DAILY CRESCENT.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25.

Double Sheet.....Eighth Page.

From the New York Herald, 18th.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS THINK OF THE WAR.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner, Secretary of the American Telegraph Company, recently restored from Russia, has favored us with some interesting information on public opinion there in relation to the Crimean campaign and the prospects of the war. Mr. Shaffner left the capital after the battle of the 25th of October.

When the report reached St. Petersburg that the Allied forces had actually sailed from Varna, it was scarcely credited that an invasion of the Crimea was seriously contemplated. The events which have subsequently taken place in that Peninsula have sufficiently proved this. Nicholas never fancied that the expedition would be undertaken in the face of a severe winter. He gave the allied commanders more credit than to suppose that they would risk the defeat, and, perhaps, the total annihilation of their army. The climate of the country and the tempestuous season of the year, so near at hand, were as hostile to the English and French as they were favorable to the Russians. In the middle of October, the storms which have already wrecked so many vessels of the invading fleet begin to sweep with resistless fury over the Black Sea, and render the transport of troops often impossible, and always attended with more or less danger. The regular supply of provisions and ammunition is then precarious, and, in a country where no food can be obtained, the situation of a hostile army under the most favorable circumstances must be critical in the extreme. Hence the Crimea was the last point in his dominions where Nicholas anticipated an attack. The danger, as he conceived, lay in Poland and along the Austrian frontiers, and there three hundred thousand men were under arms ready to meet it.

When, therefore, the Allied forces landed at Eupatoria, the Russian commander was almost taken by surprise. His whole available forces in the Crimea amounted only to some 25,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol. Reinforcements, however, could be brought up within a fortnight's time, and, provided a sufficient delay could be obtained, Sebastopol and the Crimea were safe. In Prince Menschikoff's dispatch sent to St. Petersburgh before the battle of the Alma, the plan of the campaign was distinctly laid down. He was to hold the Allies in check by a series of engagements, retreating, if unsuccessful, on the city. There he expected to receive the powerful aid of Liprandi's division. But if this, from any unforeseen accident, did not arrive, and he found it impossible to defend Sebastopol with the force under his command, he intended to blow up the forts, sink the ships, and hold off until, with an increased army, he could offer the enemy battle with hopes of success. Pursuant to this plan a skirmish first took place near Eupatoria, in which the Russians lost 1500 men, occasioned chiefly by the guns of the Allied vessels. This affair had been scarcely noticed in the reports we have received. At Alma the Russians declared they had but 22,000 men, and that after the battle they were enabled to retreat in good order to the city. They expected that the Allies would speedily follow. Menschikoff even declared in his dispatches to the Czar that, by a vigorous assault, the stronghold might at this time have been captured. For such a result he seems to have been fully prepared. But when he saw that the Allies hesitated to advance, his hopes of defending the place were strengthened. Couriers, morning and evening, were sent to St. Petersburgh with the intelligence that the enemy had not altered his position. And when at last the enemy did press forward, and invested a portion of the city, the anxiously expected reinforcements, under Liprandi, had arrived, and Menschikoff felt certain of ultimate success.

With hundreds of thousands of men at his command, and a communication to the Crimea open during the winter, by means of sledges, the battle of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann have been as good as so many victories to the Czar. But the allied troops—decimated by war and disease, with their supplies of ammunition and food cut off or delayed by the storms on the Black Sea—must be considered a lost army, though every man should display the courage and endurance of a hero. It is a serious question now whether even a retreat is possible. It was considered miraculous when cavalry, infantry and artillery were all safely landed at Eupatoria in calm summer weather; but how would they fare now, when it has been found impossible to land the wounded, who were obliged to remain in the ships, tossing for days upon those stormy waves? What would become of the remnant of that magnificent armament in such a tempest as that which destroyed thirty-two vessels of the fleet? To winter in the Crimea would be scarcely less disastrous. The severity of the climate, and the unceasing hostilities of a relentless, persevering, enemy would fearfully lessen their numbers. It is barely possible that they could maintain their present position. The Russian has already profited by the experience of the campaign. He has learned that his own musket is a very inferior weapon to the Minie rifle, and it is expected that this disadvantage under which he now labors will shortly be removed. Under every aspect of the case fortune seems to frown upon the allies. Bravery can do much in most cases, but in this even the dauntless courage and impetuous bearing displayed at Inkermann can only prolong the struggle.

A defeat before the walls of Sebastopol will entail results upon which it would be vain to speculate. Dissatisfied with the failure of the ill-planned expedition, the French people may wreak their vengeance on Napoleon. The alliance between England and France will then be blown to the winds. The policy of Austria and Prussia will vacillate no longer, for self-preservation will force them to side with Russia. The revolutionary spirit now smouldering in the German States will then no longer be controlled, and the legions of republican and despotic Europe will once more be brought face to face.

But Russia will continue to struggle for that political ascendency which is the end and aim of her monarch's ambition. Mark the elements of her strength. Throughout all her vast dominions, from St. Petersburg to the Caucasus, one feeling, induced by a firm belief in the justice of the war, is predominant. Emperor, noble, peasant and serf seem animated by the same intense enthusiasm. The ostensible object of the struggle is to secure religious toleration to the Greek subjects of the Porte, and if territorial aggrandizement be the real design, it is for the present thrust into the background and remains where it was engendered, in the subtle brain of the Czar. The people are told that they are in defence of Christianity—that their Emperor, the head of their church and champion of their faith, has taken up the gage of battle which the heathen has flung down—that France is opposed to them from the remembrance of old hostilities, and that England, while she holds the cross in one hand, wields the sword of the devil in the other. Monks and priests are scattered over the Empire preaching the holiness of the crusade, promising success, and calling upon all to aid its speedy accomplishment. For this purpose they are provided with boxes on which is carved the form of the cross, and every one contributes his mite. No patriotic fund is raised for the wounded, but the Czar declares that they are under his especial protection and the Government will provide for them. Throughout the land the churches are open day and night, and prayer for the triumph of the Russian arms is the universal theme. The soldiers are impressed with the conviction that the sixteen hundred saints of their church are interceding in their behalf, and that when they are killed in battle they are received at once into glory. And besides this fanaticism, which of itself would be resistless against an ordinary enemy, they have proved themselves equal, both in courage and discipline, to the best troops of France and England. If a million of such men can be brought into the field—if the horrors of their frontiers have already been found impregnable—if a successful invasion of the Czar's territory is known to be an impossibility, and his resources for prosecuting the war are unlimited, where is the colossal power which can eventually subjugate this imperial autocrat?

Nor is this all. Unlike other crowned heads in Europe, the Emperor of Russia has no revolution—no internal dissensions to fear throughout the length and breadth of his dominions. He could concentrate his whole army at any given point, and the rest of the country would remain in perfect security. He is idolized by his subjects, who look upon him as a father. By his soldiers he is regarded as a demi-god. Daily he may be seen taking his usual walk or ride through the streets of St. Petersburgh, and often entirely unattended. This, again, completely refutes the idea started some time since in Paris that a stray bullet would one day terminate his existence and put an end to the war.

"On two points especially the world until now has been content to remain in comparative ignorance; one is the resources of Russia, and the other the intelligence of her inhabitants. A large portion of the serfs are landed proprietors, and though they do not enjoy what we would call political rights, their condition is not one of degration, nor is it incompatible with intellectual cultivation and material improvement. Manufactories in silks, laces, cloths, etc., are to be found every where, and the quality as well as the cheapness of these articles, when compared with French goods, often surprises the American traveler. The manufacture of munitions of war is of course carried on to a very large extent. Russia, as we know, is a great exporting country, and it has been estimated that, if obliged to live on her own resources, she can grow enough wheat to support double the amount of her inhabitants, who live almost altogether on farinaceous food. The superabundance of gold and silver ornaments in the churches of St. Petersburgh alone is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of the nation, and so enthusiastic are the people—so determined are they to succeed in the cause on which they have embarked, that every church in the empire would be despoiled rather than money should be wanted to carry on the war.

A LUNATIC'S CUNNING.

A very laughable incident occurred at a lunatic asylum at Lancaster about ten days ago. A parish officer from the neighborhood of Middleton took a lunatic to the asylum, pursuant to an order signed by two magistrates. As the man was respectably connected, a gig was hired for the purpose, and he was persuaded that it was merely an excursion of pleasure on which he was going. In the course of the journey, however, something occurred to arouse the suspicions of the lunatic with respect to his real destination; but he said nothing on the subject, made no resistance, and seemed to enjoy his jaunt. When they arrived at Lancaster it was too late in the evening to proceed to the asylum, and they took up their quarters for the night at an inn. Very early in the morning the lunatic got up and searched the pockets of the officer, where he found the magistrates' order for his own detention, which, of course, let him completely into the secret. With that cunning which madmen not infrequently display, he made the best of his way to the asylum, saw one of the keepers, and told him that he had got a sad mad fellow down at Lancaster, whom he should bring up in the course of the day, adding: "He's a very queer fellow, and he has got very odd ways. For instance, I should not wonder if he was to say I was the mad man, and that he was bringing me; but you must take good care of him, and not believe a word that he says."

The keeper, of course, promised compliance, and the lunatic walked back to the inn, where he found the officer still fast asleep. He awoke him, and they sat down to breakfast together.

"You're a lazy fellow to be sleeping all day; I have had a long walk this morning," said the lunatic.

"Indeed," said the officer, "I should like to have a walk myself after breakfast; perhaps yo will go with me?"

The lunatic assented, and after breakfast they sat out, the officer leading the way toward the asylum, intending to deliver his charge; but it never occurred to him to examine whether his order was safe.

When they got within sight of the asylum, the lunatic exclaimed: "What a fine house that is!"

"Yes," said the officer, "I should like to see the inside of it."

"So should I," observed the lunatic.

"Well, I dare say they will let us through: I will ask," was the response.

They went to the door; the officer rang the bell, and the keeper whom the lunatic had previously seen made his appearance with two or three assistants. The officer then began to fumble in his pockets for the order, when the lunatic produced it, and gave it to the keeper, saying: "This is the man I spoke to you about. You will take care of him; shave his head, and put a straight waistcoat on him."

The men immediately laid hands on the poor officer, who vociferated loudly that the other was the madman, and he the officer; but, as this only confirmed the story previously told by the lunatic, it did not at all tend to procure his liberation. He was taken away, and became so indignantly furious that the straight waistcoat was speedily put upon him, and his head was shaved *secundum artem*.

Meanwhile, the lunatic walked deliberately back to the inn, paid the reckoning, and set out on his journey homeward. The good people in the country were, of course, surprised on seeing the wrong man return; they were afraid that the lunatic in a fit of frenzy had murdered the officer, and they asked him, with much trepidation, what he had done with Mr. Stevenson.

"Done with him?" said the madman, "why, I left him at the Lancaster Asylum as mad as hell!" which, indeed, was not very far from the truth; for the wits of officer were well nigh upset by his unexpected detention and subsequent treatment.

Further inquiry was forthwith made by his neighbors, and it was ascertained that the man was actually in the asylum. A magistrate's order was produced for his liberation; and he returned home with a handkerchief tied round his head in lieu of the covering which nature had bestowed upon it. (Manchester (England) Guardian.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

NECK OR NOTHING.

Lord H——, an English nobleman, ruined by the extravagance of London fashion, had counted on a handsome inheritance to pay off his debts, and enable him to pass the remainder of his days in wisdom and quiet. But the expected inheritance came not; and the young lord, rendered desperate by his disappointment, and finding himself doomed to the most precarious condition, deprived of all hope of fortune, resolved to get rid of a future full of misery by blowing out his brains.

The loaded pistol was in his hand, when most unaccountably, Lord H—— suddenly remembered that the Epsom races were soon to come off. Too superstitious to believe that chance had inspired him with such a thought, in such a moment, without a motive, he dropped his pistol, and began calculating his chances of regaining his fortune in the approaching contest. His critical situation was not known, his credit in the sporting clubs was unlimited, and he availed himself of it by unscrupulously engaging in very heavy bets with some of the amateur sportsmen. If fortune favored him, all would go well, but if he lost, he could then execute his project, and make use of the pistol. It was a last resort; but Lord H——, in his peculiar way of thinking, thought his faults would be effaced by the explation, and that the fashionable world would pardon his weakness and errors if he should compensate them by a voluntary death.

He therefore deposited his pistol in its case and went to the club to engage the heaviest possible bets on three or four of the horses most reliable in his opinion. It was far more than fortune, it was his life, which these rapid coursers were to bear.

The sum total of his bets amounted to £50,000 sterling. He presented himself with a calm and firm face on the race course. Not a cloud obscured the serenity of his features. No one in beholding him could have suspected the serious position in which he was placed. He appeared like a wealthy gentleman, who only risked a portion of his surplus, and could easily drown any loss in a glass of champagne. His courage was rewarded. His winnings allowed him to live.

He had won more than money; for wisdom came to him out of this dreadful struggle. A short time afterward he married a fortune, and he became scrupulous as to his winnings at Epsom. He thought his money wrongfully got. Assembling all who had been his adversaries in betting on the races, he said to them: "I have only just discovered, by an examination of my accounts, that the state of my affairs did not permit me to back the bets we once made together. If fortune had been unfavorable, I should not have been in a situation to pay my losses. These bets are, then, in fact null, and delicacy obliges me to return you the money."

Some hesitated to accept; but Lord H—— insisted so resolutely, that they were compelled to yield, and the £50,000 were rightly distributed.

This magnanimous conduct produced a lively sensation, and honors the annals of British sport. Lord H——, lately deceased, has left an illustrious name, a revered memory, and an example which "gentleman riders" will always cite with admiration.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The Lancaster Gun—How it Differs from the Ordinary Gun—Its Merits and Defects.

Among our extracts from English papers in a recent issue, our readers may have observed a paragraph upon the subject of this new arm, and as a public writer has shown so much ignorance while professing to instruct others, it has occurred to us that a brief description of this powerful instrument of death and the principle of its construction would be acceptable to many.

The writer in question commences by saying: "The object of boring the Lancaster gun into an ellipsis is to prevent the ball taking a rotary motion," and thereupon he raises the question whether the ellipical ball, in passing through an elliptical bore, being prevented from taking a rotary motion, has not a dangerous tendency to burst the gun. So far from his premises being correct, the very reverse is the true state of the case. The elliptical bore is intended to give the ball a rotary motion, for in this motion of the ball upon its own axis consists the superiority of this gun over the ordinary cannon. It is a well-known fact that it is impossible to cast balls or bullets in such a way that one side will not be heavier than the other, and it is also well-known that this circumstance deflects the projectile from its right line.

With small arms the difficulty is overcome by the groove in the rifle barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the leaden bullet, and gives it a rotary motion before leaving the muzzle of the rifle, which continues until the ball is stopped. By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counterbalanced by a revolution of the bullet, which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is that the ball flies in a direct line. Now, however well this plan may answer for small arms and leaden balls, the groove is impracticable for cannon and cast-iron balls, and it has long been a problem to discover some means of making rifled cannon.

The Lancaster gun professes to have accomplished this by means of an elliptical bore, out of which is to be thrown an elliptical projectile, either shot or shell. Without plates we may not be able to make all our readers understand our explanations, but we hope most of them will do so. The gun is large, because it is at a long range that its great precision of aim tells best over the common gun, and its appearance is that of an ordinary large cannon, except that the mouth, instead of being circular, is elongated like an egg, having one axis longer than another. We will suppose that the mouth is the largest up and down—that is, that the longer axis vertical, so that the flattened ball fitting it would stand on its edge; but the bore winds gradually from the mouth to the breech of the gun, so that when the ball is driven home to the proper position when the gun is loaded, it will have turned round, and will lie horizontally; that is, at right angles to the longer axis of the mouth of the gun, and on its side. When the gun is fired, the ball must make one revolution for every four lengths of the gun, and thereby counterbalance any imperfection in its shape which would otherwise deflect it. Several of these guns have burst. This is perhaps attributable to the fact that they are used at very long ranges, and were probably overloaded, although it is quite possible, and the fact probable, that forcing the ball to take a rotary motion would increase the resistance offered so much as to increase the risk of bursting. Experience will soon test the question. We may remark that the same principle has been applied to small arms, and a decided advantage is claimed for the Lancaster over the common rifle.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

A French chemist, M. Deville, has just succeeded in extracting silver from clay. A cotemporary, in speaking of Monsieur's experiments, says:

There being no reason to doubt the facts, our first impression is, that we are about to witness a revolution which will affect our commerce, our industry, our science, and our domestic economy. It is already known that some clays contain twenty-five per cent. of aluminum. Who, then, shall set a limit to its production? What a change! The chemist will henceforth have a metal out of which to make his pans, crucibles and capsules, all indestructible, and all cheap. The platinum pans used in certain manufactures cost £1000, or more. Platinum is exceedingly heavy, aluminum exceedingly light. The latter is, therefore, eminently useful as weights for chemists, who, for minute quantities, require weight which shall neither be too small nor too liable to rust. How accurate analyses will be when made in unalterable vessels, and tests may be pushed to the very refinement of delicacy! Then in the art culinary. No more tin or copper sauce pans; no more brass skillets; all our cooking utensils will be made of aluminum, from which will ensue a manifest improvement in public health, to say nothing of gratification to our palate. Decidedly, a new era seems to be opening for cooks and confectioners. And where will the "silver fork school" be, when the whole nation, from Cornwall to Caithness, is using silver forks? Will any one ever wish for had been born with silver slippers?

We might fill whole pages with motions as to the changes to be brought about in the industrial and decorative arts. In such a climate as ours, to have architectural ornaments, household articles, tools, and fifty other things, that "won't rust," will be an incalculable benefit; and who knows whether we may not see glittering roofs on our public buildings and temples without having to journey to the East? Then is silver to be superseded as a medium of exchange, and shall we have a coinage of aluminum? The occupation of counterfeiters will then be gone. Sir John Herschell, Master of the Mint, is already looking into the subject. Then, again, is there no danger of feverish excitement? Shall we not have an army of experimentalists setting to work on all sorts of earths? Will clay farms rise in the market? What are we to do for bricks? Will very fat churchyards fetch the highest prices? and shall we come to bequeath the mortal part of us to our poor relations for the sake of the aluminum it may contain?

Seriously; we believe that most important results will follow M. Deville's discovery; perhaps far beyond what can be predicted at present. It was just as much a problem, perhaps more so, when many of us were boys, to extract soda from sea-water; and now it is produced in thousands of tons. So, who shall say what is impossible in turning clay into metal? We all know that silver was not any thing accounted of in the days of Solomon; and whether such an argentiferous abundance is again to be realized remains to be seen.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S CHILDHOOD.—Lady Jane Grey speaks of the severities to which she was subjected by her noble parents. I had neither cuffs, nor bobs, nor pinches; but I experienced what I thought was much worse. It was the fashion then for children to wear iron collars round the neck, with a backboard strapped over the shoulders; to one of these I was subjected from my sixth to my thirteenth year. It was put on in the morning, and seldom taken off till late in the evening; and I generally did all my lessons standing in stocks with this stiff collar around my neck. At the same time I had the plainest chair in my mother's presence. Yet I was a very happy child, and when relieved from my collar, I not unseldom manifested my delight by starting from our hall-door, and taking a run at least half a mile through the woods which adjoined our pleasure grounds. [Life of Mrs. Sherwood.

TO PREVENT METALS FROM RUSTING.—Melt together three parts of lard and one of resin powder. A very thin coating applied with a brush will preserve Russia iron stove and grates from rusting during summer, even in damp situations. For this purpose, a portion of black lead may be mixed with the lard. The effect is equally good on brass, copper, steel, etc. The same compound forms an excellent water-proof paste for leather. Boots, when treated with it, will thereafter take the usual polish when blacked, and the soles may be saturated with it without soiling the floor, as it does not rub off.

CANDLES—500 boxes Star, for sale by
dec23 JOSEPH LANDIS & CO. 22 Tchoupitoulas street.

BUTTER—15 firkins Goshen, in store and for sale by
G. WOLFF, 48 Camp street. d11

ZINC PAINT IN OIL—100 kegs snow white, in store and for sale by
G. C. ROGERT & CO. 28 Camp street.

RICE—150 casks, for sale by
d18 1w H. L. STONE & CO. 108, Fulton, Grevier and Levee.

CHEESE—50 boxes English Dairy, landing ex Star of the South.
CONVERSE & CO. d3

I. O. O. F.

Names of Officers—Time and Place of Meeting.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA I. O. O. F., meets semi-annually, on the fourth Tuesdays in January and July, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, New Orleans....Officers for the present year—Henry C. Staten, of Hope Lodge No. 14, M W Grand Master; Thomas N Blake, of Commercial Lodge No. 12, R W D Grand Master; Bernard Cohen, of Union Lodge No. 6, R W Grand Warden; Thomas H Shields, of Union Lodge No. 6, R W Grand Secretary; Henry Williams, of Commercial Lodge No. 12, R W Grand Treasurer; G Y Race, of Commercial Lodge No. 12, and Henry Bier, of Hope Lodge No. 14, R W Grand Representatives to the G L of the U S; C W Whitall, of Crescent Lodge No. 8, W Grand Chaplain; Richard Swain, of Crescent Lodge No. 8, W Grand Marshal; H H Dentzel, of Union Lodge No. 6, W Grand Conductor; J R Stevens, of Louisiana Lodge No. 1, W Grand Guardian; John Frankford, of Crescent Lodge No. 8, W Grand Herald...District Deputy Grand Masters—1st District, vacant; H Milspaugh, of Covenant Lodge No. 17, District No. 2; WW Vaught, of Jefferson Lodge No. 9, District No. 3; Louis Bush, of Excelsior Lodge No. 34, District No. 4; A L. Field, of St. Mary's Lodge No. 20, District No. 5; M Campbell, of St. Landry Lodge No. 2, District No. 6; A Matta, of DeSoto Lodge No. 7, District No. 7; B E Harris, of Carroll Lodge No. 30, District No. 8; Joseph Guss, of Trinity Lodge No. 52, District No. 9; A D McCoy, of Rapides Lodge No. 35, District No. 10; R M Sawyer, of New Iberia Lodge No. 36, District No. 11; H Hanslcker, of Neith Lodge No. 3, District No. 12; R I Halley, of Prairie Lodge No. 7, District No. 13; E J Dehm, of Columbus Lodge No. 34, District No. 14; G A Nesfus, of Clinton Lodge No. 7, District No. 15.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF PATRIARCHS OF LOUISIANA I. O. O. F., meets semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays in January and July, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, New Orleans....Officers for the present year—John Crickard, M W G Patriarch; Edgar Edgar, I E G H P; W H Slack, R W G Senior Warden; James Furnessin, R W G Scribe; H Williams, R W G Treasurer; B Milspaugh, R W G Junior Warden; J J Dunlap, R W G Representative to the G L of the U S; J O Nixon, W G Marshal; H Gillingham, W G Sentinel; John Frankford, W G Deputy Sentinel; Alfred Gates, D D G Patriarch of District No. 2; Andrew Mata, D D G Patriarch of District No. 3.

Officers of Subordinate Encampments for the Term ending December 31, 1854.

WILDEY No. 1, meets on the first and third Saturdays of every month, at the Encampment room, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers for the present term—L Graham, C P; B DaSilva, H P; H Gemieson, S W; Wm Solomon, Scribe; I T Allyn, J W; H Williams, Treasurer; J Furnessin, Assistant Scribe.

HOPE No. 3, meets at room No. 8, Odd Fellows' Hall, on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month....Officers for the present term—Wm Bloomfield, jr, C P; J J Sherwood, H P; Chas L Choiseul, S W; S M Todd, Scribe; Alfred Moulton, Treasurer; Charles A Hedia, J W; Alfred Moulton, Treasurer.

LASALLE No. 5, meets first and third Mondays in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Camp and Lafayette streets....Officers—H D Hemenway, C P; S A Patterson, H P; A A Pray, W; A DeSola, Scribe; W H Adams, J W; Thomas Keene, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON No. 6, meets in the second and fourth Mondays of every month, at Washington Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third District....Officers for the present term—C Mann, C P; F M Zeigler, H P; G Thiemann, S W; H Goldman, Scribe; W Furbinger, J W; J Faust, Treasurer.

LAFAYETTE No. 7, meets on the first and third Mondays of every month, in Jefferson Lodge Room, Fourth District....Officers—T J Canty, C P; J Carter, H P; W Wilson, S W; Charles Raymond, Scribe; S F Cockrill, J W; W W Vaught, Treasurer.

PELICAN No. 8, meets on the first and third Saturdays of every month, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street....Officers for the present term—H Hubner, C P; Theodore Livesudais, H P; J Casbergue, S W; H Houchard, Scribe; J C Jeffron, J W; B Laterade, Treasurer.

Interior Encampments.

MAGNOLIA No. 4, Baton Rouge.

MOUNT SINAI No. 9, at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish.

G. W. SHAW No. 10, at Clinton, East Feliciana.

Officers for Subordinate Lodges for the Term ending December 31 1854.

LOUISIANA No. 1, meets every Friday evening, at room No. 5, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—J C Morgan, N G; Joseph West, V G; George Ellis, Secretary; P Loiselle Per Secretary; F Herman, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON No. 3, meets every Thursday evening at Washington Hall, Third District....Officers—F Daubert, N G; John Davis, V G; J Galluzzo, Secretary; F Davis, Per Secretary; G Hooper, Treasurer.

UNION LODGE No. 6, meets every Monday evening in room No. 5, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—W C Wilson, N G; J H Cunningham, V G; J S Simonds, Secretary; Thomas H Shields Per Secretary; Bernard Cohen, Treasurer.

CRESCENT No. 8, meets every Thursday evening in room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—Alfred Moulton, N G; H T. Hays, VG; J M Crawford, Secretary; R L E Bonnet, Per Secretary; Thomas Hall, Treasurer.

JEFFERSON No. 9, meets every Thursday evening in Jefferson Hall, Third District....Officers—W O Dallas, N G; Samuel Galpin, V G; W W Lamberton, Secretary; W W Vaught, Per Secretary; J P Cockrill, Treasurer.

TEUTONIA, No. 10, meets every Tuesday evening in room No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—G Rohkopf, N G; E Richter, V G; F Bone, Secretary; F Fehrenbach, Treasurer; J Reuter, Per Secretary.

ORLEANS No. 11, meets every Tuesday evening in room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—J M Gould, N G; R L Bruce, V G; F F Peterson, Secretary; J H Welsh, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL No. 12, meets every Wednesday evening in room No 5, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—H Forno, N G; J L Gubernato, V G; H H Stanley, Recording Secretary; L F Tower, Per Secretary; W B Cook, Treasurer.

HOWARD No. 13, meets every Thursday evening in room No. 5, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—James Davis, N G; Thomas Bailey, V G; B Da Silva, Secretary; Thaddeus D Van Horn Per Secretary; A De Sola, Treasurer.

HOPE No. 14, meets every Wednesday evening in room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—S M Todd, N G; M A Van Hook, V G; J J Sherwood, Secretary; C W Farnum, Per Secretary; Geo Bareshide, Treasurer.

DELTA No. 15, meets every Monday evening at room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—W R McIntosh, N G; W McCullock, V G; J M Laborde, Secretary; Luther Holmes, Treasurer; E L Lewis, Per Secretary.

TEMPLAR No. 16, meets every Friday evening in room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—Theodore S Clapp, N G; B W Hebrard, V G; F W Freudenthal, Secretary; A W Hunter, Treasurer; Thomas F Bragg, Per Secretary.

COVENANT No. 17, meets every Tuesday evening at Washington Hall, Third District....Officers—H W Westholtz, N G; John P Barnett, V G; J P Warner, Secretary; J S Maunsell, Per Secretary; H Milspaugh, Treasurer.

POLAR STAR No. 19, meets every Wednesday evening at Polar Star room, Second District....Officers—Oscar Robin, N G; Paul Aliard, V G; H Castende, Secretary; Louis Gagné, Per Secretary; J M Wagner, Treasurer.

MAGNOLIA No. 22, meets every Tuesday evening at room No. 5, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—E L Nimno, N G; J A Fiorai, V G; J O Wagner, Secretary; J H Whitney, Per Secretary; William Dickson, Treasurer.

INDEPENDENCE No. 23, meets every Wednesday evening at room No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—E. Berger, N G; William Furlinger, V G; J P Klaiber, Secretary; F Brichta, Per Secretary; J G Krebs, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS No. 24, meets every Wednesday evening at their Hall, Algiers....Officers—John M Mead, N G; A Forster, V G; S V Burton, Secretary; B Wilson, Per Secretary; John F Rothker, Treasurer.

GERMANIA No. 29, meets every Thursday evening in the Lodge room on Tchoupitoulas street, above Jackson, Fourth District....Officers—H Damron, N G; G Nungessor, V G; T P Sellier, Secretary; T B Shroder, Per Secretary; G Damron Treasurer.

PACIFIC No. 33, meets every Wednesday evening in their Hall, Jefferson City....Officers—J E Walker, N G; W M Homenway, V G; James Pigrau, Secretary; F N Keller, Per Secretary; John Vicade, Treasurer.

HARMONY No. 38, meets every Thursday evening in Polar Star room, Second District....Officers—E G Gottschalk, N G; H Bunhard, V G; Theodore Livesudais, Secretary; J Casbergue, Treasurer; S Magner, Per Secretary

HERMANN No. 39, meets every Wednesday evening at Washington Hall, Third District....Officers—P W Renken, N G; Jacob F Kron, V G; W Klein, Secretary; Jacob Faust, Treasurer.

SOUTH-WESTERN No. 40, meets every Friday evening in room No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers N B Beaudicet, N G; H Kelsey, V G; Charles Callahan, Secretary; Charles Schmidt, Treasurer; James Furneaux, Per Secretary.

MERCHANTS No. 42, meets every Monday evening in room No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—A W Bosworth, N G; Thomas Ong, V G; W B Koontz, Secretary; J C Converse, Per Secretary; John Booth, Treasurer.

EAGLE DEGREE LODGE, meets on 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in Lodge room No. 2, Odd Fellows' Hall....Officers—Walter Nicol, Degree Master; J L Gubernator, Deputy Degree Master; Alfred Shaw, Secretary; Thomas Hall, Treasurer.

Interior Subordinate Lodges.

DE SOTO No. 7, meets at Baton Rouge, Thursday evening.

ST. MARY'S No. 20, meets at Franklin, Saturday evening.

NEITH No. 21, meets at Shreveport, Saturday evening.

T. LANDRY No. 25, meets at Opelousas, Saturday evening.

CLINTON No. 27, meets at Clinton, Wednesday evening.

CARROLL No. 30, meets at Lake Providence, Monday evening.

TRINITY No. 52, meets at Trinity, Saturday evening.

EPICHISOR No. 34, meets at Thibodaux, Saturday evening.

NEW IBERIA No. 36, meets at Newtown, Thursday evening.

PRAIRIE No. 37, meets at Washington, Friday evening.

CHENEYVILLE No. 41, meets at Cheneyville, Montezuma.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ODD FELLOW HALL ASSOCIATION, meet at their office in Odd Fellows Hall, on the first Monday of every month....Officers—H G Bieleon, President; Thomas H Shields, Secretary; John D. Bein, Treasurer; George W Shaw, John Crickard, H Howard, Richard Swain, G Kursheedt, J G Dunlap, George W Race, A M Vanbook, Enos Smith, Thos Murry and G N Merrison.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ODD FELLOWS' REST ASSOCIATION, meet at the Office of the Grand Secretary in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the fourth Wednesday in January, and second Tuesday in April, July and October....Officers—Henry Bier, President; James Furneaux, Secretary; J O Pierson, Treasurer.

THE GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE I. O. O. F. OF NEW ORLEANS, meets at the Office of the Grand Secretary in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the first Tuesday of every month....Officers—C S S Todd, President, 120 Canal street; James Furneaux, Secretary, Odd Fellows' Hall; Lafayette Guyol, Treasurer, 58 Exchange Alley; C S Stewart, corner of Triton Walk and Dryades street; F K Mortimore, 32 Tchoupitoulas street; H Ruffier, 22 Conti street; G E Medina, Tchoupitoulas street, between Seventh and Eighth streets; O P Miller, 92 Camp street; W B Cook, 13 St Paul street; H Harby, 185 Camp street; William Watson, jr., 1 Hero, 37 Carondelet street; George Dirsmyer, 11 New Basin; M S Hahn, 9 Camp street; J G Anderson, Algiers; J B Schroder, 42 Toulouse street; H Caillot, 66 Chartres street; Alfred Shaw. an28

JUDICIAL SALES.

FIRST JUSTICE'S COURT, } LEEDS & CO. vs. JOHN CAVANAUGH—
PARISH OF ORLEANS. } FARMER OR MECHANIC. } No. 14,768.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. L. D. Gaiennie, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, December 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 21 St. Joseph street, between New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets—

1 Marvin Cutting Machine and 1 Steam Engine attached to the same. Seized in the above suits. Terms—Cash. J. J. HOUPE, Constable.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, } F. M. TOURNE vs. MARY BALDWIN.
PARISH OF ORLEANS. } No. 2824.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable C. V. Jonte, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at my Warehouse, corner of Bienville and Poydras streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.—

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash.

d18 2t 27 JOHN A. AGAISSE, Constable.

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, } J. E. MATHEWS & CO. vs. R. H.
PARISH OF ORLEANS. } MONTGOMERY—No. 2407.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable C. V. Jonte, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction at my Warehouse, corner of Bienville and Poydras streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.—

One Fine Brass Mounted TOP BUGGY.

Seized in the above suit. Terms—Cash.

d18 2t 27 JOHN A. AGAISSE, Constable.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.—THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, their design for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of engravings, by the FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE, they have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give the country a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the patronizing public of their Engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold, 250,000 GIFTS, of the actual cost of $150,000.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving (which worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For Five Dollars, a highly finished Engraving, beautifully Painted in Oil, and Five Gift Tickets, will be sent, or Five Dollars worth of tickets for any of the Engravings on Sale.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Committee believing that the success of this Great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent agents, have resolved to employ agents, and have invited them to act with them on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending (post paid) $1, will receive by return of mail, a one dollar Engraving, a "Gift Ticket," a Prospectus, a Catalogue, and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gift Ticket will be placed in the Hands of the Committee of the Purchasers to be Distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble Busts of Washington, at	$100	....	10,000
100 " " Clay	100	....	10,000
100 " " Plaster	100	....	10,000
100 " " Calhoun	100	....	10,000
500 Elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, 3x4 feet each	100	....	50,000
100 Elegant Oil Paintings, 3x4 feet each	50	....	5,000
500 Steel Plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in rich gilt frames, 22x28 inches each	10	....	5,000
10,000 Elegant Steel Plate Engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, steel plates each	4	....	40,000