DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1854.

☞ The proprietors of the Crescent will pay no debts contracted by any person except Mr. C. C. Hunter on his written authority.

THE CHARLES HOTEL.—We take pleasure in informing our readers that the St. Charles Hotel will be reopened to-day for the accommodation of the public at large.

During the summer it has undergone a complete renovation, every dilapidated part has been refitted, and all necessary improvements have been made to render it one of the best hotels south of Mason & Dixon's line.

Messrs. Hall & Whitcomb are thoroughly conversant with the wants of the hotel-loving public, and, having made extensive preparations for their comfort, we trust will meet with liberal patronage.

STATIONERY.—Among the many dealers in Stationery so liberally, we hope of none more conscientiously worthy than Messrs. D. Felt & Stetson, No. 24 Chartres street. These gentlemen have, since their establishment, opened a list of patronage, which every seller may envy. The firm have spared no pains in selecting their goods from the extent and quality of their manufactures. Of Blank Books they have an assortment of every variety, suitable for all purposes. Especially would we call attention to their Blanks for the use of Notaries; in this department they have long stood unrivaled.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.—A. Broussean & Co., 82 Chartres street, invite attention in our advertising columns to their stock of Carpeting, etc. This is the season of carpeting, and remarkably when their goods are in great demand. Their stock is large and well assorted, and deserves notice from the public.

GARTENHOUSE, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.—J. D. Damerron & Co., No. 16 Chartres street, have on hand one of the best assortments of floor cloths, etc., that this city affords. They have unusual opportunities for importation, and sell at prices which are beyond the common rate. We advise our friends to read their advertisements, in another column.

SPLENDID CARPETS.—Todd & Co., No. 120 Canal street, have just received a large and varied assortment of fine carpeting, which they offer to sell at low prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.—The extensive establishment of Robinson & Olroyd, No. 19 Chartres street, offers superior inducements to purchasers of household articles, both in the quality of the goods and the reasonable rates at which they are sold. For particulars, see their advertisement.

SUPERIOR HARDWARE.—J. Waterman & Bro. offer to the public and to dealers a most extensive stock of hardware and cutlery, comprising almost every article from a fish-hook up to the machinery of saw mills, cotton-gins and sawmills. These goods are of the very best description.

PIANO FOR SALE.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be found an excellent opportunity is offered to those wishing to purchase a splendid instrument, by a party declining housekeeping. For particulars, inquire at this office.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The racing race over this Course yesterday was won easily by Mr. Benham's Blagger, in three straight heats. Time—2:09—2:05—2:09.

ELECTION OF VERMONT SENATORS.—A dispatch of the 14th from Montpelier says:

The Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Woodstock, who was to-day elected United States Senator for the long term by a majority in both Houses of about 50; and the Hon. Lawrence Brainard, of St. Albans, free soiler, for the short term, receiving nearly every whig and free soil vote.

Governor Eccle's message was delivered this forenoon. It was unusually brief, and was received with much favor by all parties. The Governor admits himself to be strongly in favor of the Prohibitory Liquor law.

The Mobile Register of Friday says:

The Bigbee and Alabama Rivers are said to be very difficult of navigation, and still falling. The Jenny Beale, Champion and Sallie Spann are reported to be aground in the Alabama.

Since writing the above, the Sallie Carson has arrived and reports only three and a half feet of water in the channel below Selma.

HOUSE BURNING.—A great excitement occurred in Cincinnati a few days ago in consequence of the doctors obtaining unlawful possession of a dead body. A great crowd of people assembled. They were about to attack the Hospital, and were only pacified when the dead person was restored to his friends.

THE RIVER.—The river continues gradually to recede, with five to six feet of water in the channel to Cairo. The Missouri is said to be getting worse every day. The Kate Swinney, in yesterday, was nearly 24 hours behind her time, caused by getting aground on the bars. She reports the Honduras hard aground on a bar, on her way up, and two other boats, sparring over at Howell's Ferry. We hear of no improvement in the Mississippi; but few boats are coming over, on account of low water. The last arrival from Galena found thirty inches on the Rapids, and we have no reason to suppose that any improvement has taken place since. The Keokuk, Sam Gaty, Golden Era and Prairie State continue to run, and are bringing down and taking up fair loads of freight and a goodly number of people. The boats spoken of are not the large packets, like the Westerner, Jeanie Deans or Dr. Vernon, but are small, good boats, purchased on purpose for low water, for which they are well adapted.

We have had no arrival from the Illinois River, from any point higher than Naples, for some days; and from that fact, we presume, the water continues very low, and thus prevents them from coming.

We have had some refreshing showers during the past two days, but they will not materially, if any, effect navigation, as they have not, as far as we are able to learn, extended above to any distance. [St. Louis Republican, 15th.

THE FEVER.—The recent cool weather seems to have aggravated the epidemic, both in respect to the malignancy of the disease and the number of cases. From the Journal we learn that the number of interments for October, up to yesterday, the 18th, was 29. Of these, perhaps a majority are negroes. For the 15th, 16th and 17th, there were 11 interments—indicative, we apprehend, of the greatest mortality our city has ever known.

Yesterday morning and the preceding night were cold—quite cold enough for frost, though we hear of none in this vicinity. [Montgomery Mail, 19th.

DESTRUCTIVE EXPERIMENT.—At the London Polytechnic Institution a new experiment of a beautiful kind, the invention of a French philosopher, is now being exhibited. It consists in the illumination of the interior of a jet of water, emitted horizontally, and falling into a curve. The light, which is of great brilliancy, and produced by galvanic agency, is applied at the back of the jet. It seems to be wholly absorbed, and bent out of its lateral rectilinear direction by the falling stream of water, every part of which is rendered perfectly luminous. Even the glass vessel in to which the stream falls is occasionally illuminated. By placing various colored glasses between the light and the water, the jet is made to assume the most beautiful hues.

The New York Journal of Commerce calls the attention of the public to a counterfeit quarter of a dollar, which is the closest imitation in appearance of the genuine coin which ever fell under our notice. It was taken at the Post-office, and paid into the Sub-Treasury, where it was detected by Mr. Edward H. Birdsall, the weigher and tester of coin. This counterfeit appears to be made of zinc, or other bright metal, is made to resemble exactly the genuine coin, and is afterwards galvanized with pure silver. It is dated 1853, is about ten grains lighter than the genuine, and is very brittle. By the latter characteristic it may easily be detected, as it will readily break by a blow from the hammer. The specimen referred to was broken by Mr. Birdsall between his thumb and fingers. There are probably but few now in circulation, and receivers of money will do well to be on their guard against them.

One of the contractors on the E. & I. Railroad was burnt up in his house on Blue Grass night before last. The house was destroyed and the bones found partly burnt. His watch and breast-pin were discovered in the ashes. We have been unable to get a correct account of this matter. There are numerous rumors afloat concerning the occurrence. [Evansville (Ind.) Inquirer.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

Via the Southern (Marine) Line.

Eastern Mail.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—The Eastern mail has arrived, bringing dates from New York of the evening of the 15th, the morning and evening of the 16th, and the morning of the 17th inst., as late as due.

Mobile Cotton Market—Mail Steamer.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—The Africa's accounts have unsettled the Cotton market here, and only a very limited business was done yesterday, at irregular prices.

The mail steamer California to-day recommences her trips between this city and New Orleans.

Captain Tucker, of the S. F. J. Trabue, has laid us under obligations for river favors.

The officers of the steamer Grand Tower have our thanks for St. Louis papers of a late date.

Mr. Garland, a prominent member of the St. Louis bar, died in St. Louis on the afternoon of the 14th.

Wm. S. McKee, one of the editors of the St. Louis Democrat, died in that city on the morning of the 18th.

John J. Crittenden, Jr., son of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, died in Frankfort, Ky., on Friday, the 13th. He was a graduate of Centre College, and a young gentleman of high promise.

In the town of Belleville, Illinois, on the 8th inst., a young lady named Elizabeth Steteli committed suicide by inflicting several severe gashes upon her neck and throat. The deceased was a person of education and excellent character, and was lost to take her life in a moment of despondency, caused by disappointment in a love affair.

We regret to learn from a private source, says the Columbia Carolinian, that Col. W. H. Gist's gin-house, at his "Home Place," in Union District, with forty bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire some time last week. The most melancholy part of the accident was that a negro boy perished in the flames. It is thought that the fire was caused by the friction of the machinery.

We learn from the Spartanburg (Ill.) Express that on Wednesday night last, the 11th, a difficulty occurred at the residence of Peter Gosnel, near Island Ford, in the upper part of Spartanburg District, between himself and his father-in-law, Jas. Horn, the latter of whom received some ten wounds, with a knife, in the hand of said Gosnel. Horn lingered for a few minutes after the infliction of the wounds.

ART INTELLIGENCE.—At the late Mechanics' Fair in Portland, Maine, much attention was drawn to the works of a young painter named Tilton, who is now at Rome, perfecting himself in his adopted calling. A few years since young Tilton, as we learn from the State of Maine, came to Portland a mere boy, and engaged himself as a car painter in a manufactory, where his sketches, emblazoned on the panels, were pronounced remarkable for "force of expression and warmth of coloring." John Neal, the eccentric writer, and several other gentlemen, became interested in him, and by their persuasions he began his studies as an artist in a studio provided by Mr. Neal.

Tilton subsequently visited Italy, with funds obtained from the sale of his works, where he bids fair to attain celebrity. Competent judges abroad, it is said, have been so impressed with his mastery of coloring, and in the blending of light and shade, as to compare his recent paintings with those of Claude Lorraine.

Crawford, the American sculptor, is busied in executing the order of Congress for a monument to be placed at the eastern extremity of the Capitol extension. The material is statuary marble. The design is announced as follows:

The central figure of the pediment represents America standing on a rock, against which the waves of the ocean are beating. She is attended by the eagle of the country, while the sun, rising at her feet, indicates the light which accompanies the march of liberty. In one hand she holds the rewards of civil and military merit—laurel and oak wreaths—her left hand is extended toward the pioneer, for whom she asks the protection of the Almighty. The pioneer is the athletic figure of a backwoodsman clearing the forest. The Indian race and its extinction is explained by the adjoining group of the Indian chief and family. The son of the chief is returning from the chase, with a collection of game slung on a spear over his shoulder. In the stature of the Indian chief, Mr. Crawford has endeavored to describe the despair and profound grief resulting from the conviction of the white man's triumph. The wife and infant of the chief complete this group of figures, while the grave, being emblematic of the extinction of the Indian race, fills up this portion.

The opposite half of the pediment is devoted to the effects of liberty and civilization. The first figure on the right of America represents its soldier. He is clothed in the cos tume of the Revolution, as being suggestive of the country's struggle for independence; his hand upon his sword indicates the readiness of the army to protect America from insult. By the soldier is placed a merchant, sitting on the emblems of trade; his right hand rests upon the globe, by which the extent of American commerce is symbolized. The anchor at his feet connects this figure with those of two boys advancing to devote themselves to the service of their country. The anchor is easily understood to be the emblem of hope; behind them sits the teacher instructing a youth. The mechanic completes the group. He rests upon the cog-wheel, without which machinery is useless. In his hands are the emblems of trade; and at his feet are sheaves of corn, expressive of fertility, activity and abundance, in contra distinction to the grave at the corresponding corner.

COPPER ORE.—By a letter received from a gentleman residing in Summerville, who has quite recently traveled through Gordon, Lumpkin, Murray and Whitfield counties, we learn that recent discoveries of Copper Ore have produced considerable excitement in those localities. The writer informs us that two gentlemen have discovered a large vein of the first class Copper Ore within six miles of Dahlonega, but it is so situated as to cost a great expenditure of money to secure it; that a shaft was sunk, but water and gas poured into it in such torrents as to render further efforts useless without a tunnel of considerable length. A narrow vein has also been discovered within two miles of Dahlonega, which is not likely to prove remunerative. [Rome (Ga.) Courier.

We make the following extracts from a Key West letter in the Charleston Evening News of the 17th:

Schr. L. B. Blecker, of and for New York, with logwood, from Laguna, arrived here on the 25th of September, leaking badly, having thrown overboard half her cargo, and with nearly all her crew down with Chagres fever. She has been discharged and repaired, and will proceed on her voyage in a few days.

Forty miles west of this port, on the Quicksands, the hull of a vessel, loaded with mahogany, supposed to have been an English brig, has been found. She had been burnt down to her 'tween decks. Her anchors and two chains were taken from her, brought here and sold.

The cargoes of brig Maxwell and schr. Athalia have been nearly all saved. The damaged portion of the schooner has been sold for about $1800, and the materials for $1000 more. Both vessels were sold as they lie on the Dry Rocks, the brig for $11 and the schooner for $55.

Brig Detroit, from Nuevitas, for New York, having in a heavy sea carried away the foremast and mainstmast, put in here. She will repair and proceed to New York in a few days.

ARKANSAS INSECTS.—A citizen of Arkansas, while on board of a steamer on the Mississippi, was asked by a gentleman, "whether the raising of stock in Arkansas was attended by much difficulty or expense."

"Oh, yes, stranger; they suffer much from insects."

"Insects! What kind of insects, pray?"

"Why, bears, catmounts, wolves, and sich like insects."

The Arctic Calamity.

Mr. Collins received, on the 14th instant, the following dispatch from the late Captain of the Arctic:

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, P. M.—The following dispatch has been received here by Mr. Collins:

QUEBEC, Oct. 14, P. M.—*To E. K. Collins, Esq.:* Dear Sir—Mrs. E. K. Collins, daughter and son were not in the boat, but were swept off the ships deck with myself. I leave for New York to-day.

Yours, J. C. LUCE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LUCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The following is the substance of Capt. Luce's statement as telegraphed from Quebec to Mr. Collins:

Capt. Luce, at the time of the collision, was below working out the position of the steamer. He immediately ran on deck, and saw the iron steamer under the starboard bow, and passing astern, grating and tearing the guards in her progress. The bows of the strange vessel seemed to be literally cut or crushed off for ten feet, and seeing that she must probably sink in ten minutes, and taking a glance at our own ship, and believing that we were comparatively uninjured, the boats were cleared; and the first officer and six men left with a boat for board the stranger, and ascertain the extent of her damage.

The engineers were immediately instructed to put the steam pumps, and the four deck pumps were worked by the passengers and crew. The ship was at once headed for land, and several ineffectual attempts were made to stop the leak by getting sails over the bows.

Finding that the leak was gaining on them very fast, notwithstanding the very powerful efforts to keep her free, the Captain resolved to lower the boats ready, and have as many ladies and children placed on them as possible. No sooner, however, had an attempt been made to do this than the firemen and others rushed into the seats in spite of all opposition. Seeing this state of things, he ordered the boat adrift to be kept in readiness until order could be restored, when, to my dismay, I saw them cut the rope in the bow and soon disappear astern in the fog.

Another boat was broken down by persons rushing in at the davits, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard boat ready. I had placed the second officer in charge, when the same scene was enacted as with the first boat. I then gave orders to the second officer to let go and row after the ship, keeping near the stern, to be ready to take the women and children as soon as the fires were out and the engine should stop.

My attention was then drawn to the other quarter boat, which I found broken down, but hanging by some tackle. A rush was made for her also and some fifteen got in and cut the tackle and was soon out of sight. Not a seaman was left on board, or a carpenter, and we were without tools to assist us in building a raft, as our only hope, and the only officer left was Mr. Dorlan, the third mate, who worked nobly for the succor of all.

Many of the passengers, who deserve great praise for their coolness and nerve, did all in their power until the latest moment before the ship sunk. Mr. Rogers, the chief engineer, with a part of his assistants, had taken one of the small deck boats, and before the ship went down, pulled away with about 18 persons.

To form a raft it became necessary to get the only remaining boat, the life boat, into the water. This being accomplished, Mr. Dorlan, the chief officer of the boat, taking care to keep the oars on board the steamer, to prevent those in the boat from leaving the ship, proceeded to work, still hoping to be able to get the women and children on board his boat at last. They had made considerable progress in collecting spars when the alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat was shoved off without their being able to hold them.

I myself saw, at about a quarter past five o'clock p. m. the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her. I soon found myself on the surface, after a brief struggle with my own helpless child in my arms. When I again found myself impelled downward to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time I had nearly perished, and lost the hold of my child as I struggled upwards.

When I got upon the surface of the water the most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view. Over two hundred men, women and children were struggling together amid pieces of the wreck, calling upon each other for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such an appalling scene may God preserve me from witnessing again!

Amid this struggling mass of human beings I discovered my child, and was in the act of trying to save him when a portion of the paddle box came rushing up sideways, just grazing my head, and falling with all its weight upon the head of my darling child.

I then succeeded in getting on top of the paddle box in company with eleven others. One, however, soon left for another piece, and others remained until relieved by death. We stood in the water up to our knees, the sea frequently breaking over us. We separated from our friends of the wreck, and passed the night, each expecting every hour to be his last.

The morning came, but not a living soul could be seen but our own party, consisting of seven men. Soon after Mr. S. M. Woodruff, of New York, was relieved by death, and all the others now began to suffer severely from the want of water, except George L. Allen and myself. Night at last came on, thick and dreary, with our minds made up that we should see no world on the light of another day. Very soon three more of our suffering party were relieved by death, and Mr. Allen, a young man, and myself were all that were left, and we were much exhausted. We slept awhile during the night, and became somewhat refreshed.

About an hour before daylight on Friday, the 20th, we saw a vessel's light near us. We all exerted ourselves to the utmost of our abilities in hailing, but the light disappeared in the seaward. We soon saw another light to park more to right to the northward. The ship seemed to lighten and a little we observed that she was steering apparently for us, but in a short time she appeared to have changed her course again, and we were doomed to bitter disappointment—all hope for the succor of our fellow sufferers may have been seen and rescued by them.

Shortly after a ship was discovered to the eastward, steering directly for us. As she approached they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them, and succeeded in saving him. This man proved to be Fromhaden, who was a passenger on board the steamer with which we came in collision. He informed the captain that others were on pieces of the wreck, and he proceeded to cruise around in search of them. We were taken on board about 3 o'clock P. M., after an exposure of forty-six hours, in a most exhausted condition.

Shortly after Mr. James Smith, of Mississippi, was discovered and rescued. About dusk another piece of the wreck, on which were five of our firemen, was discovered and the sufferers rescued. None others could be found.

Capt. John Russell, of the Cambria, proves to have been the captain of the Jesse Stevens, whose memorable rescue by Capt. Boyden, of the Pacific, will be remembered.

Capt Luce, with his fellow sufferers, expected to leave for New York on Saturday evening.

Capt. Luce adds that at the time of the collision the anchor of the steamer Vesta was drawn through the bows of the Arctic for about sixteen inches above the water-line, and an immense hole had been made at the same instant by the flukes of the anchor about two feet below the water line, raking the fore and aft plank and nearly breaking its chain, left the stock in and drawn through the Arctic, which rendered the attempt to draw it out around the bow of the vessel impracticable.

The New York Times says:

In regard to the thirty-one persons of the crew of the Arctic, said to have been picked up by the propeller Vesta, we regret to say that the story is a mistake. The passengers and crew on the two boats which left the steamer and made Broad Cove, were at Newfoundland with the Vesta, and several of the passengers talked with the French captain and saw his vessel. He saved no one from the Arctic, but had one of his boats run down by her, while she was making the circuit round him after the accident. From the circumstance that Capt. Luce steamed round him, to give assistance, he supposed that the Arctic was not seriously damaged, and when she left him his impression was she had made directly for New York.

Otherwise the Vesta could and would have remained by her. The bow of the Vesta was terrifically damaged; indeed, literally stove in, and leaving a rent of thirty feet. But the compartment or bulkhead saved her, and the French captain told our informant that his vessel could have lived four or five days, if necessary, before putting into port for repairs. In other words, he could have taken off every soul on board the Arctic and landed them safely at Halifax or even Boston. That the Arctic steamed off in the western direction, the statements heretofore published concur, and that the Captain of the Vesta was thus put out of hearing of the signal guns which she subsequently fired, is not unaccountable. When the boat in which our informant was saved was launched from the Arctic, say about 11 o'clock P. M., she was steaming at the rate of six or seven knots.

The mistake telegraphed from Halifax in regard to the thirty-one persons said to have been picked up by the Vesta no doubt originated in the fact that the thirty or thirty-one persons of the crew and fifteen passengers on Baulham's boat were at Newfoundland with the Vesta.

A MYSTERIOUS CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—A Frenchman residing in Cadiz writes thus to the Paris Union:

The city of Cadiz is, at this moment, in great excitement, owing to some extraordinary occurrences now passing there. The cholera, since it invaded this place, numbered many victims, but the inhabitants are, for the future, secure from its cruel inroads, thanks to the miraculous cures which some Malay Indians, recently arrived from the Philippine Islands, are now constantly performing. Up to this moment all invalids intrusted to their care have been saved.

This is the mode of their operation: They cause the patient to lie on his back, with his breast and stomach exposed. They then rub violently with their hands these parts, in a way only peculiar to themselves, until a small round substance appears on the body. This they afterward draw to the center of the epigastrium, and pinch strongly, as though they would break it. This little excrescence is kept up until the patient has swallowed a cup full of tea, into which some drops of a liquor, composed by them, have been previously put. The instantaneous cure which results from the operation is so complete that the restored invalid has nothing more to do than to walk out in the open air.

These Indians affirm that, in very rare instances, two small round bodies appear after the friction, instead of one, and then the disease is incurable. This evening, I hear, that during the day eighty-seven persons, confided to the care of the Indians, have all been saved, in the presence of numerous witnesses.

An individual, who was being carried on a litter to the hospital, and who was in a desperate state, received, even in the street, the attendance of one of the Indians. In a few moments his cure was effected, in the presence of a crowd grouped around him. The Indian bade him adieu, saying, "Go—you are well," and the litter proceed empty the hospital.

The Indians assert that the cholera, which perpetually prevails in their country, is cured in this way always in a few minutes. They attribute the cause of the disease to small worms, which fasten on the heart, and are developed by the climate; they say they destroy these in squeezing the small round excrescence, which they cause to descend from the region of the heart to the epigastrium.

If their opinion is not very scientific, their zeal and disinterestedness are worthy of all praise. They refuse compensation. The Government has solemnly authorized them to visit all attacked by the epidemic. They are five in number, and the administration has placed at their disposal all necessary means to enable them to effect the cures in the way only known to themselves.

Telegraphic.

We copy from the telegraphic accounts in the morning papers of yesterday the following additional particulars of the news by the Africa, and the startling rumor of intelligence from Sir John Franklin and his crews:

A courier left the camp of the Allies before Sebastopol, on the 27th of September. The dispatches brought by him state that the Allies, after much hard fighting, had reached a position within ten miles of the city, having carried the second line of the Russian entrenchments, and commanding all the approaches to the place, by land and sea. Menschikoff, besides the forces in the city and fortresses, held the fields outside the walls of Sebastopol, with about 20,000 men, but was enclosed on all sides. The garrison at Anapa had previously destroyed the fortifications of that place, and had proceeded to reinforce Menschikoff.

The latest accounts show that the loss of the English at the battle of the Alma amounted to 2000; that of the French is much less than was at first reported.

The Allies subsequently carried the Russian entrenchments on the Belbek, and then prepared to lay siege to Sebastopol in regular form, while the fleet was continually firing shot and shells into the city.

It is rumored that Gen. Luders had entered the Crimea at the head of forty battalions, besides the garrison of Odessa, 40,000 strong.

Menschikoff had been again repulsed.

EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.—A saltpetre factory at Gateshead, in England, had exploded, causing terrible destruction. A great many persons were killed, and property to the value of £1,000,000 sterling destroyed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The telegraph brings the interesting intelligence from Montreal that a dispatch from what place our dispatch does not state, to sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson's Bay, announces the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party, near Fox River. The remains found and the information obtained are of a character to leave no doubt of the fate of the party, or with regard to its identity. Sir John's ships had been crushed by the ice, and his and his party having taken to the land, had starved to death, in the spring of the year 1850. Several articles belonging to the company have been found in the hands of the natives of that region, and among them is a spoon with Sir John's name engraved upon it. Narratives of their sufferings, written by the latest survivors of the party, have also been found.

From the London Daily News, September 26.

Reported Loss of the Transport Ship Lady Nugent, and 400 Lives.

It is with regret that we have to allude to the unfortunate vessel, but the fact of her having been given up as lost this week at Lloyd's renders the announcement of her supposed loss a circumstance important to disclose. The Lady Nugent belonged to Sir G. Hodgkinson, and was chartered early last spring by the local Government at Madras as a troop ship for the conveyance of reinforcements to the British forces at Rangoon, the seat of the Burmese war. She sailed from Madras on the 10th of May last, having previously received the troops, which comprised 350 rank and file of the 25th Regiment of Madras Light Infantry, twenty women and children with the staff officers, among whom may be mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, Lieutenant and Adjutant Daily, Lieutenant and Quarter-master King, Lieutenant Bamford, Assistant Surgeon Simpson and seven native commanding staff officers, the ship's crew, Captain Bennerman, the first, second and third officers and thirty-three seamen. Within a fortnight after her departure, a frightful hurricane swept over the Bay of Bengal, which lasted three or four days, causing a great many melancholy casualties. Several small vessels were seen to founder during its ravages, and the Pluto steamer, belonging to the Honorable East India Company's service, with five hundred troops on board, also bound to Rangoon, was by a miracle saved from meeting a similar fate.

There can be no doubt that the unfortunate ship, Lady Nugent, encountered that fearful storm, and subsequently foundered, carrying with her every living soul on board, who all perished. For months hopes have been entertained that she survived the gale, and had been blown among the Andamans or other islands in the bay, and become disabled. Vessels and steamers had made the passage to and from Rangoon and Madras since then without meeting the least tidings of the missing ship. The Governor General, on hearing of it, dispatched the Sesostris and Nemesis steam frigates to the Andamans and adjoining islands in search of the wreck, which have, we hear, returned after a fruitless survey, each captain forwarding a formal report to the Governor General, stating that he had been unable to discover any vestige of the vessel. The agents of the ship at Madras and Rangoon have this week sent advices to Sir Geo. Hodgkinson, the owner, expressing their belief, from the ship's long absence, that she must have gone down during the storm, and not a soul escaped. The ship was insured at Lloyd's, and claims have been sent in for the insurances.

Died:

On Sunday, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., SAMUEL, aged two years and four months, son of Christine and Isaac Thayer.

☞ The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at Jackson street, between Ap lle and Bracker.

☞ STATE LEGISLATURE.—Capt. JOHN A. JAQUESS is a candidate to represent the First Representative District in the State Legislature, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. H. M. Summers. all

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Bruce. o5 1d

☞ 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. 92 Customhouse street. o4 2pim

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. Consultations and advice free. As an evidence of his sincerity 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.

sp11 2ply Office, 32 St. Charles str st.

RUPTURES CURED.—Sherman's Curative Patent Truss and Rupture Remedy is a relief and comfort and certain guarantee in the cure of all Ruptures. To obtain a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on this page, or apply to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. fo23 1y

REMOVAL.—CHARLES CARAROC has removed to his office to 144 Royal, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. o21 1m

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.—BEST KNOWN WHEN TRIED.—These gentlemen take pleasure in testifying in regard to F. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, because two of their sons have used it in their private practice as physicians for a number of years, and they have known it, by observation, to be good.

NEW ALBANY, Indiana, July 4, 1853.

MESSRS. S. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.—Gentlemen: Having sold your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having seen it used for many years, we would unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe and efficient remedy for all cases of worms. In a few instances we have seen it fail in results following its administration, but always has it answered the purpose for which it was intended, and in a safe and satisfactory manner.

Believing that everything that has been set forth in regard to its virtues is strictly in accordance with our observations, not only as practitioners, but as men of business, we would cheerfully recommend it to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are beyond question established. SELBY, HOWES & SELBY.

☞ Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by all the principal Druggists and Country Merchants throughout the United States. o21 d & w 1m.

FIRST JUDGE'S COURT, PHILIP KRAMMER vs. VICTORIA KING OF ORLEANS. FREDERICK.....No. 8,160.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Gaussoin, First Judge of the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at public auction on Monday, October 30, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at my Warehouse, No. 220 Tchoupitoulas street,

1 LOT OF FURNITURE

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

o23 J. J. HOPPE, Constable.

House Furnishing Store,

73 and 75 CAMP STREET

☞ Desiring to reduce our Stock of Goods we will hereafter sell for cash at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Those in need of the following articles will do well to call:

QUEENSWARE GLASS and CHINA WARE,
BOHEMIAN WARE,
BIRMINGHAM WARE,
RICH CHINA VASES, and
PARLOR and HALL LAMPS, FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
and GIRANDOLES,
RICH TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, in sets or single,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY and
HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE,
BRITANNIA, PLANISHED TIN and JAPANNED WARE,
ENAMELED and HOLLOW WARE
WOODEN and WILLOW WARE,
FEATHER DUSTERS,
BRUSHES, of all kinds,
PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS,
DOOR MATS,
WINDOW CORNICES, CORDS and TASSELS
CURTAIN BANDS and CURTAIN PINS.

o2 Tu1m MILLER, HARRIS & WALDO.

Window Draperies at Cost.

☞ We have a very large assortment of rich Silk and Worsted Worsted Damasks, of choice styles and qualities. As we shall decline keeping this description of goods after this year, we are induced to offer them at Cost to insure a ready sale for such.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
o23 w1w1 16 Chartres and 97 Customhouse streets.

Carpeting! Carpeting!

☞ We are receiving a large and choice assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING.

ALSO,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, three to twenty-four feet wide, of choice quality and new pattern. All of which we are offering at very low prices.

J. D. DAMERON & CO. No. 16 Chartres
o23 3plw and 97 Customhouse street.

Floor Oil Cloths.

☞ We have on hand a large assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of the best and ordinary qualities, from three to twenty-four feet wide, which we can to sell any room we hall. We are enabled to offer to purchasers unusual advantages in quality and price.

ALSO.....

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTED WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

J. D. DAMERON & Co, 16 Chartres
o23 3plw and 97 Customhouse streets.

Beach's Farruginous Tonic.

☞ The great Southern remedy for AGUE AND FEVER, or CHILLS AND FEVER. It never fails, and is by far one of the best preparations that has ever been discovered for CHILLS AND FEVER.

For sale by E. D. BEACH, corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets; Thomas Rankin, corner Camp and Poydras; James Syme, corner Canal and Carondelet; and by druggists generally. o22 2p1d 4w

Curtain Damasks, Carpeting, etc.

19 CHARTRES STREET.

☞ The undersigned have in store and are receiving daily a choice selection of CURTAIN STUFFS,

.....also on.....

Silk and Worsted Damask Rops, printed Lasting; Worsted and Worsted and Cotton Damask Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, Cords, Curtain Loops Pins and Hooks.

Velvet, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting; Table and Piano Covers; Linen Sheeting; Table Linen, Towels, Crumb Cloths, etc.

Looking Glasses, Clocks, Silver Plated Ware, China Ware, Bronze, Papier Mache, etc.; Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, Iron Furniture, etc.

In calling the attention of the public to our assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES, we would state, having just opened, and as the goods are all fresh, and our own importation, will sell cheaper than any other house in this city for cash or satisfactory paper.

o23 2plw ROBINSON & OLROYD.

New Carpets.

TODD & CO.,

120 CANAL STREET,

☞ Have received on consignment, the past week, per ship Wm. Jarvis, and now in store, a splendid assortment of NEW STYLES, which were purchased at a large importers sale in New York, at a great sacrifice, and will be sold low, consisting of:

VELVET, THREE-PLY, BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN and TAPESTRY CARPETS.

TODD & CO.,
o13 3m6t Commission Carpet Warerooms,
120 Canal street, near Royal,
Tours Buildings.

Sheepskin Mats.

☞ We have a choice assortment of very fine and beautiful SHEEPSKIN MATS, for bedside and doors, of Kerlint manufacture. Just received and for sale by

J. D. DAMERON & CO,
o23 3pdz 16 Chartres and 97 Customhouse streets.

Carpet Warehouse.

23 CHARTRES STREET.

☞ We are receiving by fresh arrivals from England and the North, a large assortment of the following CARPETING, viz:

Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, Imperial and Super Three-Ply, Scotch and Common Ingrain, Venetian, Hemp, and FLOOR OIL CLOTH of new patterns and superior quality, and will sell all kinds of upholstery, at Nothing Profit. Brown Holland Window Shades, Drugget, Stair Rods—all of which we offer at the lowest Market prices.

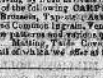
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

JOHN W. WATERMAN, THOS. W. WATERMAN.

J. Waterman & Brother,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF COMMON AND MAGAZINE STREETS.



Have on hand and are daily receiving to fore-go and domestic arrivals, a general Assortment of Articles, comprising in part as follows:

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Rope,
Axes, Hoes, Scythes,
Carpenter's Tools, complete,
Cooper's Tools,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows,
Stock and Dies, Screwplates,
Garden Engines, Pumps,
Ploughs Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Agricultural Implements,
Mill, Cross-cut and Pit Saws,
Ox Yokes, Bows, Singletrees,
Turning Lathes,
Platform Scales,
Corn Mills,
Cob Crushers

Hoes, Hatchet, Shovels and Spades,
Anchors, Pewter and Metal Tacks,
Copper and Iron Coal Hods,
Single and Double Barrel Guns,
Cutlery, Fishing Tackle,
Chinese Gong, Iron Bedsteads,
Britania and Plated Ware,
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers,
Black Kettles, Portable Forges,
Solings, Fish or Tackle, etc. etc.

o23 1y

Lumber and Fancy Woods at COST!

☞ About 400,000 Feet CLEAR WHITE PINE. A large assortment of MAHOGANY, CHERRY, WALNUT, OAK, ASH, MAPLE, LINNOMWIT, ROSE WOOD, AFRICAN EBONY, and all kinds FANCY WOODS and LUMBER, which I will sell at cost for cash or good paper. HENRY T. SHERMAN,

o17 1w 18 St. Joseph street.

New Jersey Zinc Paints.

☞ The Subscribers have now on hand, and will be constantly supplied, direct from the manufactory, an assortment of Zinc Paints, as made by the undersigned.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,

which they offer to the trade and consumers on accommodating terms. The SNOW WHITE is now universally acknowledged to be superior to lead in whiteness, brilliancy and durability, either for inside or outside use. It will covers much greater surface than equal weight of lead, thus rendering it more economical; while, being free from all poisonous substances, its use is free of danger to health, as is too common of lead to every one at all familiar with the deleterious quality of paint manufactured from lead.

The BROWN ZINC possesses peculiar protective and adhesive qualities, and is especially recommended for iron and other metallic surfaces. The STONE COLOR possesses similar properties to the Brown, but has a very beautiful color, for painting out buildings, fences, bridges, etc. The Company WARRAN