reported, and a verdict was given that he came to his death by blows on the head, dislocating his neck, &c.

The parties arrested are to be examined to-morrow. We suppose it was a drunken quarrel, and hope the law will be administered strictly, in order to prevent similar outrages in future.—*Fredericksburg News, July 13.*