DAILY CRESCENT.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT,
OFFICE NO. 70, CAMP STREET,
Will be regularly served to Subscribers in the city at an early hour every day (Sunday excepted), for $10 a year, in advance, payable to the Office, or Collectors, a week, payable to the Carriers.

THE CIRCULATION
of the Crescent, Daily and Weekly, is such as to offer a desirable medium to Advertisers.

A FAMILY PAPER
Its circulation largely, and exclusively here, at the homes of citizens, are its friends, to whom may be most advantageously addressed its columns. No paper in the city circulates as extensively and familiarly.

OUR TERMS
are such as to invite the attention and patronage of the public.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of Ten Lines in Print—First insertion, is at cost.....$1 00
Every subsequent insertion.....75
Advertisements in the Second Page are charged at new rate day.
A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year, or for a shorter time.
All Advertisements not marked will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT
is published every Monday morning for $5 a year invariably in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ Anonymous articles will not be published—a known real name or satisfactory reference is required in confidence as a guarantee against imposition.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1854.

☞ The undersigned will pay no bills against the Crescent, unless contracted by himself or on his written authority. J. O. NIXON.

☞ Sasse, who has carried the Crescent in the Third District, since the 1st of July last, is requested to call at the office and settle his account.

☞ Wanted—A Carrier for the Third District. Apply at this office To-Day.

USURY LAWS AGAIN.

The National Intelligencer says it favored a repeal of the usury laws nearly forty years ago, and other papers did the same. If, therefore, it adds, we judge of things by the effect of such advocacy, we must conclude that the money power is more potent than the power of the press.

We do not think the *sequitur* a necessary one. Reforms are slow things, and require time for their accomplishment. The more important they are, the more difficult they are to be brought about. When first suggested they do not seem practicable, nor perhaps desirable, and must be discussed and agitated before they can be adopted. Parliamentary Reform, the Test and Corporation Acts, the Roman Catholic Disabilities bill, Free Trade and the Abolition of the Corn Laws in England, were all of them great reforms, and it took years of intelligent exertion on the part of the press, and of individuals, to secure their triumph. It is so with the abolition of the usury laws. The Intelligencer did not commence the crusade. It was begun by the political economists of Great Britian in the last century, and has been kept up unceasingly ever since. We are just beginning to see the result. The British Government has not gone so far as it was hoped that it would; but it has taken steps to emancipate money, as an article of commerce, from those partial and pernicious laws which have, hitherto, hindered its availability by the attempt to limit, artificially, the premium charged for its use. The money power in England, greater than it is in this country, was not sufficient to withstand the power of the press, backed—as it always must be in order to be successful—by truth, intelligence and perseverance.

Perhaps the Intelligencer may see something of the fruits of its advocacy of this same question in the general movement that is now taking place throughout the whole country. It initiated the measure and has lived to see its opinions become popular. Why should it conclude that the money power is more potent than the power of the press? In fact, the reverse is true. The money power has been enlightened by the press and turned completely around—becoming the warmest advocate of a measure it once so bitterly opposed. In Philadelphia, the Board of Trade, some time since, drafted a very cogent memorial to the State Legislature. In New York, a similar course has been pursued, and a bill has been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, to be submitted at the next session of the Legislature. In Baltimore, also, the Board of Trade have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board any legislation enacting penalties, other than merely nominal, for lending or borrowing money at a higher rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, is calculated to injure the business of our State, as it would tend to drive capital out of the State of Maryland to other States, where a more enlightened policy permits its free employment without any such onerous restrictions.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Board that it is more to the advantage of the *borrower* than the lender, except in book accounts, or in the absence of special contracts; as the ingress of foreign capital thus unrestricted, would necessarily exercise a wholesome check on the rate of interest and equalize the value of money here, with neighboring markets.

With regard to the movement in Pensylvania the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"It is probable that an application to the Legislature for the repeal of the Usury laws will be again made at the next session. We have never seen any good reason for the continuance of such a law."

The New York North American, speaking in advocacy of the same measure, has a long and ably written article which embodies almost every thing that need be said on the subject. We make no excuse for transferring a large portion of it to our columns.

When a law has ceased to be operative by reason of universal and habitual violation of it, there is certainly no sense in allowing it to remain on the statute book. The acts of this State against usury are precisely in the category indicated. They are no more regarded by those who have occasion to ignore them, than if they had no existence. They are utterly powerless to effect the object for which they were devised and passed, and since they are virtually nullified by the common usage of society, they ought undoubtedly to be formally repealed.

It is clearly demoralizing to accustom a community to disrespect and deliberately infringe the laws. Though the practice may even be limited to a single and manifestly unjust or impolitic statute, yet it tends to undermine insensibly that sort of conscientious loyalty of the citizens which is the best security of the civil power and happiness of a State.

The laws against usury are highly objectionable in every practical respect. They are totally unsound in principle. They undertake to give Government control over a commercial interest, which can not justly be subjected to that sort of interference. Money is a saleable commodity. They who deal in it have a right to determine, according to their own option, the terms on which they will agree to sell and buy it. Its value, like that of all other subjects of barter, is available. It fluctuates in accordance with demand and supply. The man who has it to lend will always command for its use the ruling market rate of interest, and he should be allowed to charge that as freely as the farmer raises or lowers the price for his grain with the rise and fall of custom. This is a fixed, natural law of traffic. No interposition of human authority can avail to counteract its operation. It would be a serious misfortune if it could.

Money is the great medium of exchange. It is the pivot on which all the transactions of trade turn. In proportion as its free circulation is checked, are the operations of commerce embarrassed and retarded. It is obvious that this effect will inevitably take place whenever the State pretends to affix to money a specific and immutable value, as between lender and borrower. Where the legal standard is lower than the immediate actual worth of specie or its equivalent, the law will be exposed to general infraction, or the currency of a community will be diverted from one of the most important and indispensable uses it subserves in its relation to the business concerns and enterprises of society. That immense amount of speculation and industry and commerce which depends on the loan of capital by him who can spare it to him who can beneficially use it, would be destroyed, were rigid laws of usury observed; and wealth, instead of being always actively engaged in a thousand forms for the common advantage of the world, would be hid away in miserly coffers, or locked up in inert investments.

The operation of these laws, while entirely failing to effect their real design, is eminently prejudicial. Besides the bad moral influence exerted by the common and familiar breach of their provisions, they actually aggrave the evil they were intended to prevent. They confine the professional dealing in money to a much smaller number of persons than would otherwise engage in it—the amount of money in the market for loan is proportionably reduced, the rates of interest are correspondingly advanced, and usury is made thus more usurious, while the financial condition of the community is seriously embarrassed by a factitious dearth of available resources. Then again, there is added to the ordinary risk of a loan, at an illegal interest, the fear and penalty of detection in the violation of the law, and the charge for incurring this hazard still further augments the tax upon the borrower, while the State is indirectly creating a reward for the infraction of its statutes.

The most certain and effectual mode of keeping the price of money from rising above an equitable mark, is to leave it entirely free of all monstrous regulations, and throw it open to the largest possible competition. The same means would produce a more equable and steady movement in its occasional fluctuations, and prevent those nervous and spasmodic transitions which so much tend to derange and oppress financial business.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, in the report of its committee, indicates the character of the reform needed on this subject, in the following language:

"In regard to the rate of interest on loans of capital, we need only to ask Government to determine some proper or suitable maximum rate to govern in the absence of any contract; also a maximum rate to accrue upon a deferred judgment in law, after its rendition; and then leave individuals and banks, and other incorporations, entirely free to make any bargains they please, upon every description of loan or credit that can be conceived of, subordinate only to the same rules and principles that govern in all other human events and obligations."

We think that so general and uniform a sentiment upon this subject should convince the Intelligencer that its labors have not been without effect, and that the reform it advocated in the day of small things has grown great, and will be triumphant.

It is disagreeable for us to notice the advance manifest in so many other commercial cities while no steps are being taken in NewOrleans, the amount of whose exports exceeds by millions of dollars annually those of any other place on this continent. Will our Legislature take the subject in hand and try to accomplish something? Will our representatives bring it forward?

RUSSIAN GENERALS.

There has been no inconsiderable amount of dispute in Europe as to who the Russian Generals are that command in the Crimea. Old Prince Menschikoff is allowed to be about some where in the vicinity of Sebastopol, and fully as active as is agreeable to the Allies; but they are unable to state whether he is, personally, in or out of the city. Luders and Osten Sacken persist in maintaining an almost fabulous existence, and Canrobert is not assured whether it was Gen. Liprandi or the devil that charged so furiously on the 26th. Some writers insist that the Grand Duke is personally present at Sebastopol, and others think that Old Nick himself has made a flying trip and supervised the late sorties. In this emergency a country paper comes to the rescue and spreads before the world a correct and faithful list of the Russian officers who have so far met the Allied army. It was received by private telegraphic dispatch, and agrees so fully with the accounts of the European press that we are inclined to believe it to be true.

The paper says that the leaders of the Russian armies during the late battles were,

"Menschik-off, Scaredhim-off, Soldhim-off, Sent-him-off. Kickedhim-off, Polledhim-off, Pitchedintohimwithasharpstick andrunhimdown thebankslikeallpossessedonahalfshellandsofortho-off, and last, though not least, Old Prince Scamper-off."

Late advices seem to intimate that Prince Scamper-off is soon to take command of the Allied armies. He is a great general, and own cousin to Gen. Drovehim-off, whom Menschikoff is reported to have taken into the Russian service. Both of these distinguished officers have visited this city, and were intimately acquainted with Gen. Jackson. Prince Scamper-off then allied himself to the British arms, as he is about doing now, while his cousin enlisted on the American side. His services on that occasion have never been forgotten here, and just out of gratitude for his kindness to us, we hope he will not be injured.

We are indebted to the clerk of the Aleck Scott for late St. Louis papers.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—Miss Louisa Howard, of the Theater Royal, Haymarket, and Mr. Henry Farren, of London, made their first appearance in this city last evening at the St. Charles, in a new prize drama, entitled "Play, Plot and Passion," and the popular comedy of the "Love Chase." The house was not so large as we anticipated, nor altogether so desirable. Most of our citizens had probably gone to the Orleans to see the "Queen of Cyprus," and the up-country people who filled their places brought with them an amount of coughing and barking sufficient to demonstrate the presence of very cold weather somewhere. In addition to this annoyance, the theater was as dark as the kitchen of a negro cabin.

The play is of very evident French origin, and is laid in the times of Napoleon. It abounds in plot and counterplot, almost defying comprehension. Miss Howard is very young and very pretty. She is thoroughly up to the business in which she appears, and has been much praised by the press of the Northern and Eastern cities. The most prominent fault we found with her acting was its evident artificialness; not soft and natural, but forced and somewhat unpleasant. The stronger emotions did not counterfeit those that are real, although the lesser coquettish ways of woman were prettily portrayed.

Mr. Farren sustained the part of *Desmarets* with much tact and ability, gave a proper coloring to the different parts and altogether pleased us very much. Mr Pope did much better in some parts than we have seen him in any other character, and well deserved the applause he received. It was marred by some ranting towards the close. Mr. Hield's *Pouche* was studied and carefully given. His effort to suppress all emotion led him to underact some portions that required energy and he could where he should have been excited.

The "Love Chase" was entirely overdone. Mr. Parsley's *Sir William* was precisely nothing, and Mr. Farren as *Wildrake* was a failure. Miss Howard would have made a captivating *Constance* had she spoken a little more deliberately and distinctly. It is impossible for the prettiest actress to enunciate at one and the same instant the beginning and end of a long sentence, and should not be attempted. No one could understand what was being said.

This evening the "School for Scandal" is to be played.

Last evening we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Bard, of the Providence Herald. In consequence of the panic caused by the fever in Lake Providence, all of his printers left him, and he was consequently compelled to suspend his paper for six weeks.

He has now, he informs us, completed his arrangements to resume publication. We commend his journal to our business men. Mr. Bard is stopping at the City Hotel.

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.—A meeting of the above club is called by the acting Secretary at the City Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock. As the races, we believe, commence next Tuesday, it is important that there should be a full attendance of the members.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.—Harby, at No. 180 Camp street, advertises a large stock of silks and dress goods, laces and embroideries. Nothing in his announcement is half so important to the ladies, however, as the fact that he is able to afford handsome silks for half dresses at the low price of 75 cents per yard! The dancing season has commenced, and those who do not feel inclined to invest seventy or a hundred dollars in a dress can suit themselves almost equally well by purchasing at Harby's, nearly opposite St. Patrick's church.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, the December number of Graham's American Monthly Magazine, published in Philadelphia, by Richard H. See & Co. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and an engraving of "The Oath at Valley Forge;" several wood cuts and original pictorial embellishes.

All the Magazines of the day can be found at Norman's.

Mr. F. T. Bournes left his home on Saturday afternoon, the 25th inst., and has not been heard of since. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his family, at No. 202 St. Ann street, opposite the Square.

We invite attention of druggists to the advertisement of Gardner Smith, who will to-day complete the sale of the stock of drugs at No. 95 Camp street.

FRENCH OPINION ON THE SOULE AFFAIR.—The *Republicain*, a French daily paper of New York city, crediting the report that Mr. Soule had been permitted to enter France remarks: "The simple remonstrance of the representative of the American Union at Paris has shaken the foundation of the 'Decembriate' edifice, and has caused the little statesman who struts in the Tuilleries to recede from the indulgence of his feelings of despotic rancor."

It is said that the Administration at Washington have determined not to place the President's Message in the hands of the Post-masters of the several cities for delivery to editors as soon as telegraphed that it has been delivered in Washington.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—*Second night of Miss Louisa Howard and Mr. Farren.*—Sheridan's admirest Comedy of "The School for Scandal." To conclude with the farce of "Antony and Cleopatra."

DAN RICE'S.—"The Three Guardsmen," will be repeated this evening, as before. Performances conclude with "The Specter Bridegroom."

PEELE'S SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—The Campbell Minstrels every evening in a variety of Ethiopian performances.

Telegraphed to Daily Crescent.

By the National Line.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

BATTLES OF SEBASTOPOL.

FOUR RUSSIAN SHIPS SUNK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The following are the principal additional items of the news brought by the Africa.

Prussia and Austria.

The Austrian note in reply to that of Prussia was received at Berlin on the 12th inst. As far as the contents of the note have transpired, it appears that Austria gladly accepts the promise of the Prussian Government to support the former in the Principalities, but lays great stress upon the consideration of having such assistance viewed as a logical and necessary consequence of the treaty of April 20, rather than as a new arrangement.

Sinking of Russian Ships.

Four of the Russian ships lying in the harbor of Sebastopol were sunk under the bombardment of the Allies.

Preparations for Storming.

The Russians were making great preparations for street fighting, and obstructing the progress of the Allies in Sebastopol, in anticipation of the storming of the city.

Lord Ragian's Dispatch.

The dispatch of Lord Raglan, reporting the battle of the 5th instant, says the enemy attacked the right of the English position when a very obstinate battle ensued. The Russians, however, he says, were "forced to retreat, having suffered an enormous loss. Our losses were very great. Among the wounded were Generals Sir George Brown, Adams, Butler and Torrens. The number of the enemy much exceeded those of the Allies."

A Russian official dispatch says that the arrival of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas produced great enthusiasm in the Russian army, which the Commander-in-Chief determined to turn to account; consequently, two sorties were made by the garrison, and a great battle ensued. The affair with the English is represented as being of the most desperate character known in the history of warfare.

Another Battle Reported.

A dispatch was received at Vienna on the 15th ultimo purporting to bring advices from Balaklava to the 11th, and stating that another great battle had been fought, resulting in a Russian loss of nine thousand men, and in great losses, also, on the part of the Allies, the latter, however, remaining masters of the field.

The Next Mail from Europe.

The next steamer to sail from Europe for the United States would be the Union, from Southampton, on the 22d inst., after which none would leave until the 29th.

Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30.—The river here is still falling, with five feet water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The river here has fallen three inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still falling.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—The river here is still falling, with thirty-five inches water in the channel.

By the Southern Line.

The Reported Great Battle.

PRINCE NAPOLEON SICK.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

NEWYORK, Nov. 30.—Another account of the dispatch received at Vienna on the 15th stat. states that it reported the great battle mentioned by it, to have taken place on the 9th inst., not on the 11th.

The latest dates from Constantinople state that Prince Napoleon was lying ill in that city with the cholera.

The British fleet in the Baltic had left that sea on their return to England.

Preparations for an Assault.

In preparing for the expected assault, the Russians had posted cannon in the principal streets, and fortified the houses and all exposed places, ready to make the most formidable resistance.

Southern Lottery Drawing.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 30.—The drawing of the Southern Military Academy Lottery took place here to-day.

The following numbers in rotation, of the twelve highest prizes in Class G, were drawn: 9854, 1672, 1781, 3647, 4231, 9088, 289, 856, 7451, 1524, 4874, 4043.

On the night of the 23d the famous "vitriol man," who had for some time been a terror to ladies at the theaters and opera, in New York, was arrested by the police in the very act of distributing his favors. The Times says that much alarm had been excited by his deeds, and that the run upon dry goods establishments to repair the damages occasioned by him had been immense. It turned out that his name was T. H. Gray, that he was a printer doing a respectable business in Beekman street, and that his singular conduct was probably to be attributed to a monomania.

A YOUNG MONSTER.—We learn from the Detroit Free Press that a young man, or rather fiend in human shape, named Samuel McDonald, about seventeen years of age, was brought before the police court on Wednesday for inhuman treatment of his own mother. He had bitten a piece of flesh out of her arm, and she testified that she was in fear he would take her life. When Officer Love arrested him he drew a bayonet, and swore he would run him through. He also swore horrid oaths at his mother, and told her that when he got out of jail he would take her life. He was sentenced by Justice Bagg to ninety days in jail.

HORRID MURDER.—On the 18th instant, an Irishman named Cornelius Herron, residing in Fulton township, Pa., murdered his own child and a colored woman named Chloe Stout. Herron is a man of violent passions, and addicted to excessive intemperance. On the morning of Saturday he attacked his wife, beating her to such a degree that he left her for dead. The colored woman, who resides in the vicinity, hearing the cries of the wife and children, rushed in, when he felled her to the earth and beat her to death. He then attacked the child, killing it almost instantly. After considerable difficulty he was arrested by the neighbors and taken before a Justice, who committed him to the county prison. On his way he said that he had killed a man named Samson Benton, and secreted the body. Search was immediately made, when Benton was discovered lying under a pile of old lumber, severely but not dangerously wounded.

Mr. De Cuelo, Spanish Minister at Washington, was severely injured on the 23d by being thrown from his carriage.

During the performance in the People's Theater, St. Louis, a few nights since, while the persons on the stage were grouped in a kneeling posture, one of the "wings" fell inward and struck Mrs. Barnett, breaking two of her ribs, and, as was feared, fracturing her skull. It was thought she would not recover.

BURIED IN A WELL.—A Mr. Campbell, of Nashua, N. H., who was digging at the bottom of a well some forty feet deep, in that city, on the evening of the 21st, was suddenly buried by the sand, which caved in from the sides. Of course, he must have been killed, but his body had not been recovered on the following morning.

THE FATHER BRADY CASE.—The Romanist Bishop, of Hartford, Conn., has written a long letter to the editor of the Providence Journal, defending his conduct towards the late Father Brady, and exculpating himself from any participation in the act of refusal to have the body of the priest placed in the churchyard.

FROM UTAH.—The mail from Utah has been received at Council Bluffs, bringing the Deseret News up to the 1st of October.

We learn by this mail that the Utahs and Snakes or Shoshones are again at war, several sanguinary battles having been fought in the vicinity of the settlements, with a fair prospect of a long continued series of difficulties. Provisions and merchandise were plenty, and at lower than their usual prices, and money scarce.

"The Brethren" have purchased a ship of 450 tons burthen, which is being fitted up at San Francisco to run between that city and the Sandwich Islands, to facilitate the missionary operations with the inhabitants at that group. Parley P. Pratt has the charge of this matter. The overland emigration had nearly all arrived and were making preparations for the winter. Hay is worth $10 to $15 per ton, and sugar, coffee, soap and saleratus from 30 to 35 cents per pound, while domestics and prints are selling for 18¾ cents per yard, 25 per cent. less than former prices.

The Council Bluffs Bugle publishes the following letter in regard to the Indian difficulties:

LETTER FROM HON. A. W. BABBITT.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 23, 1854.

Editor of the Bugle.—Believing that a summary of the news in this Territory would be of interest to your many readers, I beg leave to state that from all appearances we are about to be merged in a general Indian war. On the 16th day of the present month, two Utah Indians were publicly executed near this city, having been legally tried in the United States Court, and condemned to death for the murder of two young boys in Cedar Valley.

Many of their tribe were in and around the city, and although they admitted that they deserved death, yet they objected to the mode—to wit, hanging by the neck. They immediately commenced their depredations by way of retaliation.

About the same time a war party of the Snakes came into the city in pursuit of the Utahs, who had stolen a large number of their horses. They pursued them to Provo City, and in the suburbs of the city attacked them, and killed and wounded several. They then retreated, but were pursued by the Utahs, and had another battle at Battle Creek, in which the Snakes were victorious. The Snakes then came into the city exhibiting the scalps of the Utahs on poles, and had a war dance the same night. The Utahs seem to think that the Snakes were urged on by the whites.

We learn also that the Snakes and Shains have had a fight, in which 80 of the Snakes were killed. We see nothing before us but Indian difficulties. The difficulties at Fort Laramie you have no doubt had the correct account of.

Col. Steptoe has taken up his quarters here for the winter. He has some three or four companies under his command. We trust that they will be useful to the country while they stay, and relieve the citizens of a great tax which has hung over them for many years.

Yours as ever, A. W. B.

THE SINKING OF THE PACIFIC.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer of Saturday last has the following particulars of the sinking of the Pacific:

About 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, while her passengers were at breakfast, the steamer Pacific, a splendid St. Louis and New Orleans packet, ran on a snag at the foot of Island 37, and sank almost immediately. The snag entered at what is called the "knuckle," just under the ladies' cabin, tearing a frightful hole in the after part of the boat.

The Grand Tower came alongside soon after the disaster, and took off a portion of the cabin furniture—chairs, tables, state-room doors, etc. It is thought that the greater part of the cargo can be saved in a damaged condition, although the boat lies in water up to her hurricane deck. There were several hundred head of cattle on board, most of which escaped to the shore.

The boat, which was valued at $25,000, was owned by Captain Thomas M. Fithian and Mr. Bernard, the clerk, and was insured for $24,000 in St. Louis offices. She is a total loss. Captain Fithian was a heavy loser by the calamity.

From the best information we have been able to obtain, we judge there were but few lives lost; it is certain that all the cabin passengers were saved. The officers of the Grand Tower reported that they met several dead bodies floating in the river, which it is presumed were those of deck passengers.

Mr. Dickinson, a gentleman who was on board at the time of the accident, informs us that he never traveled with more careful and capable officers than those of the Pacific, and he entirely exonerates them from all accountability for the calamity. The snag on which she struck was entirely unknown to pilots, and except when the river is very low, the deepest draft boats might pass over it unscratched.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—On the 23d a clerk in the New York post-office named Fitzgibbons was detected in the act of abstracting packages from the mails and secreting them upon his person. He was at once arrested. Letters containing money had been frequently missed, and suspicion having fallen upon Fitzgibbons, he was watched very closely for several days. He had a wife and several children and had hitherto borne a respectable character.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—The pre-emption claimants of the military reserve in Minnesota, finding the land must be put up and struck off to the highest bidder, at a government sale by auction, clubbed together lately employed an agent to bid for them, and then carried away by force all the speculators who intended to bid against them.

COLORED KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In New York, colored persons possessing property requisites are allowed to vote. A Know-Nothing lodge of colored persons was organized at Elmira, New York, last week, being the eighth of that complexion in the State.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—As the steamer Canada was coming into Boston harbor, on the evening of the 24th, she came in collision with the steamer Ocean, bound to Hallowell. The latter had her stove upset and took fire and the boiler exploded, killing three persons. Eighty passengers were rescued.

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. BAKER.—Mrs. Mary C. W. Baker, who shot Wm. O. Hoffman, in St. Louis, some months since, has been tried on a charge of murder, and acquitted. The trial occupied nearly a week, and excited much interest.

The investigation by the agent of the Treasury Department shows a defalcation by ex-Collector Russell, of Cleveland, Ohio, to the extent of about $100,000 in duties not accounted for. Russell was indicted for this embezzlement last spring, and recently deposited with the United States District Attorney securities to the extent of about $80,000.

Two slaves in Natchez have been sentenced to be hung at that place on the 22d of December. Their names are Frank and General. The former was convicted of the murder of his master, W. K. Henry, and the latter for the murder of his overseer, J. E. Holmes.

An application will be made to the next Legislature of New Jersey for a law incorporating a company to be called "The New Jersey Ocean Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of $500,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to $1,000,000, having for its object the transportation of passengers and merchandise to and from Camden and Philadelphia and other points upon the Delaware River, to the city of New York.

On Tuesday last a train of cars, near Citronville, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, ran over a cow, and several of the cars were thrown from the track and smashed to pieces. Nobody hurt.

Mr. William West, of Jefferson county, Va., who was held to bail for killing his son-in-law, Jefferson Smith, a short time since, was acquitted by the Examining Court on the 20th inst.

The locomotives, says a veracious cotemporary, passing through the neighborhood of Marion, Ohio, are obliged to blow their whistles till they get out of the woods, in order to keep the deer off the track.

Major Merrill left Carlisle, Pa., on the 31st ult., in command of a detachment of recruits for Bragg's Battery at Fort Washita, thence to resume his command at Fort Belknap, Texas.

The Grand Jury on the 22d indicted John B. Holmes for manslaughter, he having fatally stabbed Policeman David Gourley in New York on the night of the 3d of November. The prisoner was taken before the Court of Sessions and held to bail in $10,000 for trial. Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., became his security.

William H. Martin, who has been the principal distributing clerk in the Post-office at Baltimore for the last twenty years, has been detected in robbing the letters passing through his hands of the money they contained. He was detected through the agency of a decoy letter, and on his house being searched the letter and the money it contained were found.

Samuel E. Ryan, comedian at the Pittsburgh Theater, ran away a few days ago with the daughter of a respectable citizen of that place. It was said they were married before the elopement.

A German, named Miller, was killed in a coal pit near Pittsburgh, on the 21st, by several tons of slate falling upon him.

DROWNED.—Mr. Johnson, a wealthy planter of Wilkinson county, Miss., fell overboard from the steamer Magnolia, about 2 o'clock this morning, while near Plaquemine, and was drowned. We learn the above from a passenger who was on the boat at the time of the occurrence. [Baton Rouge Advocate, 25th.

PRACTICAL.—There is a story of a Piscataqua preacher, who, addressing a society of fishermen, wished to adapt his discourse to the understanding of his hearers. He inquired, "supposing, in a north-east storm, you should be taken short in the bay, your hearts trembling with fear, and nothing but death before you, whither would your thoughts turn?" One of the hearers, arrested by the description, cried out, "Why, in that case I should hoist the foresail and stand away for Squam."

Louisiana Items.

The Bayou Sara Ledger of the 25th has the following:

"On Sunday last Mr. Kindle, in company with Mr. S. C. Love, went up the Bayou in a dug-out to hunt for squirrels. They had not proceeded more than a mile and a half, when Mr. Love, from the dug-out, killed a squirrel; they rounded to, and Mr. Pindle went ashore to secure the game. He returned and had just taken his seat, when the dug-out was found to be leaking or filting at the sides. Mr. Love immediately jumped up, gun in hand, and unfortunately the cock of the gun struck the boat, causing its instantaneous discharge, and the lodgment of its contents in the thigh of Mr. Kindle. Mr. Is. immediately returned to town, and by the help of some friends, made a litter and brought Mr. K. to his domicil in this place. The fractured leg was afterwards amputated, but Mr. K. died on the following Tuesday."

The Bayou Sara Chronicle states that the effects of the recent severe frosts have been greatly detrimental to the sugar cane on many plantations in that region, having had a tendency to sour the cane about half way down. Immediately on the river the frosts have not been so injurious.

The Ouachita Register of the 22d says:

"The sporting season, so anxiously looked for by all the true disciples of old Nimrod, may be said to be now fairly opened. Scarcely a day passes but may be seen small parties going out in pursuit of the feathered tribe, etc. Our ponds, lagoons and bayous are said to be covered with innumerable flocks of ducks, to say nothing of deer, turkeys, pigeons, etc., which abound every where."

☞ INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SONS OF MALTA.—There will be a meeting of Brahmin Lodge No. 1 THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Mechanics Institute, room No. 4. Punctual attendance particularly requested. By order of the Grand Commander. d1 1pit

☞ A meeting of the Metairie Jockey Club, for the election of Officers and Members, will be held at the City Hotel on FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. Members are requested to attend prepared to pay their subscriptions.

nd1 9pk S. M. READ, Acting Secretary.

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 anatomically affected. Sores 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 unless 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, 38 St. Charles str. ot.

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 insure a good fit, apply to the proprietor's establishment, 76 St. Charles street, and inquire for Dr. Sherman. For further particulars, see advertisement on third page, crappin to the store for a descriptive pamphlet. feb25 1y

☞ Short and sweet, read it while you may,
Time is short—I know you can not stay;
But if your hair is gray, as white as snow,
GILLMAN'S DYE will make it black as crow,
Auburn, or brown, as you may desire—
Ten minutes' time is all it will require.
☞ For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
n30 J. WRIGHT & CO. 151 Chartres street.

Reduced Prices,
AT THE CHEAP STORE
185 Camp street. 185
HARBY is selling WHITE, PINK and BLUE GROS DE NAPLE SILKS, for BALL and SOIREE DRESSES, at 75 cents per yard.
HARBY is selling his 65 cent Plaid Silks at 50 cents per yard.
HARBY is selling his $1 25 Plaid Silks at 90 cents per yard.
HARBY is selling his $2 75 Black Satin Plaid Silks at $1 50 per yard.
HARBY is selling his $1 50 Gros Grain Silks at $1 25 per yard.
HARBY is selling his $1 50 Changeable Silks at $1 12 per yard.
HARBY is selling his $2 75 Silk Velvet at $2 per yard.
HARBY is selling his $4 50 Silk Velvet at $3 50 per yard.
HARBY is selling his $1 Silk Velvets, yard wide, at $5 per yard.
HARBY is selling his rich 75 cent Cashmeres at 40 cents per yard.
HARBY is selling the neatest and cheapest assortment of Embroideries and Laces ever imported into this city.
☞ The Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves.
HORACE HARBY, 185 Camp street,
n1 2p10t nearly opposite St. Patrick's Church.

Southern Military Academy
LOTTERY!
[BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]
Conducted on the Havana Plan.
CLASS H.
☞ TO BE DRAWN DECEMBER 30, 1854. ☜
One Prize to 20 Tickets—and Remember, Every Prize Drawn.
CAPITAL.
" $7,500
" 5,000
" 3,000
In all, 228 Prizes, amounting to 1,100
☞ Every prize drawn at each drawing.
☞ Tickets, $10; Halves and Quarters in proportion.
☞ Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
☞ All communications strictly confidential.
SAMUEL SWAY, Agent and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lion.
Montgomery, Ala., October, 1854. d1 3pit&W

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s
PIANO FORTES.
89 Camp Street.
☞ The attention of purchasers is requested to examine these MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS, which are now taking the first rank in the country.
For beauty of finish, purity of tone, and rapidity of action, they are unsurpassed by any manufactured.
The subscriber has just received twenty of these splendid PIANOS, in various styles of case, and of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves.
.... ALSO ....
PIANOS from various other manufactories, selected with the greatest care.
n30 2p6 &1tW H. D. HEWITT, Agent, 89 Camp street.

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 GIRANDOLES;
RICH TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, in sets or single;
FINE TABLE CUTLERY and
HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE;
BRITANNIA, PLANISHED 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 CURTAIN PINS.
n29 2ipt MILLER, HARRIS & WALDO.

Carpeting! Carpeting!
☞ We are receiving a large and choice assortment of VELVET, BRUSSELLS, 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.
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 cut to suit any room or 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, etc., etc.
SHEEPSKIN MATS.
☞ We have a choice assortment of very fine and beautiful Sheepskin MATS, for bedside and doors, of English manufacture. Just received and for sale by J. D. DAMERON & CO, 46 Chartres and 57 Customhouse street.
n17 1p6i

Gentlemen's Shirts.
H HUARD.
69 COMMON STREET.
☞ A LARGE STOCK OF SHIRTS now on hand, such as—FRENCH LINEN SHIRTS, French and Straight Cuffs;
FRENCH LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, French and Straight Cuffs;
LINEN AND LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, without Collars, with French and Straight Cuffs—latest style
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
☞ YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SHIRTS always on hand. n27 3dpit

New Goods.
SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
The undersigned takes the liberty of calling the attention of the ladies to his splendid stock of rich
SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES,
which he has just received per ship Mathesse, from Havre. All these articles are of the LATEST STYLES and selected with great care, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. They consist in part of—
Scotch Plaid SILKS, all colors;
Plain GROS DE NAPLES, all colors;
Plain Black TAFFETAS, all widths;
Black and Drab SATIN DE CHINE;
Do ROYAL ARMUR;
Do VENETIENNE;
Do and Colored PEKIN SATINS;
Do do SATINS;
Do do GROS D'ECOSSE;
Do Purple and Drab Watered SILKS;
Do and Colored DAMASKS;
Do do Plain and BROCADE MOIRE ANTIQUE;
White GROS DE TOURS Damask, for Bridal Robes;
Colored do do do very rich;
do POMPADOUR do do do
Brocatelle DAMASK DRESSES, with rich Flounctings;
Black and Colored SILK VELVETS, for Cloaks;
Rich Evening GAUZE DRESSES, with Flounctings;
Do do CREPE do do
Do White MUSLIN DRESSES do
Do GUIPURE POLEYTIES;
Do APPLICATION DE BROXELLES VIOLETTES;
Do MEDAILLONS with Lace do
Do JACONET VIOLETTES, for Ladies and Children;
CREPE COLLARS AND SLEEVES, for Mourning and half Mourning;
Embroidered