DAILY CRESCENT.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Anonymous Articles will not be published—a known responsible or satisfactory reference is required in confidence as a guarantee of good faith.

☞ The Proprietors of the Crescent will pay no bills contracted by any person except Mr. J. O. Nixon or his written authority.

Our Usury Laws.

Among the many subjects which have especially attracted public attention, both in this country and England, during the last few years, there is probably no one of paramount importance to that which would in its ultimate effects abrogate the existing laws concerning usury and usurious contracts. Efforts have frequently been made in the Legislature of our own and other States to abolish from the statute books all restrictions as to the compensation to be paid for the use of the money. These efforts have hitherto failed, and we have, to this day, useless and inoperative ordinances concerning the price that shall be paid for the loan of money in every State of the Union. It is needless to remark that these laws are arbitrary. In one State the legal rate of interest is six per cent., in another seven, and in a third eight—in all, this legal rate is utterly worthless, and only nourishes an ingenuity for circumvention.

Within a very recent period the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken the subject actively in hand and issued a report concerning our existing usury laws, which we commend to the attention of the people of this State and the incoming Legislature. It treats the question at length; recites the arguments that have been advanced in favor of usury laws and those that have been urged against them. The most prominent argument that has hitherto been advanced in favor of the existing system is that it is a creature of Government; established by Government, incorporated and existing by it, and that, therefore, Government has a right of regulating its issues. It might be remarked in reply that cotton and shingle mills are also the creatures of Government, and that Government, nevertheless, does not pretend to affix an invariable price to the products of either. We prefer, however, to append an extract from Dewey on the moral law of contracts, which is apposite and irrefutable. He says:

"Suppose a community of a hundred families and out from the rest of the world engaged in the various callings of life, intercourse by barter, but not accompanied by the use of money. Suppose, too, that a gold mine were discovered, and that the precious metal, being valuable for various purposes, and for every thing else, it takes its value in the market, an ounce of it is exchanged for as many bushels of corn or yards of cloth. But the permanent and universal value of gold, which fits it for a portable representative, would, we long, very usefully make it serve as a circulating medium; the farmer would know if he sold corn for it, that he could buy cloth with it to suit his taste at the district, and would be glad that he received it in payment. Suppose, then, proceeding to place of his farm to the nearest manufactory." In this exchange the lumps of gold, of course, would be weighed, and it would be natural to stamp the weight of each lump. But another step would follow from all this. As there would be some trouble of continually weighing this circulating medium, and the danger of mistake and deception, the community would appoint a committee, or depute the Government, to do it for them. In this very thing, and the whole of what would pass into various questions, lending a common medium to make it serve fully the purposes of a convenient circulating medium. Here then we have a mint, and here we have money. Nobody will deny that it will be a commodity when each man does not make it for himself, but when it is the Government that makes it, and stamps it with its sanction, the action of the Government confers a peculiar character on it. The Government simply weighs the metal, and affixes to it, if we are a label to it—i. e. stamps it as coin, to tell what it weighs. It does not create this value, but simply indicates it. It is only from the habit of considering money being a commodity, not as a possession of some peculiar and magical value that any regulation can exist against what is called usurious interest."

We consider this argument clear and irrefutable. But it does not present the full strength that may be brought in support of the principle that money, in common with every thing else, is worth what it will fetch. All historic facts, from the earliest records of civilization, all the experience of modern times, together with the authority of all the prominent political economists of the last century, is adverse to our existing laws—to the theory as well as the practice. It may be added that the present usury laws are inoperative, and therefore ought to be repealed. A law that stands as a dead letter on the statute book is not only no law, but actually a clog and impediment to laws that exist and might be enforced. Speaking of the results of abolishing these useless enactments, the New York Chamber of Commerce says:

"In allowing Banks to follow the natural current of the market, as we have in charging for the use of money, preventing usury laws, Insurance Companies to follow the market rates of premiums of insurance, we but follow the example of the two great money markets of the world, Lombard Street and the Bank of England, and the Bank of Amsterdam being entirely free from all usury restrictions. The public here would be neglected to note conveniences in the practical movements of these liberal measures. It would be the Secretary to inform at the moment of the Bank, and the Bank would, of course, watch all the indications of supply and demand, and be governed largely in issuing their notices as to the rates of discount.

"It would immediately be seen as it was seen in London, that the rate of interest, falling to a minimum, would gradually, low by gentle degrees, and not by nervous jumps, as we have it in Wall street. It would then rise as it always does in the European money markets, until the rate of interest would be so high, that the natural pressure would subside, and the bank rate would stay, and by wholesome competition, immediately begin to decline.

"In the two great money markets of the world, to which reference has already been made, the rate of interest, sixteen years ago, we witness a vast deal more of that stability of action so vital in commercial business, since great and lower rates of interest than are current at any other place on the world."

"There never yet has been an exception to the fact that interest has always been lowered by a relaxation in the rate of usury."

The change we just would bring into our very midst, would come as a decisive accession to our home competition, to avoid of our present enormous rates; and this too would lead to an immediate decline in the prices for money.

This question of usury has been frequently placed before our Legislature by the merchants of New Orleans. They have asked that money might be made a commodity as much as cotton and tobacco, and have been refused their request. Older States are now waking to a comprehension of the matter, and earnestly agitating it. Dissatisfactory as small, by and by, be allowed to advance part passu with them. The question of usury or no usury is just as important to our merchants as to those of New York or Philadelphia, and some action upon it, by them, would not be inappropriate or ill-timed.

SCATTERED WAREHOUSE.—The attention of country merchants, teachers, parents and those who are forming and increasing libraries, is specially called to the advertisement of J. B. Steel, in another column. He has now and always on hand a large assortment of books and stationery of every character and in every department. The oldest and the newest works can be found amicably placed side by side on his shelves; the lucubrations of men who passed life in fighting one another, the grand treatises of the earlier scholars and the weaker ones of their successors.

Mr. Steel's legal, medical, miscellaneous and theological departments are always well stocked, and purchasers will always be most courteously treated. No book-store in the Southwest is larger or better deserving of patronage.

The officers of the steamer Belfast have our thanks for late Memphis papers.

We are also indebted to the steamer Farmer for late papers from Louisville.

METAIRIE COURSE.—A trotting match for $150, best three in five, mile heats, comes off over the Metairie track at 4 o'clock this evening. There have been four entries made, and the prospects of sport is equal to any previous day. Those who have an inclination for spending over the odds might not unwisely conjoin two pleasures and spend an hour on the course.

A Pittsburg printer named David Fleming was killed at Beaverville on the night of the 18th inst. by a man named Freeman, who stabbed him to the heart with an oyster knife.

METAIRIE TRACK.—The match that came off yesterday afternoon between *Frank Pierce* and *May Flower* drew an unusually large crowd—much larger, indeed, than we had expected. The day was fine and the track in excellent order. No one could have desired an improvement in either. *Frank Pierce* (being a pacer, well known on the shells) and *May Flower* a trotter, the odds ran in favor of the former. They got a good send off on the first heat, and *Frank* came in first without trouble. The history of the second heat and race is similar.

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE, *New Orleans*.—Thursday, Oct. 26, 1854.—Match for $500, three mile heats, in harness.

B. K. Bonham's g. *Frank Pierce* (pacer)	1 1
J. Clark's b. m. *May Flower* (trotter)	2 2

Time, 3:33—3:40.

DAILY AMERICAN PATRIOT.—We have received the prospectus of a forth-coming sheet to be issued by White, Varnum & Co., of this city, on the 7th of the next month. It will be an evening paper, and the proprietors say:

"In addition to being what its name indicates, the American Patriot will be a newspaper, in every sense of the term. It will contain carefully selected miscellaneous and literary matter—will be devoted to the interests of the mercantile community; and by carefully avoiding all sectarian discussions, we expect to make it a paper to suit the times."

The price is $10 per annum.

We trust that the proprietors may be amply successful in their undertaking, and reap from it an abundant pecuniary recompense.

THE FRIGATE SABINE.—The workmen at the Navy Yard are busy finishing the frigate Sabine. This vessel was commenced in 1824, under the Administration of John Quincy Adams, when old Commodore Isaac Chauncey was the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She has been laid up in ordinary since that time, without ever having been finished, though from time to time several constructors tried their hands at her. Her original drawing was furnished from the Bureau of Construction at Washington, but since then her outline has been completely altered. The Sabine is a double bank frigate, carrying fifty guns, two of them pivot-guns. Her frame is of live oak, and the rest of her timbers are white oak and yellow pine. In July, 1854, when her present alterations were commenced, her bow was cut away and 20 feet added to the length of the vessel. She is now 200 feet on deck, and has 46 feet breadth of beam. It is expected to launch her about the end of the present year. [New York Times.

NEW YORKERS FOR KANSAS.—The New York Mirror, of the 19th inst., says:

The parties already sent out by the New York Kansas League have amounted altogether to about 600 or 700 persons, and among them have been a number of families. One thousand or more are preparing to follow this month, many of whom belong to the American Settlement Company; whose leaders went about three weeks since to choose a location, occupy a large tract and lay out a city.

TELEGRAPHIC HUMBUG.—The New York Express of the 20th says:

In spite of all our efforts to the contrary, the telegraph often makes us dupes. Thus from Utica, we have been having troublesome disputes about a rebellion in the Know-Nothing camp, in which the reporter must have been pulling wool over our eyes. The Rochester American extinguishes the story thus—

"There is an indefatigable Woolly in Utica who perseveringly telegraphs in New York papers that the 'Know-Nothings' in Oneida are 'split.' He has evidently engaged for the season, and will continue to 'split' till election."

MOBILE INFIDELS.—A public meeting has been held in Mobile and a committee of ten appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of establishing a line of steamships between that city and New York.

From the Register of Wednesday last we take the following paragraphs:

The absence of rain in the interior has rendered our rivers so difficult of navigation that the lightest draught boats can scarcely creep over the bars. The Heroine came down yesterday from Demopolis with only fifty bales of cotton, though the landings teem with it, thus indicating clearly the condition of McGrue's and Turner's Shoals. The Sallie Spann reports thirty inches scant on Gause's Bar in the Alabama, and the river falling all the way down.

In this region, we have had no rain for some weeks, and the dust rolls in large volumes along the streets, making a drive as suffocating as a trip over the deserts of Nubia.

The steamer Colonel Fremont, Captain Matthews, on her way down from Demopolis, with 187 bales of cotton and 15 passengers, ran on a log on Mile's Shoals, about one mile below Beckley's Landing, on the 15th instant, about 9 o'clock A. M., and broke in two. The cargo was saved; that in the hold in a damaged condition. No lives were lost. We understand that there was no insurance on the boat. She belonged to James McCollough, of Northport, and was valued at about $2500. The loss sustained by the accident probably amounts to $1000. The machinery and furniture were saved.

We learn that Manager Field and his company will be in this city about the 18th of November.

The Washington Star says that some nine months ago, the Post-office Department caused an examination to be made into the use of postage stamps, etc., from the result of which it was concluded that fifty-two per centum of the letters sent in the mails were at that time prepaid. Very recently a second similar investigation shows that at this time quite sixty per centum of the letters so sent are pre-paid. This increase shows that our people are just coming to understand the advantages of prepaying mail matter.

GALVESTON BULLETIN.—We have received the first number of a small illustrated monthly paper published at the office of the Galveston Civilian by Benedict and Pagand of that place. The proprietors make the following sensible remarks in their introductory:

"We want to let our friends and the public generally know what we have to sell, and on what terms and conditions we propose to sell. Knowing well, from the testimony of others, and our own experience, the great advantages of advertising, we have determined to use the mighty lever of the Press in furtherance of our object."

The Galveston merchants are ahead of some of our own citizens in their knowledge of trade and their manner of applying that knowledge. There are a few here who don't think that advertising is of any use.

We hope the "Bulletin" will prosper.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.—We learn from the Fort Smith Herald of the 14th that a desperate and bloody affray occurred on the previous Saturday at the Sallisaw, in the Cherokee Nation, between James and Wm. Daniels on one side, and Josiah and Sam Starr on the other. The difficulty arose about a house rack, when James Daniels drew a revolver and shot Josiah Starr in the abdomen, and then shot Sam. The two wounded men then attacked their assailant and his brother William, wounding the latter severely. James Daniels fled, but was pursued by a crowd of bystanders and killed. The Starrs both died in a few hours, but it was thought that Wm. Daniels, and a young man named Candy, who was wounded with a rifle in the affray, would recover.

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY.—The diplomatic dress question has again caused a difficulty in Europe. At Bordeaux, recently, when the Emperor's Birthday was celebrated by the government officials, circulars were issued by the highest authority of the department to the various civil, judicial, and military functionaries, and to all the Consuls except the representative of the United States, inviting them to appear at the Cathedral in full costume, and participate in the ceremonies. The American Consul was not invited because of his refusal to wear a diplomatic costume. On that day he happened to be on a visit to the country, but the acting Consul, in view of the slight, did not close the office of the consulate during the fête, nor display the American flag, and the captains of the American vessels in port, who had hoisted their colors, hauled them down on hearing of the occurrence. When this was observed, one of the city officials went alongside the vessels and directed the captains to hoist their flags, but again they refused. Orders were then given to a French naval brig in port, on which was displayed the flags of all nations, to pull down that of the United States, but upon reflection, this order was countermanded. Next day, the acting consul sent a note to the Prefect of the department, calling his attention to the breach of etiquette, and demanding whether "the slight was from any sentiment of disrespect to him personally, or officially, or otherwise," to which, after a lapse of several days, a most apologetic reply was received, disclaiming any intentional disrespect, and containing earnest assurances that a similar neglect should not occur again. When the Consul himself returned, he fully approved of all his representative had done.

A fine ship of 1000 tons, the Johannisberg, was launched at New York on the 21st. She is to run as regular packet between New Orleans and Havre.

Telegraphed to the Daily Crescent.

By the Southern (Morse) Line.

FURTHER BY THE WASHINGTON.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLES.

Trouble at Warsaw.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The following are additional items of the Foreign news brought by the steamer Washington:

Battle of the Alma.

After the battle of the Alma the Russian army burned all the villages through which they passed in their flight toward Sebastopol. The dispatches state, that so hurried was their retreat from the field, that they left behind them their wounded to the number of 6000. A large quantity of arms and ammunition under the escort of a body of one thousand Russians was captured, escort and all; and Prince Menschikoff narrowly escaped the same fate. His carriage, containing his private correspondence, fell into the hands of his pursuers.

Affairs about Sebastopol.

The Allied army had destroyed the aqueduct by which Sebastopol was supplied with water. It was believed that this would add much to the sufferings of the besieged.

A reinforcement of 8000 cavalry belonging to the Allies had been landed.

Burning of Memel.

The losses by the conflagration at Memel is stated at two millions of pound sterling. An immense quantity of tallow stored in the city was destroyed, and the price of that article has consequently advanced 1s 6d per cwt.

Outbreak expected at Warsaw.

Advices from Warsaw have given no little uneasiness to the government at St. Petersburg. An outbreak of the populace was anticipated, and the Imperial Guard set out for that city (Warsaw) proceeding thither by forced marches.

Liverpool Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The circular of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., of the 13th inst., report the sales of Cotton on Friday at 7000 bales, the market closing quiet at unchanged prices.

Freights had been firm and closed with a slight improvement in the rates.

Coffee was quiet at previous rates.

Rice was in active request for speculation, and prices were higher—the closing rates being 22s to 23s per cwt.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—The deaths from yellow fever in this city during the past week have been thirty-one.

Death of Gov. Burt.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The Hon. Mr. Burt, recently appointed Governor of Nebraska, died on the 18th instant.

By the National Line.

Steamboats Passing.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 26.—The steamboat Westerner passed here this morning at 2 o'clock, bound for New Orleans.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

The Seige of Sebastopol.

ELECTION IN SPAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Niagara's accounts embrace the following additional items of foreign news:

Latest from Sebastopol.

The latest dispatches received from Sebastopol prior to the sailing of the Niagara, were dated the 8th inst. Up to that time no bombardment of the city had taken place, although the Allies had carried their intrenchments within about 1600 yards of the walls, and had fifty guns mounted on them.

Private dispatches had been received in Paris stating that dispatches from Lord Raglan had arrived at Varna in which he said that he expected from the advance so far made in his siege works, to be able to open his fire upon the town in a few days.

Menschikoff had ordered all the ships of the Russian fleet lying in the harbor of Sebastopol to be prepared for sinking without delay, in the event of the success of the Allies in their attack upon the town.

The fleet of the Allies at Sebastopol were but of little service.

All the forces which had been left at Varna had embarked for the scene of operations about Sebastopol.

The total force of the Allied army already in the Crimea was 59,000, which number included the sailors, etc., cooperating with the troops on shore. The Russian army in the Crimea was stated at 85,000 men.

Battle on the Alma.

The force of the Russians defeated by the Allies on the River Alma, amounted to about thirty-five thousand men. Their position was a very strong one, and, it is thought, ought to have been more vigorously defended by that number of troops. Two of the Russian Generals, wounded and taken prisoners in that battle, have since died.

Prussia.

The determination of the King of Prussia to cooperate with Austria in the future course of the war, is said to have been extorted from him by an energetic joint note from the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Spain.

Dispatches from Madrid dated October 16th, state that the elections were proceeding quietly, and generally showing results favorable to the "Progressionists."

THE DEFAULTING TELLER OF THE OCEAN BANK, NEW YORK.—The Cashier of the Ocean Bank, in a note to the New York Courier and Enquirer, says the amount which the late paying teller of that bank is deficient in his accounts does not exceed $75,000. The Courier and Enquirer says the teller had held this office since the organization of the bank, five years ago, and has always had, to the last moment, the full confidence of the Board of Directors. Fortunately for the stockholders, the loss will eventually be much reduced by availing of the securities of the teller, and by his bond. The Courier adds that in this case, the process of defalcation was in the certification of checks that were not good, and drawn by parties who, at the time, were aware of the fraud, and are thus open to a charge of fraud and collusion.

The Alexandria Gazette remarks, as a singular fact, that the oysters taken from the Chesapeake and its tributaries have proved very deleterious to health this season. Several persons in this city, including the North Carolina gentleman, of whose death mention has been made in the papers far and wide, have died suddenly after eating raw oysters and crabs. Their death was attributed by "uninterested" neighbors to cholera.

PROBABLE PRIZE FIGHT.—Tom Hyer is in Cincinnati, it is said, on "professional business"—that is, he has entered into a wager with a man named McGowan, of St. Louis, for a prize-fight, the sum staked being three thousand dollars. The parties are to meet about half way between the cities of New York and St. Louis, and the encounter is to take place about the last of this month.

A new steamship of two hundred and eighty-eight horse power, called the Yankee, was launched at New York on the 19th. She is intended for the Panama, San Francisco and Shanghai trade.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times contradicts the story that Mr Belmont, our Minister at the Hague, had neglected to press the claim of Capt. Gibson, and states that the Dutch Minister at Washington had remonstrated with our Government against the pertinacity with which Mr. Belmont had urged his demands.

On the 16th inst., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, John Corcoran was tried for the murder of Michael Coyne, by striking him on the head with a spatten bar. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, but the sentence was postponed.

RUSSIA AND HER ENEMIES.—The N. Y. Mirror, in discussing European affairs, says:

"The chances of Russia look desperate, but far better would it be ultimately for liberty and civilization that her boundaries were unbroken, that the 'enlightened' despotism of the old throne propping Allies should prevail. Such is our judgment. Russia would be a more tolerable master of Europe, than France, England and Austria.

"But, one thing must be confessed: there is no rude power of numbers, of stone walls, that can stand before the modern science of war as practiced by France and England. The myriad armies of the old Persians, Carthaginians, Greeks and Romans, with their elephants and scythe-armed chariots, could not have resisted for an hour such a force as the Allied Generals commanded."

FRANKLIN'S FAMOUS ELECTRICAL DINNER.—The National Intelligencer remarks that the experiment of sending electrical messages across bodies of water without the aid of wire conductors is more than a hundred years old, and originated neither with Professor Morse, nor with any English scientific man. Witness the following extract from a letter of Dr. FRANKLIN to his friend Peter Collinson, of London:

"Chagrined a little that we have hitherto been unable to produce nothing in this way of use to mankind, and the hoo weather coming on when electrical experiments are not so agreeable, it is proposed to put an end to them for this season, somewhat humorously, in a party of pleasure on the banks of the Schuylkill. Spirits at the same time are to be fired by a spark sent from side to side through the river without any conductor than the water—an experiment which we come time since performed to the amusement of many. A turkey is to be killed for our dinner by the electric shock, and roasted by the electric jack, by a fire kindled by the electrified bottle, when the health of the famous electricians of England, Holland, Germany and France are to be drunk in electrified bumpers, under a discharge of guns from the electrical battery."

THE MAIL ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. The South Carolinian understands that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad, held at Columbia, on the 20th inst., that body passed resolutions setting forth their determination that, unless the Post-Office Department continue their old schedule at the present rate of compensation, or increase it for the new schedule proposed, they will refuse to carry the mails after the 1st of November.

The late venerated Dr. Sharp (himself an Englishman) was reported to have made the following remark, during his last and only visit to his native country, to some one who spoke slightingly of the statesmanship of America: "If you can point me to a succession of established and virtuous sovereigns of England, you find in the eleven men who have filled consecutively the presidential chair of the United States, then I will yield." There was no reply to this.

THE DISTRIBUTING SERVICE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A Washington letter says that Post-master General Campbell is engaged in an entire rearrangement of the distributing service of the Post-office Department, with the view of reducing it to a system, combining regularity, promptness and efficiency. It is a remarkable fact, the writer remarks, that hitherto there has been no system of distributing offices, and in many cases it is found that a mail, which should properly be distributed at a given office, is distributed in five different directions, according as it happens.

THE FEVER IN BRANDON, MISS.—The Jackson Flag of the Union, of Friday last, says:

The fever in Brandon continues with great severity. Mrs. Pattie died on Friday; Mr. John Wood, on Saturday; Mrs. Stanford on Sunday; Mr. Burr on Monday and Mr. Veale on Wednesday.

No less than nineteen cases of fever were reported in Brandon on Monday morning, among a population of less than one hundred. Several of the young men of Jackson, who have passed through the ordeal, go over every night by turns to nurse the sick.

The Jackson Mercury learns that Wm A. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson and Robinson, died of the fever in Brandon on Friday last.

Henry S. Mott, Esq., the newly elected Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, who received such a heavy Know-Nothing vote, says the Washington Star, has just replied to a letter of several friends, in which he disavows any connection or sympathy whatever with the order, and declares that he belongs to but one party, and that the Democratic party. Previous to the election he made public a similar statement. The fact that Mr. Dascio his Whig opponent, is an adopted citizen, probably had something to do with the result.

The stereoscope, the application of which was discovered several years ago by Prof. Wheatstone, has been brought again into public notice by the daguerreotype artists, some of whom are now making pictures to be used with it. This instrument is composed of two glasses, one to each eye, fitted in tubes something like the eye-glasses of a lorgnette. At about five inches distance are placed two pictures, one before each glass. They are of a miniature size, exactly alike, except that they are taken at a slightly different angle. Looking through the lenses, or through an opera glass, the pictures are soon seen to move together, form a single one, and come out, as it were, from the plate, standing in bold relief, as to present all the appearance of life.

A whole family in Albany, N. Y., consisting of husband and wife, child and niece, were taken suddenly sick on Friday week, and a physician being called, he pronounced it a case of poisoning. The attempt at whole sale murder is supposed to have been committed by a servant girl who had been discharged some time previously for misconduct, but who had just been taken back. She left the house, taking her clothes with her, before the physician was called in, and could not be found.

The Washington Star ridicules the story that France and England had united in a joint note, demanding to know of this Government what are its relations with Russia, and states that it is regarded in Washington, by all conversant with international affairs, as one of the most preposterous stories of the times.

The brig Sierra Leone, which cleared at New York recently for the western coast of Africa, was seized on the 19th by the authorities at New York on the ground of her being intended for the slave trade.

Some of our exchanges mention the fact of a "Know-Nothing" having been turned out of the society of which he was a member, for drinking an Irish whiskey punch with a German silver spoon in it.

On the night of the 16th a terrible affray occurred on Poplar street in St. Louis, in which two men named James Pomeroy and Chas. H. Smith, *alias* Burns, were so severely stabbed that it was thought impossible for them to recover.

On the morning of the 19th instant a duel was fought at Hoboken, opposite New York, between Peter Thompson, of South Carolina, and Mr. Morton, of New York. They fought with pistols at fifteen paces. At the second fire Mr. Thompson received his antagonist's ball in his arm.

INSURANCE LOSSES.—The Evening Post learns that the life insurance companies of New York suffer to the extent of $30,000 from the loss of life by the wreck of the Arctic. Of this sum $15,000 was on the life of Edward Sandford, Esq.

About 2000 Know-Nothing delegates met in Convention at Boston on the 18th, and nominated Henry J. Gardner, of Boston, for Governor, and Simeon Brown of Concord, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Warrenton (Virginia) Whig says a negro woman, the property of Mrs. Eliza P. Carter, near Upperville, in Fauquier county, died on the 17th of July, having attained the age of one hundred and forty years! This is one of the most remarkable cases of longevity on record.

The Ohio and Indiana Railroad is finished to the State line of Indiana. There is now a continuous railroad from Pittsburgh to that point, spanning the great State of Ohio. Three miles and a half of iron remain to be laid to connect Pittsburgh with Fort Wayne. In a few days the road will be opened to Fort Wayne.

On the 17th the trial of James Smith for the murder of James Davis, by stabbing him with a knife, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York. Smith was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years.

A coach driver, named Irvine, was murdered in New York on the night of the 10th by a man named Darrow, who without provocation crushed his skull at a single blow with a cart rung. The murderer made his escape and had not been arrested at last accounts.

Among the ladies who have achieved the ascension of Mount Blanc the past season was a French woman, who, after reaching the summit, caused herself to be lifted upon the shoulders of her guides, so that she might be able to boast of having been higher than any man in Europe.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.—The opinion of Charles O'Conor on the over-issues of Schuyler is published. He considers the company legally responsible for the acts of its agents, under the well known circumstances of the case.

The Legislature of Vermont, in joint assembly, on the 17th, made several unsuccessful trials to elect a Secretary of State, in which the votes were about equally divided between two Whigs, two Fusionists and one Democrat. The matter was finally postponed until to-day. Much dissatisfaction, it is said, is manifested by the Free Soilers at what they call the liberality of the Whigs.

North Bend, rendered famous as the residence and burial place of President Harrison, will soon be converted into a town. A considerable portion of it has been purchased by some capitalists, who contemplate laying it off in town lots and offering them for sale.

CHARITABLE.—The Common Council of New York having failed to extend the hospitalities of the city to the officers of the French frigate in that port, the Board of Almshouse Governors took the matter in hand. But the Frenchmen, probably not wishing to be indebted to charity for the honor of an entertainment, declined the invitation.

The war taxes now imposed directly upon the British people, and paid for in hard cash, amount to fifty millions of dollars annually. This is about equal to the whole amount of annual taxes levied by the United States Government on its revenue duties.

Patrick McMahon was tried on the 19th inst. in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York, on an indictment for the murder of his wife by stamping and beating her. After a deliberation of ten minutes, the jury pronounced him not guilty.

IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION.—Mons. Maillefert, whose operations in submarine blasting are so famous, has engaged to remove the rock obstructions in the Long Sault, Contesu, Cedars, and other rapids of the St. Lawrence between Ogdensburg and Montreal. Such an improvement of the navigation would be of vast importance and value.

Dr. Arnold Dean has been convicted in Livingston county, N. Y., of committing a rape upon a girl fourteen years of age, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the State prison.

CARRIED AWAY BY ENTHUSIASM.—So great was the feeling manifested on the arrival at Yonkers of Capt. Inuse, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the gallant captain was enabled to reach his home. Some persons even carried their enthusiasm so far as to attempt to cut the buttons off his coat!

Married:

At San Antonio, on the 16th October, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, THOMAS HALL, of New Orleans, to Miss MARY ANNIS, only daughter of James Vance, Esq., of San Antonio, Texas.

Died:

On Thursday, October 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Lieut. CLIFTON W. TEAS, in the 29th year of his age.

☞ The friends and the order of the Sally, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 116 Apollo st. est, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

☞ 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. 2t

☞ JULES LAVERGNE, Esq., is a Candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Brand. o8 14

☞ 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. o 2p1m

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 cancer 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 the 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 cent by mail will secure a package of the CANCER SPECIFIC, with full directions for use. Address DR. FRAZEE, Office, 88 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 secure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 70 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. fe0 2p

Law Text Books,

☞ FOR SALE BY

THOMAS L. WHITE,

53 *CANAL STREET, NEW NO.* 105.

DOMAT'S CIVIL LAW;
VATTEL'S LAW OF NATIONS;
CHRISTY'S BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES;
WENDELL'S COMMENTARIES;
BURRILL'S LAW DICTIONARY;
BOUVIER'S do do;
HAGERHORST'S do do;
DUNLAP'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE;
CONKLING'S U. S. ADMIRALTY PRACTICE;
SMITH'S MERCANTILE LAW;
CHITTY ON BILLS;
" ON COMMERCIAL LAW;
" ON PLEADING;
HOWARD'S U. S. REPORTS;
PHILLIPS ON EVIDENCE, with Cowen's Notes;
KAUFMAN'S MACKELDEY COMPENDIUM OF MODERN CIVIL LAW;
ARNOLD ON INSURANCE;
STEPHEN'S PLEADING;
COOPER'S JUSTINIAN;
CODE NAPOLEON;
STORY'S COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION—2 vols;
STORY'S CONFLICT LAW;
GREENLEAF ON EVIDENCE;
ROSCOE'S CRIMINAL EVIDENCE;
WHEATON'S LAW OF NATIONS;
" INTERNATIONAL LAW;
STORY'S SERIES OF LAW BOOKS;
ARCHBOLD'S CRIMINAL PLEADING;
BECK'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE;
WHARTON'S CRIMINAL LAW;
ANTHON'S LAW STUDENT;
SCHMIDT'S CIVIL LAW;
ROCKWELL'S SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAW;
ADDISON ON CONTRACTS;
ABBOTT ON SHIPPING.

Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, New York, Massachusetts, and other State Reports constantly on hand.

N. B.—A large and general assortment of Law Books, New Law Journals and Law Magazines received from the Press.

Orders for Law Books promptly attended to and at moderate prices.

☞ Lawyers, Professors and Students, are invited to call and examine the stock offered for sale as above. o24 2p4d &1TW

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 importer's sale in New York, at a great sacrifice, and will be sold low, consisting of—

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

TODD & CO.,

Commission Carpet Warerooms,
120 Canal street, near Royal,
Touro Buildings.

o22 2dpst

Silverware.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBERS are now finishing off at their Manufactory in this City, an unusually large and elegant assortment of

SILVERWARE,

OF NEW PATTERNS, for their Winter Trade, and they would advise their city friends to give them an early call to have their pick of the new designs before they are half taken off by the country purchasers in November and December.

☞ We are making:

WATER and MILK PITCHERS,
COFFEE and TEA SETS,
CUP and GOBLETS,
BUTTER TUBS,
SUGAR STANDS,
FRUIT STANDS,
CAKE BASKETS,
SALT CELLARS,
NAPKIN RINGS,

in great variety.

And a great many of Ornamental Pieces for the Table. Besides, a large assortment of SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, etc., of Every Pattern. All warranted of sterling quality. For sale by

o4 2pIm HYDE & GOODRICH.

Sewell T. Taylor,

No. 15 ROYAL STREET,

IMPORTER OF

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ See advertisement in another column. o22 2p1f

CIGAR, MEXICAN AND PLANTATION TOBACCO.—The subscribers have constantly on hand and offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, CUBA, HAVANA, FLORIDA, MASSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, and MISSOURI WRAPPERS and FILLERS. Also, TOBACCO IN HOGSHEADS AND BALES, selected from the Memphis market, and for Plantation Use.

TURNER & RENSHAW,

26 Camp street and 419 Tchoupitoulas street.

TOBACCO BAGGED TO ORDER. o4 2p1f

Charles E. Kells,

(from New York)

DENTIST,

140 Canal, 2d door from Bourbon st. N.O.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in the best manner. Dr. K. will refer to persons now wearing full or partial sets, which for BEAUTY, UTILITY AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER cannot be excelled. sep 5p

Creme De Bouzy Champagne,

JACQUESSON & FILS BRAND.

An entirely different article from the Crème de Bouzy of other brands.

☞ NOW LANDING, 150 baskets of the above and other brands, in quarts and pints, and will receive, in the course of a few days, a still further supply.

This Wine is decidedly superior to any other Champagne imported into this market, as it well knows by all who have tried JACQUESSON & FILS Brand of late, or CREME DE BOUZY or FLEUR DE L'ESPAY.

☞ Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best WINES and LIQUORS in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

jo15 2p4f SEWELL T. TAYLOR, No. 15 Royal street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing in the name of MILROD & MALLONY, of this city, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be liquidated by M. A. MILROD. M. A. MILROD,

o24 1d J. S. MALLONY.

REMOVAL.—VINCENT & Co. have removed and their Auction Rooms to No. 96 Customhouse street. o27

FIRST JUDICIAL COURT, PARISH OF ORLEANS. } JOHN MEALY vs. NULTHA. No. 16,163.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. U. Calonge, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will expose at public auction, on MONDAY, November 6, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., in my Warehouse, No. 109 Tchoupitoulas street,

ONE LOT OF FURNITURE, seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash. J. J. HOFF, Constable.

House Furnishing Store,

73 and 75 CAMP STREET.

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

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