DAILY CRESCENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1854.

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay so little attention to any communication not signed by J. G. Nixon or his assistants.

Labor and Living.

There are a great many things in this world, [illegible] necessaries, which the world [illegible] to get along without. There are [illegible] which cannot be dispensed with, and are necessary in the strictest application of the word. The means of supporting life, and the labor requisite to provide that means, come first, and are both imperative and indispensable. Bread is the staff of life, and, since the curse, it has had to be earned by the sweat of the brow.

The labor relationship subsisting between life and bread is so intimate and affecting every [illegible] as to be universally acknowledged [illegible] years, and has been the base of all their [illegible]. When life can be supported cheaply, the price of labor is always low, and when the means of subsistence are high, labor almost invariably is high also. A man must have enough to provide food and clothes, and a roof over him. If he can eat two dollars a week more now than a year ago, and his wages a year ago were only sufficient to procure them, his wages must increase two dollars a week also, this year over the last. This is the plainest and briefest view of the subject; a subject which to discuss fully would involve much of the learning of Adam Smith, the utilitarianism of Jeremy Bentham, the speculations of Malthus, and the elaborate works of a host of other writers.

Much of the learning which has been expended on this subject has been abstract and [illegible] to divide, at least, the connection existing between life and labor is so close as not to compel recognition. Occasionally, however, it is forced prominently forward and has to be practically and immediately met. Such a period is upon us now. The cost of living has increased, and the price of labor and all products have risen in proportion. There has been a combination of causes to bring about this result, into which it is unnecessary to enquire. The drouth of the summer would alone have produced something this way—assisted by other causes it has spread into the present state of affairs. All the products of agriculture have increased in price. Potatoes command eight and nine dollars a barrel here, and eggs six cts a dozen. Flour is quoted from six to eight dollars. Other articles are almost proportionably high, so that a family that could dine well and sufficiently for a dollar last year, must now send a dollar and a half to market. Not to the additional expense in living by any means confined to New Orleans. It is just as severely felt in Charleston, St. Louis and New York. At the latter place they are importing wheat from England, potatoes from Ireland, and coal from Pictou. They cannot be obtained here except at such rates as renders their freight across the ocean immaterial. The whole country in fact confesses that living is much more expensive than heretofore, and every man's experience is an acknowledgment.

In consequence of this enhanced cost of living there has been an enhancement in the prices of labor and its products. Coal is quoted in New York at six and eight dollars a ton. Day labourers, engineers and brass hands have struck for higher wages. After the present week the stevedores in Mobile are to receive an increase of pay. The firemen and deck hands on our steamboats get more than they ever did before. The New York Tribune and Sun have raised their size and sundry other papers have raised their price. What was sufficient before has been rendered insufficient and must be somehow remedied. Speaking of this same subject yesterday morning the Orleanian very pertinently remarks concerning its effects on printing, as follows, which experience warrants us in fully endorsing: "Owing to the increased charges for printing-paper, in the west, and other causes, four of the daily journals of Cincinnati have increased their rates. No where, in the Union, is such increase more absolutely demanded than in New Orleans, yet, prices continue as low as when the previous rates of nearly all other professions, trades and callings, augmentation has been made. Expenses here have increased in almost every department, and will, doubtless, continue to be high throughout the season. Larger salaries and larger wages are needed now than heretofore, to produce the same results. We have no speculations to offer nor any remarks to make. Having chronicled the fact we have performed our duty."

Electioneering Recorder.—It will be seen in our local column that the session of the Common Council last evening was broken by the conduct of ex-Acting Recorder Bloomfield in voting for himself for Recorder, and that the election has been postponed to some subsequent period. If the gentleman had been a little less greedy he would have been elected. As it is we cannot regret so well merited a rebuke, and trust it will be a lesson to some others of our office-seekers. Mr. would-be-Recorder Bloomfield might do well to remember an old distich—

"There are whom Heaven has blessed with stores of wit,
They need as much again to govern it."

Mrs. Anne Royal.—Our Washington exchanges bring us news of the death of Mrs. Anne Royal at the advanced age of ninety-two—the authoress of a work called the Black Book, and the editress of *Paul Pry* and subsequently the *Huntress*. Probably no one of the public characters who have been in Washington during the last twenty years but had more or less acquaintance with this singular woman, and, in Washington circles, she was as well known as General Jackson or any other high official. It is said that the last fifteen years of her life were spent among the Indians, and, certainly, the freedom and assurance she always exhibited could not be construed as a contradiction. Every Senator and Representative was spotted by her at the outset of his career, visited, asked for a loan of money, and then either commended or condemned in the columns of the *Huntress* as he assented to or declined the request. Her persistency of purpose was remarkable, and rarely failed to produce five or twenty dollars a year. She knew every body and every body knew her. By hook or by crook she gleaned many incidents of each individual's career and—good or bad—published them in the *Huntress*, with sarcastic or satiric comments, as the circumstances might require. Her paper was bad looking, and badly printed, abounding in all sorts of typographical and other errors. It was, nevertheless, on the exchange list of many of the first journals in this country, and subscribed for by a great many individuals, either out of pity for the woman or from a desire to avoid her "hits," that were not always pleasant to be taken. She has finally gone, and the Washingtonians will not be apt to find her like in a long time.

Cat-fish Chowder.—Judd has obtained a mammoth Cat-fish, freshly from the water, and will serve him up to-day in a variety of agreeable ways—more especially in a chowder of great artistic merit. Drop in and try the animal.

Mr. Judd has also on hand a large variety of game, consisting of venison, quails, teal duck, snipe, etc. Will our epicures take notice? His cook is competent to the necessary duties.

Recent Publications.

D. Appleton & Co., of New York, have sent us, through J. B. Steed, a copy of "Party Leaders; Sketches of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph and others. By Jo. G. Baldwin," of Alabama. We expressed an opinion concerning the merits of the book some days since in acknowledging a previous copy.

We are under obligations to the Hon. John Slidell for the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation"—January 1, 1854.

We need hardly say that this is an exceedingly valuable and interesting statistical work, and one that can be consulted with profit. We learn by it that our exports of domestic produce from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853, amounted to $213,417,697; of which manufactures are set down at $33,516,381; agricultural produce $33,366,715, and cotton $108,456,404. In the same period we imported 267,973,647 dollars of foreign merchandise—of which $101,688,325 was brought in American vessels, and $76,290,322 in foreign bottoms; $236,505,113 paying duty, and $27,368,534 free. Of the exports of domestic produce New York has $65,060,656, and Louisiana $67,768,724; Massachusetts only $16,895,304. Of imports of foreign produce New York has $178,270,999, Massachusetts $41,367,956, and Louisiana but $13,630,686. Of importations there were only 145,211 bottles of champagne, or about as much as is sold in this city alone in one year; 3,854,956 gallons of brandy, and 2,633,802 gallons of claret. The registered and enrolled tunnage of the country amounted to 4,407,010.43 against 3,772,439.43 in 1851, and 2,889,046.77 in 1847. Very much other like curious matter could be extracted from the report, which is admirably arranged and conveniently indexed, had we the requisite time and space.

"An Ordinance for the appointment of Agents to represent the City of Baltimore in the execution of the Will of John McDonogh," has been received.

Notary Public.—The firm of Monaghan Rareshide having been dissolved, the senior partner has opened an office at No. 38 Camp street, where he is prepared to attend to all Notarial and Commissioner's business. Mr. Monaghan is a gentleman of experience in his profession, and Commissioner of Deeds for all the States in the Union.

Letter from the Hon. John M. Clayton. The Philadelphia Inquirer contains a letter from the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, addressed to D. R. King, Esq., in which he declares that he never was, is not now, and never shall be, a candidate for the Presidency, preferring a seat in the U. S. Senate to any other office under the Government. He then proceeds to condemn the provision in the Nebraska bill conferring the right of suffrage on aliens, and the proposed Homestead bill, allowing foreigners an equal share of the public domain on the same terms with native and naturalized citizens. He declares "that our naturalization laws are unquestionably defective, or our alms-houses would not now be filled with paupers," and further alleges that "our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every description." He further says:

"I have no prejudices against the honest foreigner, who comes here to seek an asylum from the tyranny of rulers abroad. All my sympathies are with them, and when they become naturalized I will defend them, as American citizens, in all their rights, as fully as those born on the soil. I would inculcate and practice religious toleration, in its broadest sense, but I would see to it that no men of any sect, whose creed teaches them to deny religious toleration to me and my countrymen, should ever hold office here, or power of any kind to persecute us for our religious opinions. No man who acknowledges allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, shall be by my vote placed in any post or office under the American Government. I would defend the rights of men of all religions to the full extent to which those rights are guaranteed by the American Constitution. But while I would advise every American citizen to defend the religious rights of all others, even at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise him to peril his life not less freely in defense of his own."

In conclusion he says "it will be difficult to lay down a general rule as to how far foreigners, who are not naturalized in this country, should be permitted to hold office to which there will not necessarily be exceptions; but in his judgment, a native American citizen, under equal circumstances of qualifications and merit, is better entitled to the honors and offices of the country, than a foreigner, whether naturalized or not."

Ancient Inhabitants of Nebraska.—On the Upper Missouri there exists a tract of country known by the name of the Mauvaises Terres, or Bad Lands; at one time, probably, the bottom of an immense lake, in which perished thousands of animals having now no representatives on earth. It appears that the waters of this pond were removed in some convulsion of nature, and the sediment at the bottom became indurated. The portion of the surface thus excavated forms a valley of ninety miles in length by thirty in breadth. The remains of animals, which lived and breathed long before the advent of man upon the earth, are here found in such abundance as to form of this tract an immense cemetery of vertebrata. The bones are said to be completely petrified, and their cavities filled with silicious matter. They are preserved in various degrees of integrity, some being beautifully perfect and others broken.

Two remarkable species of rhinoceros, the first ever found in America, were discovered here, and also a sort of panther smaller than the present variety—and likewise a number of strange animals with long manes, unlike any thing which man ever saw alive. We know, then, that there were once individuals in Nebraska as curious, and strangely shaped, and pugnacious, as any squatter whom the present rush of emigration will carry thither.

"Stars and Stripes."—A weekly newspaper, with this title, has just been started at Manchester, N. H. Its motto is: "Our own countrymen first: The 'Rest of Mankind' afterwards."

The Sabbath in England.—It seems to be pretty certain that England is on the point of a great Parliamentary contest as to the observance of Sunday. A numerous and influential portion of the people are anxious and determined to obtain, if possible, legislative sanction for the opening of all places of public instruction and recreation on Sunday, and the prospect is that they will eventually be successful. The London Times is a very decided advocate of the proposed change.

Potatoes.—The St. Louis Evening News says that potatoes are beginning to arrive in that city from the Upper Mississippi in great abundance.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—As the Hudson River Railroad train which left New York on the 2d instant was approaching Oak Hill, Mr. Smith, the engineer, discovered a man walking on the track and approaching the train. The usual signal was immediately given, but the man paid no attention to it but continued to advance, and before the train could be stopped he was run down by the locomotive and instantly killed. It was the opinion of those who witnessed the scene that he purposely placed himself in a position to be killed. His name was Jesse Mullen, a carpenter by trade, and a resident of Durham, Greene county.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

TO THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

By the Southern (Mobile) Line.

Mobile, October 10.—*Editors Crescent*: The regatta for which the *Venture* of your city and the *Vesper* of this place were entered, and which was postponed from yesterday until to-day, came off as announced. The *Venture* won the race, but I am unable to give particulars to-night.

By the Southern Line.

Verdict in Dr. Graham's Case.

New York, October 10.—The jury, in the case of Dr. Graham, after being out eight hours, have brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree."

Steamer Burned—Loss of Life.

New York, October 9.—Dispatches from Detroit state that the steamer Collins has been burnt on the Lake. She was full of passengers at the time, and twenty-three of them lost their lives.

Dr. Graham's Case.

New York, October 10.—Dr. Graham's counsel have moved for a delay of judgment, to allow them time to make up and file a bill of exceptions, and the Court has granted them twenty days for that purpose. The punishment for manslaughter in the second degree is imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than four, nor more than seven years.

New York Markets.

New York, October 10.—The Cotton market here is firm, with a fair demand. Middling Orleans is quoted at 9¾c per lb. Flour has further advanced, and good brands of Ohio have sold to-day at $7 62½ to $8 per bbl.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Talbot, master, from Galveston, crossed the bar yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and arrived up at 9 P. M. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. Dr. Axon, 3 children and servant; Mr. R. Elliott and Lady, Catherwood and Lady, Mrs. Grindley, Mrs. Gandolfo, Mrs. Russel and 3 children, Mrs. Vanzin and 3 children, Messrs. R. Mills, Maj. J. Y. Dashiel, U. S. A., Capt. Thomas McGovern, E. W. Rodd, J. Spinnell, Coleman, Wm. H. Goddard, James Lusley, J. T. Ware, Macready, Smith, M. O. Burns, Dunn, Cap. Young, Hart, Desabe, Gibson, Thornton, and 12 on deck.

We have received by the Louisiana a file of the Galveston Times up to the 7th, and are indebted to Mr. P. Wilson, of Houston, for a copy of the Houston Telegraph of the same date.

We find no news of interest in the papers we have received, and append only the following paragraphs. We shall doubtless be in receipt of more ample matter during the day.

The Telegraph, of the 7th, says:

There were but four deaths in all from yellow fever on Wednesday and Thursday, and we have heard of none since, up to the hour of going to press. We heard of but one new case on Wednesday, and after diligent inquiry of physicians and others could hear of no cases on Thursday and Friday. There are now but a very few cases under treatment, and there is good reason to hope that fever has about run its course.

The Galveston Times, of the 4th, says:

The health of our city, we regret exceedingly to state, has not continued to improve as was hoped for some days since. As will be seen from the sexton's report, published this morning, there has been an increase in the number of interments—11. Although this is but a slight increase, still it is sufficient to show that the fever has not left the city, and that it is not as healthy as was hoped for. We were informed by a physician that new cases had developed themselves yesterday.

Since the above was in type, we are happy to learn from the sexton that there was no interment yesterday.

An Editor in Trouble.—The editor of the Brooklyn Morning Journal, Mr. S. W. Heightway, was placed on trial in the King's County Court of Sessions on the 4th inst., on what he terms a "trumped up charge of misdemeanor," in inducing a native-born citizen to vote illegally at the late election for supplying Brooklyn with water. The editor was a strong advocate of the defeated water plan, and could not be persuaded to join a portion in opposing it. The charge was brought against him on the morning of the election, and he was thus held to answer. He holds his arrest to be illegal and a species of unjust persecution, which he expects to prove.

Heavy Failure in Philadelphia.—It was stated in Philadelphia on the morning of the 4th instant, that Reed & Brothers, wholesale clothiers on Market street, had failed, their liabilities being over $500,000.

Health of Lake Providence.—There have been a few sporadic cases of yellow fever at Lake Providence, but on the 30th ultimo the health of the town was remarkably good. There was no sickness of any kind; so we learn from the Lake Providence Herald.

Strange Freak.—Quite an excitement was created at Providence on the 3d inst. in consequence of a strange freak of an old man named Lyman Hawes. The track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad runs through land which formerly belonged to him, and the price of this land had been assessed by commissioners at a valuation which he refused to accept. On the day in question, he placed a small house, erected by himself, upon both tracks, in which he put several kegs which he said contained powder, and then fastened himself inside, by nailing up every entrance to it.

The Boston and Providence train, and the Providence and Worcester train, were, as they came along, brought to a stand-still by the obstruction, and detained for nearly two hours. The old fellow swore that if they attempted to run the engine through the house he would fire the powder and blow every thing around him to atoms. After a long delay, during which the crowd increased to over a thousand people, the North Providence and the Providence police arrived, when they fell to work, and with well-directed blows, soon smashed the doors of the house in, and then seized the old man. It was with difficulty at first that the crowd could be kept from injuring him. He was hurried away to jail. The crowd then attacked the house and soon made a complete wreck of it. About half a keg of powder was found.

The election in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 3d, for City Assessor and for Inspector at the general election, resulted in the Know-Nothing candidates being elected by large majorities.

Horrible Murder.—Mr. Henry T. Gates, an overseer of Mr. H. C. Hatcher, in Dallas county, Ala., was brutally murdered and mangled on the night of the 29th ult. by some person or persons unknown. Mr. Hatcher publises the following card in the Dallas Gazette of the 6th instant:

TO THE PUBLIC.

My overseer, Henry T. Gates, having been killed on Friday night, the 29th ult., by some one unknown, and various rumors being afloat in reference to it, I think it proper to make the following statement, which I gathered from the evidence before the Jury of Inquest, of which body I was a member.

On the night of the 29th, after supper (there being no white person at my plantation but my nephew, Henry Hatcher, and Mr. Gates) Mr. Gates got his double-barreled gun, and remarked to Henry Hatcher that he was going down to the hog-lot (about 350 or 400 yards from the house) and said he thought he would catch a negro pretty soon, and that when he heard the gun fire, he must come down with the dogs. Henry Hatcher sat up late, and hearing no gun, went to bed, and heard no more of Mr. Gates until Sunday morning, when his body was found in the hog-lot, his brains beaten out, his skull broken, and body very much mangled. The shot gun found near his body was broken in many pieces.

My neighbors and the Jury of Inquest have diligently inquired after the murderer or murderers, and find that Mr. Gates came to his death by blows inflicted with his own gun, by some person or persons unknown.

If any one or more of my negroes are guilty, I hope it will be discovered, and the severest penalty of the law inflicted on the guilty one or guilty ones.

Cahawba, Oct. 9. H. C. HATCHER.

Commander Hollins.—In justice to this officer, that portion of the American press which aids the English and Jamaica papers in their vile but harmless abuse of him, should publish the following testimonials to his character as a seaman and naval officer:

Navy Department, Sept. 8, 1854.

Sir: The Department has received from Commodore Gregory, the commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston, the report of the inspection of the sloop-of-war Cyane, recently under your command. The condition of that ship on reaching Boston, as regards her efficiency as a man-of-war, her cleanliness and the discipline maintained, are highly creditable to yourself and the officers who were associated with you; and it affords me much satisfaction to furnish you with a copy of Commodore Gregory's report, which accompanies this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. Dobbin.

Commander Geo. N. Hollins,
commanding U. S. Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.

Commandant's Office, Navy Yard,
Boston, Sep. 6, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to state that previously to the dismantling of the U. S. ship Cyane, commanded by Commander G. N. Hollins, she was inspected under the general order of the Department, and found to be in the most efficient order as to cleanliness and discipline, and the crew unusually expert in their exercises at quarters, reflecting the highest credit upon the commander and his officers. All her appointments were in the best possible condition, showing that she had been ably and efficiently commanded, and was in all respects a man-of-war, such a one as would, under any circumstances, have done honor to the service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. H. Gregory, Com't.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.

The Case of Dr. Graham.—The New York Herald of the 4th has the particulars of the arraignment of Dr. Graham before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the previous day, Judge Mitchell presiding:

The trial of Dr. Robert M. Graham, who stands charged with the murder of Col. Charles Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 24 of August last, having been set down for this day, the court room was filled with an anxious and interested audience a considerable time before the formal opening. The accused, Dr. Graham, was early conducted into court, and for a time occupied a seat in the jury box, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Waterman. He afterward took a seat behind his counsel, which he occupied throughout the day's proceedings. The prisoner is a middle-sized, elegant-looking man, apparently some forty years of age, with a thoughtful, reflective looking countenance, pale from long confinement in prison, on which it would be difficult to detect the traces of that dissipation or violent passion to which his present unfortunate position is attributed. He was neatly and punctiliously dressed. His wife was in court, occupying a seat beside him, attended by her uncle, Capt. H. Marshall, and his lady, Major Heiss, proprietor of the New Orleans Delta, and his lady, and others. We also noticed in attendance Judge Lyons, U. S. Judge of the lower district of California; Judge Olcott, of Louisiana; Col. Waldo, Major Ranney, Hon. Charles Clifton, of New Orleans; Samuel C. Reid, Esq., of New Orleans, and a number of other gentlemen from the Doctor's native city, all testifying their deep interest in the proceedings in which their friend is so unhappily concerned.

The prisoner was formally arraigned at half past ten o'clock. The indictment charges that he, Robert M. Graham, did, on the 24 of August last, with force and arms, felonious, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, make an assault in and upon Charles Loring, and did strike and thrust him, the said Charles Loring, with a sword cane on the left side of his back, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, half an inch in breadth and ten inches in depth, whereof he, the said Charles Loring, instantly died. The second count charges the assault to have been committed with a sword, and the third with a sword attached to a cane.

The arraignment having been made, the clerk of the court, addressing the prisoner, asked: "Do you demand a trial?"

Prisoner: "Yes."

Clerk: "Are you ready for your trial?"

Prisoner: "Yes."

For the prosecution, Lorenzo B. Shepard, District Attorney, appeared; and for the accused, Messrs. J. R. Whiting, Charles O'Conor, and A. Oakey Hall.

The day was occupied in challenging jurors as to their competency—from having formed or expressed an opinion—of acting on the jury. Forty-one were set aside for incompetency on that head. Seven were peremptorily challenged by the counsel for the defence and set aside, and five others were excused. Only eleven jurors were admitted and sworn when the jury panel was exhausted, and the court adjourned for the day.

The following are the names of the jurors empanneled:

1. Oscar Purdy,	7. Geo. Wellman Wright,
2. John H. Joel,	8. John H. Quackenbush,
3. Abijah C. Mount,	9. Thomas Deegan,
4. Robert M. Wilson,	10. Thomas Lloyd,
5. Joseph W. Clowes,	11. Thomas Judge.
6. Newman B. Wing,	

The Sugar Crop in Iberville.—The Plaquemine Sentinel learns from a gentleman from the Grosse Tete portion of the parish of Iberville, that the late heavy rains in that neighborhood have almost entirely destroyed the cotton, and injured the cane to such an extent and in a manner that grinding will have to be put off to a much later period than was anticipated, and many thousands of pounds less of sugar made than was calculated upon.

Terrible Death of a Moulder.—A man named John Brady met with a horrible and fatal accident, in South Boston, on the 29th. He, with a number of other men, was engaged in swinging a ladle of melted iron from the furnace to the mould, when the crane broke, in consequence of which the ladle was upset, and, Mr. Brady, who was holding the handle, was, by some accident, thrown into the fiery liquid. He was burned in a shocking manner, and died after lingering in intense agony until the 2d inst.

That Accounts for it.—The married men of the New York Cricket Club have beaten the single members. A poor miserable old bachelor says he is not at all surprised at it; "they probably got their hands in by beating their wives."

Valuable Dead Letters.—In the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun we find the following:

The operations of the Finance Bureau of the General Post-office Department for the current year disclose the fact of a rapid increase in the business and importance of the dead letter office. In the first quarter of 1852 the number of dead letters found by the openers, which contained money, was 1,701—the amount $10,238; second quarter, 1,726 letters, and $11,170; third quarter, 1,781 letters, and $10,809; fourth quarter, 1,842 letters, and $11,718. In the quarter ended March 31, 1854, two years afterwards, the number of valuable dead letters reached 2,323, containing $14,401. The second quarter yielded 2,487 letters, and $14,326 in money. We have from the third quarter, ended 30th of September last, 2,354 letters, in which were found $14,088 in cash. When it is recollected that these do not embrace the dead letters from foreign countries, which are all returned unopened, the progress of this branch of governmental service is more apparent.

Under the present prompt and efficient administration, all dead letters so discovered are, from day to day, returned to the receiving clerk, by whom they are duly registered, the correspondence prepared and the whole transmitted by the outgoing mails to the places at which the letters were originally mailed, by which quick process an average of seven-eighths of the money is safely returned to its legal owners.

The Glasgow (Mo.) Republican says: "The knife has generally been applied to the tobacco crop, and it is being housed. There will be a deficit of from one-third to a half in quantity. The plant is generally small, and where not cut too green, will yield a good manufacturing article, the quality being fair. Occasionally planters are found whose crops are as good as any ever raised. These instances generally occur in the bottom lands. Again, there are fields which scarcely pay for cutting."

The Edenton Whig says that never in the memory of man have such abundant crops as the present been made in Chowan county, (in Eastern North Carolina.)

According to the register of the Jackson (Miss.) Land Office, upwards of 50,000 acres of twelve and a-half cents lands have been already entered in that land district.

The steamship Arabia left New York on the 4th inst. for Liverpool, with one hundred passengers and over $1,000,000 in specie. So says a dispatch.

A small note law, prohibiting the circulation of bank bills of other States of a less denomination than ten dollars, went into operation in Ohio on the 3d inst.

We learn from the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 5th inst. that an affray occurred at a camp meeting in De Kalb county on the 1st inst., in which a young man named James Neal was fatally stabbed by David Armsted. The murderer was arrested.

At a late term of Chatham Superior Court, Joseph Brockwell was convicted of the murder of John Davis, at Chapel Hill, in March last; Willis Hester of negro stealing; and a negro man of setting fire to a cotton gin or barn, in which a man was burned to death. All capital offences.

Gen. Wilson has written a long letter, in which he accepts the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, tendered to him by the American party. He promises, if elected, to carry out the principles of the party, and maintain the laws. The letter is quite patriotic and eloquent.

The body of Alvin Curtis, who had been missing for several days, was found in the Oswego River on the morning of the 3d inst., bearing marks of violence. It was the opinion of physicians that his death had not been caused by drowning, but that he had been murdered and thrown into the river.

The sudden death of young Mr. Draper, son of the ex-Consul at Paris, is announced by M. Gallarde in his French Courrier correspondence. Near Dieppe he was climbing up a precipice and fell, and a young fisherman seeing him was so alarmed that he too fell, from a congestion of the brain.

The Academy of Music in Philadelphia offers a premium of four hundred dollars for the best design for an opera house, to be built at the south-west corner of Locust and Broad streets. Two hundred dollars will be given for the second best design. The external dimensions of the building are to occupy 150 feet on Broad street, and 238 feet on Locust street. The material is to be brick.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times on the 3d inst., says:

There is not one word of truth in the Tribune's story about about a Naval force going to San Juan to make a demonstration against the British Protectorate, by saluting the Nicaragua flag. As I have heretofore advised you, Minister Wheeler, our commercial agent, Fabins, Captain Hollins, and others, have been conferring with the Administration on Greytown affairs.

Steamer Princeton, of the home squadron, will take Mr. Wheeler and family out, if found reliable on the trip she is now making from New York to Norfolk, and her accommodations found sufficient. If not, the Columbia will probably go in her place. Mr. Fabins is also to go out to take testimony relative to the bombardment and the amount of damage. The vessel will only remain while he is engaged in this duty. No other Naval operation in that quarter is even talked of thus far.

Attorney General Drummond, of Canada, is here endeavoring to get the Administration to put the Reciprocity Treaty immediately into effect, as between us and Canada, without waiting the action of the other Provinces. Mr. Perly arrived to-night on the same business, on behalf of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Governor-General Head is also expected.

The President and Cabinet have considered the subject and will decide that they have no power to carry out reciprocity until all the Provinces, except New Foundland, have acquiesced in its provisions by specific legislation. Our Government, however, of course cannot recognize the agents of the Provinces as official persons in the transaction. We deal only with the sovereign of Great Britain.

Samuel D. Lacompte, of Maryland, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kansas, *vice* Madison Brown, of Maryland, resigned.

Remarkable Deformity.—A Memphis paper gives the following learned description of a human deformity on exhibition in that city:

We saw a young man, 23 years of age, yesterday morning, by the name of Cornelius Alwell, who was born in Roan county, North Carolina, and who has just arrived in our city. His right arm consists only of a humeri and ulna bone, terminating in a flexible semicircle of about an 8 inch curve, or thumb and little finger. The left arm consists of a humeri and ulna, terminating in three flexible appendages which answer the partial purpose of fingers. His right leg consists of a femur or thigh bone, terminating in about a twelve inch semicircle, which semicircle sends off from its right disk a short fibula, or leg bone, terminating in one little toe. The left thigh bone is of the usual length, and sends off from the knee joint one fibula bone, which terminates in two complete small toes, there is also a prong of about two inches, of the tibial bone, extending to a point from the left knee. Most of the bones of both arms and legs are extremely deformed.

We never have seen or heard of such a case of malformation before. The body of the young man appears to be completely developed; he also seems to enjoy good health, and though destitute of education, manifests sprightliness and judgment in his conversation.

An Honest Tradesman.—A correspondent, a farmer, writes us from Troy in praise of an honest tradesman he found in this city. While trading in a store in the Bowery, near Grand street, he took out a pocket-book containing money and notes to the amount of $1000, and paid his bill, carelessly leaving the remainder of his funds buried in the goods upon the counter. He did not perceive his loss until some time had elapsed, and then supposed that the money had been stolen. On Monday last, however, he received the book and money by express at Troy; the property having been found and forwarded by the proprietors of the store, with "compliments." [New York Times.

Convention of Spiritualists.—The spiritualists of Boston and vicinity are holding a convention in that city. On Sunday Professor Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, the celebrated philosopher(?), addressed the convention and detailed the scientific experiments which had been instituted by himself for the purpose of demonstrating the non-spiritual origin of the phenomena, but which had resulted in making him a convert to the spiritual theory, and giving him proof of a future existence, in which he had never before believed. The venerable philosopher professed that he had been rendered much happier by the evidence which had come to him from this source.

Buried Alive.—A melancholy accident occurred in Union Settlement, town of West Monroe, in this county, on the 25th inst., the facts of which are as follows: Two brothers, named Fatchin, were engaged in that vicinity digging a well by the art of curbing. They had made the progress of 25 feet, using a curb of some ten feet in length. The surface of the ground wherein they were digging being close and loomy, caved in upon them at 3 o'clock, and was not removed till 2 at night. They were covered by eleven feet of earth. One of the deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss, and both leave a large circle of friends to sympathize with their sad and untimely fate. [Oswego Journal.

The Romney Argus, after publishing the description of the "three-legged pig" at Luray, says he has seen an animal that beats it. A *two-legged hog*—a man has taken the Argus for four years, and now refuses to pay.

They have some large men in Tennessee, the least man on the Grand Jury, of the Court sitting at Murfreesborough the past week, weighing 168½ lbs., and the largest weighing 266. Their aggregate weight is 2645½ lbs. The Rutherford Telegraph triumphantly points to them on behalf of old Rutherford as "specimens of her fertile soil and bountiful feeding."

☞ Wanted.—An Active and Intelligent Colored Boy as Porter in this Office. o4 tf

☞ State Legislature.—Capt. John A. Jaques is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. G. M. Sarmiento. o11

☞ Jules Lavergne, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brand. o14

☞ Highly Important Discovery.—Under this caption will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper the advertisement of Dr. James. The Doctor's reputation is so well established in this city, that it is useless for us to do more than call the attention of the afflicted to his Card. His Office is at No. 82 Customhouse street. o4 2plm

Rupteres Cured.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain cure, unknown in the care of all Ruptures. To secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 79 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. feb23 1y

Cancers Cured.—Dr. Frazee has the honor to inform the public that he is prepared to treat all cases of this fatal disease; and he will GUARANTEE A CURE IN EVERY CASE, except when some vital organ may be seriously affected. Even then, the sufferer may obtain much relief. Those afflicted with Cancerous affections are invited to visit Dr. F. Consultation and advice free. As an evidence of his security and his confidence in his system of treatment, Dr. F. will undertake to cure every case of Cancer presented, and make no charge until the patient is cured. Patients cured without pain or the use of the knife. Twenty Dollars sent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address Dr. FRAZEE,
Office, 88 St. Charles st.
april 9ply

Notice.
WILLIAM MONAGHAN,
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds
For all the States in the Union,
☞ (Late of the Notarial firm of Monaghan & Rareshide,) has removed from 79 Gravier street to 38 CAMP STREET, where he is prepared to attend to all Notarial and Commissioner's business.
New Orleans, October 5, 1854. o11 2plm

Desainville & Co.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
NO. 6 CHARTRES STREET.
☞ The undersigned have the pleasure to announce to their friends and the public in general that they have secured the well known stand of W. W. Thompson, where they will offer at very moderate prices a fresh and well selected stock of
FRENCH, FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
....Such as....
RICH PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES, ALL STYLES;
RICH PLAIN CASHMERES AND DE LAINES, ALL STYLES;
RICH BROCADED SILK;
RICH SCOTCH PLAID AND STRIPED SILK;
RICH EMBROIDERED GRAPE SHAWLS;
RICH EMBROIDERIES;
RICH LACE OF ALL KINDS;
LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
.... ALSO ....
☞ A complete assortment of FAMILY AND PLANTATION DRY GOODS. Please give us a call.
o10 2dp1f DESAINVILLE & CO.

New House Furnishing Establishment.
ROBINSON & OLROYD,
NO. 19 CHARTRES STREET,
☞ Have just received by direct importation from Europe, a choice selection of—
VELVET, BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING;
LAMPAS, BROCATELLE, SATIN DE LAINE, PRINTED LASTING, CHAPES AND WOOL DAMASK CURTAIN STUFFS;
APPLICATION AND TAMBORD LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS;
FRINGES, GIMPS, EMBRASSES, LOOPS, CORDS and TASSELS;
TABLE LINEN, LINEN SHEETING, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, Marseilles Quilts, Turkish and Huckaback Towels, Window Blinds, Cornices, Curtain Pins, Rugs, Mats, Binding, etc.
ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, in parlor sets; Full, Crapean and Gaunless Sewing Chairs; Iron Bedsteads; Billiard Tables, Writing Desks, Etageres, Work-Tables, Looking Glasses, White China, Clocks, Porcelain Vases, Bronze Papier Mache, Silver Plated Ware, Statuettes, and a general assortment of Fancy articles. o10 3dplw

Cheap Dry Goods.
☞ The undersigned has just received and offers for sale AT VERY LOW PRICES, a seasonable and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
among which are
FRENCH, MERRIMACK AND OIL-COLORED CALICOES;
FRENCH AND GERMAN MERINOES;
CURTAIN DAMASKS;
FINE WOOLEN SCOTCH PLAIDS;
DOMESTICS—WHITE AND BROWN;
RICH MOUSLIN DE LAINES; PLAIN AND SMALL-FIGURED DO, FOR CHILDREN;
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SLEEVES, ETC.;
EMBROIDERED INSERTINGS, EDGINGS AND BANDS;
RIBBONS, LACES, SWAN'S DOWN, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
.... ALSO ....
110 DOZEN JOUVIN AND ALEXANDER'S BEST KID GLOVES, (slightly spotted,) at $2 50 per dozen. F. ADAM,
o9 3dp1m 189 Camp street, in basement of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Removal.
LEIGHTON & BARBOT,
Successors to
THOMPSON, NIXON & CO.,
☞ Have removed from No. 19 Camp street to the S. W. CORNER OF ST. CHARLES AND CANAL STREETS, where they are now prepared to wait upon their patrons with a superior stock of
FASHIONABLE
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
guaranteed to be of the BEST workmanship and of the LATEST styles. EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED IS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE AND OF THIS YEAR'S MAKE.
.... ALSO ....
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
a large assortment of
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS,
HOSIERY,
CRAVATS, ETC., ETC.
☞ Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock, as every thing will be offered at the lowest
o9 3dp1f CASH PRICES.

Fall and Winter Clothing.
F. STRINGER & CO.,
NO. 35 CAMP STREET,
☞ Invite attention to their new supplies of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
New styles of Frock and Dress COATS; Cassimere Office Coats; Paletots; Talmes, etc. Fancy Cassimere PANTS. Rich Figured Velvet and Silk VESTS, etc. A large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS. SHIRTS, linen and linen bosoms, with new style of Cuffs and Collars.
o9 3dp1f F