NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON, ADAMS & CO., AT NO. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME VIII. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1855. NUMBER 167.

SEA-GOING VESSELS.

To sail on SUNDAY, Oct. 28th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA Bay.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and magnificent steamship PERSEVERANCE, Henry Sheppard commander, leaves as above.

HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street, opposite the Steamship Landing.

☞ A steamship of this line will leave every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

☞ Shippers will please provide themselves with the steamer's bills of lading. No other form will be signed. o19

To sail on THURSDAY November 1st, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ—U.S. Mail Line. The new and magnificent steamship ORIZABA, Tuomas Forbes, commander, will leave for Vera Cruz as above, punctually carrying the U. S. Mails.

☞ For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street, opposite the Steamship Landing.

☞ Passengers must provide themselves with passports from the Mexican Consul.

☞ No freight will be received without an order from the Agents. o10

Will leave THURSDAY, Nov. 8th, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, direct. The New Orleans and Texas United States Mail Line new and magnificent steamship NAUTILUS, John S. Thompson commander, will leave as above, punctually. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to

HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street, opposite the Steamship Landing.

☞ All freight shipped by the Nautilus will be delivered to Captain Kennedy, of the steamer Grampus, or lent otherwise directed.

☞ Shippers must provide themselves with the steamer's bills of lading. No other form will be signed. o13

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS UNITED STATES

Mail Line.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—The following new and magnificent Steamships will hereafter leave on SUNDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M., punctually:

CHARLES MORGAN, Henry Place, Commander,
MEXICO, John T. Lawless, do
LOUISIANA, Wm. H. Talbot, do
PERSEVERANCE, Henry Sheppard, do

Delivering freight for all points in Western Texas, at the end of the Ship-Tackles, Powderhorn, Lower Indianola.

☞ Shippers will please provide themselves with the steamer's Bills of Lading, as no other form will be signed.

HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street.

P. S.—This Line having established its own Pilot on Galveston Bar, the steamers will hereafter be taken in and out under the superintendence of its own pilots. ap12 1y

FOR BOSTON—Regular Line—The A1 packet bark JULIA BEAN, Gage, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to S. L. & E. L. LEVY, 111 Magazine street, or to G. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o23

FOR BOSTON—Regular Line of Packets.—The A1 clipper ship LANARK, McGowa, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to G. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o27

FOR BALTIMORE—Regular Line.—The A1 fast sailing packet brig MISSISSIPPI, Hathaway, master, is now loading, and will have dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o19

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new A1 fast sailing American ship SANTA CLAUSS, Capt. [illegible], is now loading and will have quick dispatch. For freight of 800 bales cotton, apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o20

FOR HAVRE—The Packet ship RICHMOND, Stickle master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o19

FOR PHILADELPHIA—First Vessel.—Regular line—The new A1 clipper bark CHARLES B. TRUITT, Vreeman, master, having a large portion of her cargo on board, will be dispatched as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o19

FOR BOSTON—Regular Line of Packets—The new A1 packet bark P. R. HAZELTINE, McCriller, master, is now loading, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o9

FOR BOSTON—The fine fast sailing packet ship FRANCONIA, Wilson, master, has a great part of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to GEO. W. HYNSON & CO., 82 Camp street. o15

BY late arrangements with my Agents in ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND I can now offer increased facility, safety and dispatch, for transmitting funds from £1 upward, at sight, as well as having Passengers comfortably accommodated from either of the above named countries.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to. Letters from a distance, by being "post paid," will have immediate attention.

JOHN TOOLE, 33 Bank Place.

New Orleans, October 13, 1855. o13 1aW

MRS. CAMPBELL, Teacher of Music, gives LESSONS ON THE PIANO AND GUITAR, at her residence, No. 29 Constance street, and also at No. 30 Hevia street. ☞ Terms—$5 per month or twelve lessons. ☞ LECTURES at 29 Constance street once a week. o13 1y

WOODWARD'S CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 106 Magazine street and 71 Julia street.—Furniture of every variety for sale and made to order in a good and substantial manner. Office Furniture made and repaired. Hotels, Steamers and Boarding-houses, supplied with Furniture and Bedding at the shortest notice.

N. B. Having taken the large brick-house on Julia street, near Magazine, he is prepared to store any quantity of goods for families leaving the city.

Furniture Carts to hire and moving attended to with care.

jy8 1y W. WOODWARD.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten year's trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following from your own State is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt, to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book, for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis, of all the Agents for the German Bitters.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOHN WRIGHT & Co., 151 Chartres st., New Orleans, and by Druggists generally. mar3 1y W

DYSPEPSIA POSITIVELY CURED.—DR. BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, after a trial of twenty-five years, and sustained by testimonials from the most eminent men in the United States, is now admitted to be the BEST ANTI-DYSPEPTIC MEDICINE ever offered to the public. Price, 50 cents per box. More than 100,000 boxes have been disposed of, and the sales are increasing. They are put up with the same care, and each box contains the same number (40) as heretofore. The proprietor is known as a man, and his reputation as a physician, for the SAFETY and EFFICACY OF THESE USE. It is considered unnecessary to publish certificates, but he has numbers of them, testifying in the strongest language to their virtues, etc., from such men as Rt. Rev. W. Green, Bishop of Mississippi; Rt. Rev. Bishop Freeman; Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D. Raleigh, N. C.; Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Senator U. S.; Rt. Rev. Levi Ives, D. D., of North Carolina; Hon. Judge Potter, U. S. Court; Hon. Beverly Tucker; Hon. Wm. Preston, S. C.; Hon. McDuffie; Mo. Combs, Greenville; Gen. Hon. John Henderson, late U. S. Senator, and a host of similar personages.

For sale in New Orleans by Jno. Byrne, G. N. Morison, E. B. Wheelock, Ho. Kennedy, E. D. Beach, A. Stanghl, and by Druggists generally. ☞ None genuine without the written signature of JOHN BECKWITH, M. D., Petersburg, Va., to whom all dealers will please apply. j15 1y

SWAN'S BANK NOTE LIST AND DETECTER, Published semi-monthly at Montgomery, Ala.,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.—The work is printed on fine white paper and new type, and in appearance will be second to none in the United States.

A Southern Bank Note List is essential in every Bank, Counting-house, and Public Office. Let us unite in advancing our common interests, and no longer permit Northern men and Northern Detectors to dictate our money matters as they may wish, while we are quietly following their dictation.

The work will be carefully revised on the day of publication, and all important financial changes, as they occur, noticed. Every exertion will be made to make it a correct and reliable guide to the Banker and Merchant.

Hotel Proprietors, Brokers, Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and others desirous of having their names and business widely circulated, are informed that a limited number of advertisements will be inserted. Special rates for advertising by the year, or for shorter periods, may be known by applying to any of my agents, or at the office in Atlanta, Georgia.

Specimen numbers will be sent, on application by letter, free of charge.

All communications intended for the "Bank-Note List and Detector," must be addressed to "Swan's Bank-Note List," Atlanta, Georgia.

SAMUEL SWAN.

JAMES ROBERTSON, General Agent.

☞ Subscriptions received by CHAS. T. HOWARD, Agent, for New Orleans, Louisiana. oc16 1m

SPEAKING WHAT THEY KNOW.

THESE GENTLEMEN take pleasure in testifying in regard to B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge, because of the firm have used it in their private practice as physicians for a number of years, and they have known it, by observation, to be good.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 4th, 1853.

MESSRS. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

GENTLEMEN—Having sold your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having seen it used for many years, we would recommend it to all as a safe and efficient remedy for all cases of worms. In all instances where we have seen any evil result following its administration, but always have it answered the purposes for which it was intended, and been entirely satisfactory.

Believing that everything that has been set forth in regard to its virtues is strictly in accordance with our observations, not only as practitioners, but as men of business, we would cheerfully say to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when tried.

RIELY, HOOVER & RIELY.

Sold wholesale and retail by the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States. o21 daWlm

READ! READ!!

Billiard Table Manufactory.

THE undersigned informs property-holders and the public that he has added to his Manufactory of Billiard Tables a new planing, dove-tailing, mortising and sawing machine, by which he is enabled to undertake works of all kinds, such as laying of floors, carpenter's works, doors, sashes, and all descriptions, columns, posts, building frame houses for the city or country, and all works in a carpenter's and joiner's line.

Having constantly on hand a large assortment of Walnut, Mahogany, etc., he will sell to those in need of the same, the qualities suitable to the works ordered.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure those persons who may feel some apprehension as to his steam machine, that he has taken proper measures to prevent explosion. A new patent Steam regulator is attached, by means of which any one can see at once the quantity of water in the boiler, and should he forget to look, a whistle connected with the machine warns him that water is wanting in the boiler.

The above addition having been made to his establishment for the purpose of facilitating the manufacture of Billiard Tables, the undersigned reminds his customers that he keeps, as heretofore, new and second-hand Billiard Tables, and every article in his line.

S. ANTOGNINI, Nos. 11 and 13 Conti street.

ocn 1y au26

THE GEM FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERY STORE, No. 23 Bartholomé street.—E. L. BERCIER, Agent. ☞ A large assortment of Choice GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS.

☞ CHAMPAGNE of the best brands, in quarts and pints; other FINE WINES; Superior OLD BRANDY and other Liquors; Superfine CORDIALS, and a variety of Fancy Articles of the very best qualities always on hand, at low prices.

☞ Goods delivered to families free of drayage. mh8 1y

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.—We have just received per Lorenzo, Mary Ward and North America, a splendid assortment of every thing in our line, which we will sell on accommodating terms.

Planters' and Factors' orders particularly attended to.

NEWHALL, VALENTINE & CO., 64, 66 and 68 Common street.

mh8 tf

FURNITURE STORE, No. 75 Magazine street, between Poydras and Natchez streets.—The subscriber has re-opened in the above street, and has always on hand a large supply of the latest style of FURNITURE. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. JOHN B. BERGEN. jal9 1y

THE RIVER AND THE LAKE.

PORT HUDSON AND WATERLOO PACKET NEW BATONA, Emile Gross, master, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired and newly painted, will resume her trips in the above trade, leaving New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock A. M. and every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ The BATONA will be ready to take freight every Monday and Friday for all landings on the Coast, Donaldson, Bayou Goula, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Lobdell's Store, Port Hudson, Waterloo and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having superb accommodations, apply on board. o27 6m

REGULAR WEDNESDAY WEEKLY Vicksburg packet steamer P. C. WALLIS.—For Vicksburg, Warrenton, New Carthage, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez and Fort Adams.—The new elegant and swift running passenger packet steamer P. C. WALLIS, J. H. Hendrick, master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings every WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

T. S. SMITH, 14 Canal street.

☞ Capt. Hendrick owns the steamer A. D., which connects at Vicksburg with the Wallis, and all freight for Yazoo River will arrive at its destination without delay. o16 tf

U. States Tri-Weekly Mail Line, FROM NEW ORLEANS TO VICKSBURG.

FOR DONALDSONVILLE, PLAQUEMINE, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Red River Landing, Fort Adams, Natchez, Waterproof, Rodney, St. Joseph, Grand Gulf, Warrenton and Vicksburg.

PRINCESS, Capt. Prince, TUESDAY, at 5 P. M.
SOUTHERN BELLE, Capt. Roundwell, THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.
NATCHEZ, Capt. Leathers, SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

The above mentioned splendid passenger Packets will leave on their regular days, without fail, at the hour appointed. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Freight taken for Yazoo, if consigned to W. M. SHAW, the Agent of the Boats at Vicksburg, who will forward it without delay, and without any extra charge.

These boats will not be responsible for any letter or package containing money, jewelry or other valuables, unless regular bills of lading are taken specifying the contents and value, and the freight paid thereon for any valuables deposited with the clerk by the passengers, in their baggage.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

CARROLL, PRITCHARD & CO., Union Row, 86 Carondelet street.

o6 tf

REGULAR SATURDAY Weekly Vicksburg and Milliken's Bend Packet.—For Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, Warrenton, New Carthage, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Fort Adams and the Coast.—The elegant and swift-running passenger steamer LOUISA, Capt. J. M. White, will leave as above every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in compliance with the contract made between him and Capt. Leathers, of steamer Natchez, and will give prompt attention to all plantation business. For freight or passage apply on board or to T. S. Smith, 14 Canal street.

N. B. The Louisa will connect with the Yazoo packets A. D. and P. C. Wallace, and will take freight for any point on the Yazoo River, free.

FOR MOBILE, DAILY U. S. MAIL LINE.—Summer Arrangement. Stopping at BAY ST. LOUIS and PASS CHRISTIAN, water permitting, daily going and returning, and at Pascagoula on TUESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, going, and MONDAY'S and THURSDAY'S, returning:

CALIFORNIA, T. B. Frost, master, and OREGON, A. L. Myers master, built expressly for this trade, with superior accommodations. One of the above steamers will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad daily on the arrival of the 12 o'clock M. cars.

☞ Freight, luggage, extra baggage, etc., must be at the depot by 10 o'clock, A. M., or they cannot go on that day.

R. GEDDES, Agent, No. 10 Bank Place.

jy1

LAKE SHORE PACKET STEAMER CREOLE.—Summer Arrangement.—For OCEAN SPRINGS, BILOXI and all intermediate landings. The splendid low pressure packet steamer CREOLE, Bolton Post, master, built expressly for the Lake Trade, with superior accommodations, will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the cars of the Lake as follows:

Leaves City.	Leaves Ocean Springs.
MONDAY......3 A. M. cars	MONDAY EVENING.
TUESDAY......2 P. M. cars	WEDNESDAY MORNING.
THURSDAY......3 A. M. cars	FRIDAY MORNING.
SATURDAY......3 P. M.	SUNDAY EVENING.

☞ The Way Mail bag leave the office of the Agent promptly on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8½ o'clock, A. M., and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ On Monday evening she will not stop at the Bay or Pass.

jy27 R. GEDDES, Agent, 10 Bank Place.

RAILROAD TRAVELING.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

This Road is now open for passengers and freight from Algiers to Tigerville, on the Bayou Black, a distance of sixty-six miles.

PASSENGER TRAINS:

Leave the Depot at Algiers every day at......8.30 A. M.
Gretna every day at......8.40 A. M.
Arrive at Tigerville every day at......12.30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Tigerville......1 P. M.
Arrive at Gretna......4.30 P. M.
at Algiers......4.40 P. M.

Fare each way......$3 50

A Firm Boat will connect with the Passenger Trains, leaving the foot of St. Louis street every morning at 8 o'clock precisely.

Freight will be received for Tigerville and Intermediate Stations by the company on the wharf at the foot of St. Louis street every day until 2 o'clock P. M. All up freight must be paid by the shippers, and freight to be delivered at all other Stations than Bayou des Allemands, Raceland, Lafourche Crossing, Terrebonne and Tigerville (where the Company have Agents) must be prepaid.

Printed Rules and Rates of Freight in pamphlet form for circulation, to be had on application at the office of the Company.

oc6 tf A. B. SEGER, Vice President.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. Depot on Calliope street, corner of Clara street, near the New Basin.

PASSENGER TRAINS leave the city daily at 5½ A. M. Reaches Osyka at 3½ P. M. Leaves Osyka daily at 6 A. M. Reaches the city at 11 A. M. Passengers received and landed at all intermediate stations.

Fare—Three cents per mile, each way. Children and servants, half price.

FREIGHT TRAIN from the City to Osyka and all intermediate stations every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and from Osyka to New Orleans and all intermediate stations, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

☞ Season Tickets issued, on application, at a moderate price.

jel GEO. H. HAZLEHURST, Gen'l Sup'nt.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

On SUNDAYS, only one Express Train, at 5.30 P. M.

On and after Monday, May 14th, 1855, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave the pier at foot of Duane street, as follows, viz:

DUNKIRK EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M. for Buffalo.
MAIL, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3 P. M., (from the foot of Chambers street,) via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.
WAY PASSENGER, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations.
NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
EMIGRANT, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
WAY EXPRESS, at 5.00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, etc., and with first-class splendid Steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

my31 D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully informs his friends and the traveling community that he has leased the above favorite Hotel. During the past summer, the House has been thoroughly cleaned and otherwise improved, and will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th inst.

RATE OF BOARD, $2 50 PER DAY.

It will be kept as formerly, a First Class Hotel, and I pledge myself that all possible attention shall be paid, so as to maintain its good reputation, and render it a comfortable home to its old patrons and strangers.

o6 3m CHAS. L. GUMBEL.

Arcade Hotel,

Magazine street, between Gravier and Natchez

R. S. MORSE, Proprietor.

☞ The proprietor respectfully informs his friends and patrons, as the public generally, that this well known and popular establishment has been thoroughly renovated during the course of the past season, and newly furnished throughout. A large extension of rooms has been obtained by the proprietor by renting the adjoining portion of the building, which will enable him to accommodate a much larger number of boarders than last winter.

No expense has been spared by the proprietor to enable him to merit a continuance of the generous patronage he has heretofore received; and every exertion will be made by himself and assistants to render the sojourn of his guests not only comfortable but agreeable.

☞ One greatest requisite attached to this hotel, is that Meals can be had at almost all hours. o21 2ply

MURPHY'S HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON, Nos. 98 and 100 St. Charles street, is now open for the reception of visitors. FISH, GAME and all the Delicacies of the Season served up in the most approved style and shortest notice, at all hours. Just received, a lot of fine OYSTERS, fat and salt.

o9 tf RICHARD MURPHY.

POYDRAS HOUSE,

No. 187 Poydras Street, near the Market.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public generally, that he has recently purchased the above named establishment and fitted it up in GOOD ORDER FOR THE RECEPTION OF BOARDERS and LODGERS. The Bar Room is greatly improved, and will be constantly supplied with GOOD LIQUORS, and attentive and polite bar keepers to serve its customers. There will also be a GOOD LUNCH served up from eight until eleven o'clock in the morning.

From strict attention to business, the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

au28 tf JOHN PAUL, Proprietor.

SAM'S SALOON,

161 ST. CHARLES STREET.

THIS SPLENDID SALOON having been thoroughly fitted up for the coming season, is now OPEN. The very best OYSTERS will be constantly on hand, to be served by obliging attendants.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

of the best quality, are also to be found at this Establishment, as no increase of price has deterred the Proprietors from keeping the best to be had. o9 3m

BOARDING—A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room at Mrs. FISK'S, 158 Canal street, one door from Rampart street, or room without board. If required, Hours of Meals: Breakfast from 7 to 9, Dinner from 3 to 4 o'clock. o6

A DESIRABLE BOARDING HOUSE FOR LEASE.—That elegantly finished building, known as DESBAN'S VERANDAH, on Camp st., between Poydras and Lafayette streets. It is well calculated for a first class Boarding-House, being furnished with all the modern conveniences. Possession is given immediately. For terms apply to

JAMES DESBAN, 3 Commercial Place.

DELAGRAVE, A. & CO., Commission Merchants, Dealers in Lime, Paints, Window Glass, Cement, English, Pittsburgh and Pensacola Fire Bricks, etc., etc., No. 75 Magazine street. o27

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, August 1, 1855.

BY virtue of the thirty-seventh section of the act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved the 23d of February, 1852, and of the fifth section of the act supplementary thereto, and providing for the incorporation of the city of Lafayette with the city of New Orleans, approved on the same day, and of the third section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved March 11, 1853, and for the purpose of meeting all obligations of the old corporation, and of the late First, Second and Third Municipalities, and city of Lafayette, maturing during the year 1856—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office from this date until the month, Thursday of October next, (1855,) at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of a series of Four Hundred and Fifty Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, said bonds to be dated the first of October, 1855, payable in thirty-seven years, at the office of the Treasurer of the city, with interest coupons attached thereto, at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, on the first of April and the first of October in each year. Proposals to be endorsed "Bids for the purchase of bonds of the city of New Orleans," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans," the bonds to be adjudicated to the highest bidder, the Commissioners reserving the right to refuse all bids.

Terms of payment cash, or in any obligations of the old city, the late municipalities or city of Lafayette, maturing in 1856.

COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.
OVIDE DeBUYS, Comptroller.
W. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.
E. H. DURELL,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
L. EAGER,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen.

C. S. LEE, Secretary. au1 3d

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY HALL,
City of New Orleans, October 23, 1855.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

The election for State and Parish Officers, ordered for Monday, the 5th of November, 1855, will be held at the following places, and under the superintendence of the hereinafter named Commissioners or Inspectors, designated and appointed, according to law:

FIRST PRECINCT.—At the Jackson School house. Inspectors—W. E. Florence, James Ross, W. G. Mullen.

SECOND PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 20 on Thalia street. Inspectors—James Beggs, J. J. Corson, W. S. Sherman.

THIRD PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 6, on St. Joseph street. Inspectors—R. E. Redwood, T. A. Johnson, Dr. Amos.

FOURTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 18. Inspectors—H. Forno, Thomas L. Leeds, Henry D. Ogden.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 2, Tchoupitoulas street. Inspectors—John Cooper, Chas. M. Waterman, J. C. Shannon.

SIXTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Louisiana Hose Company, corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets. Inspectors—Henry Florence, L. H. Place, R. W. Adams.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 14, on Common street. Inspectors—W. Christy, Charles H. Horton, Samuel Locke.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 7, on Dauphine street. Inspectors—J. A. Cohen, John W. Andrews, Newton Richards.

NINTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, corner of Conti and Basin streets. Inspectors—L. J. Harris, E. Salomon, Geo. Crouan.

TENTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house, Toulouse street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. Inspectors—E. Sabatier, Joseph Dubuc, C. Devilliers.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—At the entrance of the Orleans Ball-room. Inspectors—Edward Dussumier, R. D. Hubbard, Hortaire Andry.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 10, on Main street. Inspectors—Wm. Andry, J. M. Moreau, Raphael Beltram.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the School-house, Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, (formerly Fire Company No. 4). Inspectors—Louis Gastinel, G. L. Bouney, Paulin Blanque.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the School-house, corner Bayou Road and Derbigny street. Inspectors—John B. Coulter, T. Drouet, Emile Hiriart.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the School-house on Greatmen street, near Union. Inspectors—Eugene Staes, C. B. Le Carpentier, Aristide Grandpre.

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the Breton Market, Bayou Road. Inspectors—Joseph Duvignaud, S. Audier, Oscar Lebatut.

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the school-house at Milneburg. Inspectors—Anthony O'Neal, John Jacobs, Chas. Pagot.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 8, on Victory street. Inspectors—Felix Constanzie, George Porter, Absolom Leggett.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.—At the Mexican Gulf Railroad Depot. Inspectors—James Seguin, J. B. Ducoing, George Hooper.

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.—At the School-house, corner Royal and St. Ferdinand. Inspectors—Charles R. Fagot, Alfred Bourges, Geo. Lugenbuhl.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.—At the corner of Levee and Congress streets. Inspectors—Emile Tabay, G. W. Graham, Nicholas Sinnott.

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.—At the engine house of Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Jackson street, near Rousseau. Inspectors—G. W. Church, James Saufley, A. J. Wagner.

TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.—At the engine house on Washington street. Inspectors—Hugh Lucas, C. L. Marshall, Oliver Rice.

o23td [Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

MAIRIE DE LA N'LLE ORLEANS.

HOTEL DE VILLE,
le 23 Octobre, 1855.

AVIS D'ELECTION.

L'élection des officiers d'Etat et de Paroisse, ordonnance pour lundi le 5 Novembre, 1855 aura lieu aux endroits et sous la direction des Commissaires ou Inspecteurs, en après désignés et nommés conformément à la loi:

1ER PRECINCT.—A la maison d'école Jackson. Inspecteurs—W. E. Florence, James Ross, W. G. Mullen.

2ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe de Fire Co. No. 20, rue Thalia. Inspecteurs—James Beggs, J. J. Corson, W. S. Sherman.

3ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe No. 6, rue St. Joseph. Inspecteurs—R. E. Redwood, T. A. Johnson, Dr. Amos.

4ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe de Fire Co. No. 18. Inspecteurs—Henry Forno, Thomas L. Leeds, Henry D. Ogden.

5ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe Fire Co. No. 2, encoignure des rues Natchez et Tchoupitoulas. Inspecteurs—John Cooper, Chas. M. Waterman, J. C. Shannon.

6ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe La. Hose Co., encoignure des rues Perdido et Carondelet. Inspecteurs—Henri Florence, L. H. Place, R. W. Adams.

7ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe Fire Co. No. 14, rue de la Commune. Inspecteurs—Wm Christy, Charles H. Horton, Samuel Locke.

8ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe Fire Co. No. 7, rue Dauphine. Inspecteurs—J. A. Cohen, John W. Andrews, Newton Richards.

9ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe Pelican Hook and Ladder Company, encoignure des rues Conti et Basin. Inspecteurs—L. J. Harris, E. Salomon, George Crouan.

10ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe entre les rues Bourgogne et Remparts. Inspecteurs—E. Sabatier, Jos. Dubuc, C. Devilliers.

11ME PRECINCT.—Au a l'entrée de la salle de Bal d'Orléans. Inspecteurs—Edw. Dussumier, Hortaire Andry, R. D. Hubbard.

12ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe No. 10, rue du Maine. Inspecteurs—William Andry, J. M. Moreau, Raphael Beltram.

13ME PRECINCT.—A la maison d'école rue de l'Hôpital les rues Royal et Bourbon, (autrefois maison de pompe No. 4.) Inspecteurs—Louis Gastinel, G. L. Bouney, Paulin Blanque.

14ME PRECINCT.—A la maison d'école, encoignure du Chemin du Bayou et la rue Derbigny. Inspecteurs—John B. Coulter, T. Drouet, Emile Hiriart.

15ME PRECINCT.—A la maison d'école rue des Grand Hommes près de la rue Union. Inspecteurs—Eugene Staes, B. C. Le Carpentier, Aristede Grandpre.

16ME PRECINCT.—A la Halle Bretonne, Chemin Bayou. Inspecteurs—Joseph Duvignaud, S. Audier, Oscar Lebatut.

17ME PRECINCT.—A la maison d'école à Milneburg. Inspecteurs—Anthony O'Neal, John Jacobs, Chas. Pagot.

18ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe Co. No. 8, rue de la Victoire. Inspecteurs—Felix Constanzie, George Porter, Absolom Leggett.

19ME PRECINCT.—Au depot des chars du chemin de fer du Golf du Mexique. Inspecteurs—James Seguin, J. B. Ducoing, George Hooper.

20ME PRECINCT.—A la maison d'école, encoignure des rues Royal et St. Ferdinand. Inspecteurs—Chas. R. Fagot, Alfred Bourges, George Lugenbuhl.

21ME PRECINCT.—Encoignure des rues Levee et Congress. Inspecteurs—Emile Tabay, G. W. Graham, Nicholas Sinnott.

22ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe de Lafayette Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, rue Jackson, près de la rue Rousseau. Inspecteurs—G. W. Church, James Saufley, A. J. Wagner.

23ME PRECINCT.—A la maison de pompe rue Washington. Inspecteurs—Hugh Lucas, C. L. Marshall, Oliver Rice.

o23td JOHN L. LEWIS, Maire.

Police Jail, Second District.

WAS brought to the City Police Jail, on the 17th November, 1854, the negro boy SAM; is 5 feet 2 inches, aged about 40 years. Says he belongs to Mr. Daniel Shoty, living in Livingston parish, La. The owner is requested to call and claim said slave.

E. PLANCHARD, Keeper City Police Jail.

New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1855. 03 oaw3m

WAS brought to the City Police Jail, on the 22d day of January, 1855, the slave boy ADOLPHUS GREGORY, is 5 feet 3 inches, aged about 23 years old, has a large scald on the right shoulder. Says he belongs to Mr. Steven Pope, living in Adams county, Miss. The owner is requested to call and claim said slave according to law.

E. PLANCHARD, Keeper City Police Jail.

New Orleans, Oct 2, 1855. 03 oaw3m

OFFICIAL---OFFICIAL.

SPECIFICATIONS

For cleaning the paved and unpaved, and keeping in repair the unpaved streets in the Tenth Ward of the City, extending from the middle of Felicity Road to the middle of First street, and from the river bank to Claiborne street Draining Canal.

THE contractors shall be bound at least twice a week, and oftener, if necessary, and so directed by the Street Commissioner or his deputies, during the continuance of their contracts, to clean out thoroughly all the gutters, sluice-ways, crossings, and under all the bridges, in all the streets, alleys, lanes, roads, public ways and public places, levees and wharves within the limits of their section, and to remove therefrom within twenty-four hours, all kinds of filth, dirt, grass, weeds or vegetable substances of every description that may be found growing in or upon the border of the same, and also to remove all substances whatsoever that may obstruct or hinder in any manner the free circulation or the passage of the water in and through said gutters, sluice-ways, crossings, and under said bridges, and upon sidewalks.

The contractors shall be bound, on each and every day during the existence of their contracts, to take or cause to be taken and carried away from and out of all the streets, alleys, lanes, roads, public ways and public places, levees and wharves, and from all the side walks or banquettes of the same, by 8 o'clock, A. M. during the months of June, July, August, September, and by 10 o'clock, A. M. during the balance of the year, all the filth, rubbish, manure, animal and vegetable substances, offal, kitchen stuff, and feculent matters of any description whatever, that may be found there prejudicial to the health and cleanliness of the city; and said contractors shall be further bound, also, to take, or cause to be taken away on each and every day, all filth, rubbish, manure, grass, animal and vegetable substances, offals, kitchen stuff and feculent matters of any description whatever that may be found contained and deposited in boxes, barrels, baskets, tubs, or other vessels, or may be thrown or lying on any of said streets, alleys, lanes, roads, public ways, public places, levees and wharves, or upon any of the side walks or banquettes of the same, or that may be thrown upon the border or margin of the river down to the water edge.

The contractors shall be bound to remove and carry away on each and every day during the existence of their contracts, all dead animals and vermin found within the limits of their respective contracts, including the draining canals, and to deposit and bury the same in such places as the Street Commissioner or his deputies shall direct.

The contractors shall regularly take and scrape and collect all dirt, dust or other substance deposited and accumulated in the paved streets, and as fast as it shall be made into piles, carry off the same in not less than twenty-four hours after the same shall have been gathered into piles; and deposit it in such streets and other places as may require filling up, and under the orders of the Street Commissioner; the contractors being expressly forbidden to take or permit or cause to be taken and carried away to any other place or places than those designated by the Street Commissioner, any dirt, dust, vegetable or animal matter whatever, or other substance, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each contravention.

The contractors shall be bound to clean and wash out daily all the markets within their districts immediately after market hours, and remove and carry, or cause to be carried, away all offals coming from the same.

The contractors shall be bound to cut and remove all the grass and weeds, and other vegetable substances that may be found growing on the sidewalks, or in the ditches of the unpaved streets, and shall also keep said ditches dug and cleaned to their original depth.

The contractors shall be bound to fill up with hard rubbish, river sand, gravel or shells, when the same shall be necessary, all holes, ruts, cart and carriage tracks, etc., in all the unpaved streets, alleys, lanes, roads and public ways within the limits of their respective contracts, immediately on their first appearance and shall keep and preserve the grade of said unpaved streets, alleys, lanes, roads and public ways in a regular curved form, and the surface even and smooth, so as to throw the water in the gutters and sluice-ways on both sides.

The contractors shall be bound for the efficient accomplishment of the works aforesaid, to keep and employ a competent and sufficient number of carts and workmen. The carts employed shall be constructed and kept in such a manner as that none of the substances and matters put and conveyed therein should drop or run through and be scattered out, and shall be furnished with plates as required by Ordinance 1,823, approved November 3, 1854.

The contractors shall be bound to replace all bolts and nuts that may be wanted after the same shall have once been supplied by the contractors for repairing and building wooden bridges.

The contractors shall comply immediately with all verbal or written orders from the Street Commissioner or his deputies, relative to the work to be done by them, and in default by them so to do, they shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each neglect, to be deducted from the monthly payments without recourse to any court; and it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to employ the necessary number of men and buy the materials, at whatever cost he may be able to obtain them, and to have the work done at the expense of the contractors and of their securities. The amount of the fines, the wages of the men and cost of the materials, to be deducted out of any of the monthly payments to be made to said contractors.

In case of any neglect on the part of the contractors, the Council reserves the right to declare the contracts ipso facto null and void, without applying to a court of justice, or without indemnifying the contractors.

Each of the contractors shall furnish good and solvent securities to an amount equal to half the amount of his contract, to guarantee the faithful performance of said contract.

Payments shall be made monthly on presentation of the Street Commissioner's certificate, reserving ten per cent. from each monthly payment, until the expiration of the contract.

The contractors shall be bound to call at the Street Commissioner's office once on each and every day at 12 o'clock, M., to receive orders relative to the work to be done by them.

The contract shall be adjudicated for one year, commencing the first day of December next, if approved by the Common Council, and the payments shall commence from the time when the contractors shall have actually commenced the Work, and after having, with their securities and the Mayor signed the contract. The Council reserves the right to reject any adjudication made under these specifications, if deemed advisable.

AUG. S. PHELPS, Street Commissioner.

New Orleans, October 26, 1855.

[Approved by the Committee on Streets and Landings.]

o27-2t

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New Orleans, May 1, 1855.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice, by a standing advertisement in the official journal, that in accordance with the ninth section of ordinance No. 1442, approved March 30, 1854, the Council will not pay any bill against the City unless contracted under authority of an order from the Comptroller, in accordance with the ordinance referred to.

[Signed] H. L. TRACY,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
[Signed] L. H. PLACE,
President Board of Aldermen.

Approved April 28, 1855.
[Signed] JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

The attention of the officers of the city and of the public is respectfully called to the foregoing resolution.

O. DE BUYS,
my19 tf Comptroller City of New Orleans.

First District Pound.

WAS brought to the First District Pound, on Dryades street, near Triton Walk, as estrays—

One brown and white female Goat, with a string on the neck.

One gray and black female Goat, with a rope on the neck.

One white and yellow female Goat.

One white female Goat, yellow spots and the back dark.

One pale yellow female Goat, white belly, both ears short.

Which, if not claimed within ten days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on SATURDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUG. S. PHELPS,
Street Commissioner.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1855.

IL a été conduit au depot des epaves du Premier District, rue Dryades, près de la Promenade Triton comme epaves—

Une Chèvre et blanche, ayant un cordon au cou.

Une Chèvre grise et noire, ayant une corde au cou.

Une Chèvre blanche et jaune.

Une Chèvre blanche, ayant des taches jaune et le dos brun.

Une Chèvre jaune pale, le ventre blanc, les deux oreilles courtes.

Si les dits animaux ne sont pas reclamés dans dix jours et les dépenses payées, ils seront vendues a l'enchère publique, au dit depot, SAMEDI, le 27 Octobre, 1855, à 10 heures A. M.

AUG. S. PHELPS,
Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle Orléans, le 16 Oct., 1855. o17 22 27

Second District Pound.

WAS brought to the Second District Pound, corner of St. Ann and Derbigny streets, as estrays—

One brindled cow, white belly, a scar on the left hip, left ear underslop, and lame in the right hind leg.

One light yellow female Goat.

One small red and black female Goat, white spots on the forehead.

One red female Goat, white belly, black stripes on the back, black face, and a small white spot on the forehead.

Which, if not claimed within ten days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on SATURDAY, the 27th Oct., 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUG. S. PHELPS,
Street Commissioner.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1855.

IL a été conduit au Depot des Epaves du Second District, à l'encoignure des rues St. Ann et Derbigny, comme epaves—

Une vache rousatre, le ventre blanc, ayant une cicatrice a la hanche gauche, l'oreille gauche coupée obliquement, et boitant de la jambe droite.

Une Chèvre jaune claire.

Une petite Chèvre, rouge et noire, ayant des taches blanches au front.

Une Chèvre rouge le ventre blanc, ayant des raies noires au dos, la face noire, et ayant une petite tache blanche au front.

Si les dits animaux ne sont pas reclamés dans dix jours, et les dépenses payé, ils seront vendus a l'enchère publique, au dit depot, SAMEDI, le 27 Octobre, 1855, à 10 heures A. M.

AUG. S. PHELPS,
Commissaire des Rues.

Nouvelle Orléans, le 16 Oct., 1855. o17 22 27

LARD OIL—75 bbls choice Winter Strained for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & CO., 38 Tchoupitoulas street. o1m

DAILY CRESCENT.

Foreign News by the Atlantic.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The dates by the Atlantic are up to the 6th inst. from Liverpool.

The leading events in connection with the war are the quartering of detachments of French and English troops in Sebastopol, and the fact that the Allied armies of operation threaten the Russian army, both from Eupatoria and Baidar. The French cavalry under Gen. d'Allonville defeated the Russians near Eupatoria, on the 29th. Russian loss, 50 killed and 105 prisoners; French, 6 killed and 27 wounded. A tough campaign is expected, as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa. The fleet has sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition—it is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa. Kars still held out, according to last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire. In France the government has interfered to regulate the prices of butcher's meat. Corn has reached its maximum price.

THE WAR.

Position, Movements and Prospects of the Armies in the Crimea.

The last official dispatches report the south side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince Gortschakoff in his report describes the fire of the Allies as heavy.

Preparations were making by the British and French engineers, by the making of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals and ship-building yards of Sebastopol, and thus uproot the place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject, the Allied Generals, for obvious reasons, being silent as to their future operations, there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gortschakoff on the 23d ult. reported that 20,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 25,000 men. He has since reported that "imposing masses" of the Allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threaten the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna it is stated that the Allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.

The Times correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of winter.

The correspondent of the Daily News takes a different view. He says:

The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian army. Carts have come in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie Hights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed, with provisions.

These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie Heights. A direct attack from Baktchi-Serai is spoken of, the approach from the south being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments.

Le Nord of Brussels takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal says:

"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust, but will now be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of the 10,000 seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth survive, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince Gortschakoff has addressed to his soldiers, the Prince admits a loss of 500 to 1000 men per day during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the south side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying: "It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins that we have set fire to, ourselves. Sebastopol enchained us to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of action, and a new war commences."

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. Gen. Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Moscow advices state that 198,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

War Movements in Asia.

Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 15th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive, Gen. Williams would be compelled to submit.

The Russians, however, were themselves hard pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says: "Omer Pacha has arrived at Batoum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half-starved garrison at that place. The strength of the *corps d'armee*, which is represented as 15,000 men of all arms, does not exceed, at present, 4,000 sabres."

The Baltic.

A brief telegraph from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult. six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Donamunde and Virrage Dorellen.

The Latest.

Marshal Pelissier reports, on the 1st inst., that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th ult., at Koughil, five leagues northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by Gen. Korf, were defeated by the French cavalry, under Gen. Allonville. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign forge, with all the appurtenances, and 160 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured, besides 250 horses of the Russian Hulans. Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them was Col. Androwsky. Of the French, six were killed and twenty-seven wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff's Dispatch.

HAMBURG, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from Prince Gortschakoff, which brings news from the Crimea up to the 3d inst. The prince reports that on the previous day the enemy made an ineffectual flank movement.

CRIMEA, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 3.—Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank, and then withdrew. Our advanced post still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Mines under the Malakoff and Redan.

An extract of a letter from Sebastopol, professing to show how the Redan escaped being blown up by the Russians, like the other forts:

"A sapper who was exploring the batteries of the Redan just as the Russians were evacuating the town, discovered a rather large cable which he cut in two, by a blow of an axe, and then called the attention of the officers to it. On further examination it was found to be a thick metallic wire covered with a coating of gutta percha. This wire led to a very large powder magazine dug under the Redan, and the discovery of which made the boldest tremble when they thought of the frightful explosion they had escaped. The wire came from across the town as far as the sea, which it crossed to the other shore, from whence the electric spark was to be dispatched to set fire to that volcano. It was discovered just at the nick of time, as the last soldiers had not yet evacuated the town when the forts blew up one after the other, filling up the trenches with the ruins. The Careening port, the Flagstaff Battery, the Central Bastion, the forts of the bay, the arsenals, and all the principal edifices crumbled to the ground beneath the combined action of shells, fire and mines. The Redan and the Malakoff alone remained outstanding, the former saved by the sapper, as just mentioned, and the latter saved by a shell, which, directed by Providence, had cut the electric wire in two."

Promotions and Decorations.

Major General Wyndham is likely to be placed at the head of a division in the Crimea. The Grand Cross of the Bath, has, it is said, been conferred on Gen. Simpson. Marshal Pelissier has received the same decoration of the Queen, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has further awarded to Gen. Simpson, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

A dispatch from Gen. Simpson to Lord Panmure has been published during the night. It contains Gen. Simpson's list of the names of officers and men brought to his notice by the Generals of the Highlanders, 2d, and Light Divisions, on the occasion of the attack on the Redan on the 8th inst.

It is stated, in a note, that the list of officers recommended by Gen. Simpson for promotion for distinguished services, has not yet been received. The first mentioned is very long. Besides the officers, it comprises the names of twelve soldiers of the 6d regiment, eleven of the 41st Regiment, and eighteen of the 6th Regiment, who distinguished themselves by bringing wounded from the front of the advanced trenches.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account of the Capture of Sebastopol.

Prince Gortschakoff's order of the day to his army, the evacuation of Sebastopol, appears in *Le Nord*. It is dated, "Head quarters, Heights of Inkermann, in the vicinity of Sebastopol, August 30, (Sept. 12.)" He recounts the length of the siege as a proof of the bravery of the Russian soldiers—and then describes the final bombardment and subsequent events:

"Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy, after the concentrated action of their artillery during the thirty days—which cost our garrison from five hundred to a thousand men per day—commenced that terrible bombardment (*bombardement d'enfer*) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defenses, which had been repaired at night with great labor and expense, under the incessant fire of the enemy—the principal work, Korniloff Redoubt, on the Malakoff Hill (the key of Sebastopol as a point of denominating the whole town, having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.

"To continue, under these circumstances, the defence of the south side, would have been to expose our troops daily to useless butchery, and their preservation is to-day more than ever necessary to the Emperor of Russia.

"For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and take over the troops to the north side by the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay, and by boats.

"Meantime the enemy, beholding, on the 27th of August (8th of September,) at 10.30, the half-ruined works before them and the Korniloff redoubt, with its ditches filled up, resolved upon a desperate assault, first on bastion No. 2, (Korniloff) and No 3, (Redan), and after about three hours upon bastion No. 5, and the Belkin Schwartz redoubts.

"Of these six attacks, five were gloriously repulsed. Some of the points of attack, like that on bastion No. 2, on which the enemy had succeeded in bringing guns by flying bridges, having at various times been taken and retaken, remained finally ours. But the Korniloff redoubt, more damaged than the other by the bombardment, was taken by the French, who brought more than 30,000 men against it, and could not be retaken after the great losses we had suffered at the commencement of this combat, for it would have been necessary to ascend, in the midst of the ruins, a very steep incline, and then cross a narrow ridge above a deep ditch of the rear face occupied by the French. Such an undertaking might have prevented us from achieving the proposed object, and would have cost us, without the slightest doubt, incalculable losses.

"The attempt was the more needless, as for reasons already mentioned, I had resolved to evacuate the place. Therefore, as the success of the enemy was confined to the sole capture of the Korniloff redoubt, I ordered that no attack should be made on that redoubt, but to remain in front of it to oppose any continuation of the enemy's attack on the town itself—an order which was executed despite the efforts of the French to get beyond the gorge of the redoubt.

"At dusk the troops were ordered to retire according to the arrangements previously made.

"The examples of bravery you gave during that day, valiant comrades, aroused such a feeling of esteem in the enemy, that despite the knowledge they must have had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops exploded one after the other as they gradually retreated, they not only did not pursue us in columns, but even ceased firing with their artillery, which they might have continued with impunity.

"Valiant comrades, it is painful, it is hard to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we made upon the altar of our country in 1812. Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during three hundred and forty-nine days is superior to Borodino, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise, it is not Sebastopol which we have left to them; but the burning ruins of the town which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great grand-children may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity.

"Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences—a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to the Emperor, let us prove to Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

"Valiant warriors of the land and sea forces! In the name of the Emperor I thank you for the unexampled courage, firmness and constancy you have displayed during the siege of Sebastopol!"

Sayings and Doings of the Czar Alexander.

The Emperor, who has been making a journey to the South, via Moscow, has issued, through the Governor of that place, an address to the Russian people, in which he says:

"The brave defenders of Sebastopol have done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present unfavorable events, I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, which visits upon Russia heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials have been much heavier, and God Almighty has always sent her his benevolent and invisible help. Let us, therefore, also now trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox, which has drawn the sword for a just cause—the cause of Christendom. I am glad to see the incessant proofs of the readiness of everybody to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the Empire and the honor of the country. I find comfort and strength in these popular sentiments and aspirations, and with my whole heart united with my brave and faithful people, I shall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the words of Alexander the First—'Where there is truth there is also God.'

I remain your well-wisher,

ALEXANDER."

His Visit to the Crimea.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the South, a grand council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff, the great Russian naval depot, on the Euxine, where, on the 23d ult., accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas and Michael, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dockyards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

By telegraph we learn that the Czar has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity.

General Mouravieff, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince Gortschakoff, who is to become Minister of War.

Russia's Determination to Prosecute the War.

St. Petersburg letters [illegible] that the fall of Sebastopol has had no other effect on the general situation than to increase the probability of a peaceful solution being now more distant and more difficult than it was before. The recall of Prince Gortschakoff and [illegible] to the ministry of war is [illegible] He will be succeeded in [illegible] by Gen. Mouravieff, now engaged in the operations before Kars. The Czar talks of holding out as long as his [illegible] to continue the war. The determination meanwhile come to at headquarters was to defend the Crimea step by step, *coute qui coute*, and to retire only when further opposition shall be impracticable. All reports of a precipitate retreat on Perekop without giving battle are said to be imaginary. Strong reserves were on their way to the Crimea from the interior of Russia, the object being to occupy in force all the strong positions between Khutor-Mackenzie and Inkermann, with reserves posted at Baktchi-Serai and Simpheropol. The Russians would have us believe their Crimean army, with these reserves, amounts to 300,000 men. *Credant Judaei!*

Without being curiously anxious as to the future movements, there can be no doubt that the Russians are bent upon trying their fortune in a second winter campaign. "Meanwhile," it is added, "the transport of ammunition and provisions and stores is being [illegible] with all possible dispatch. The utmost activity prevails in all the military and other establishments. And at Nicolaieff, where the Czar [illegible] present in person, they profess to have nine war steamers already completed, fitted out, and prepared for active service, and a number more in a forward state of outfit."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Wanderer of Vienna, says: The evening before the departure of the Emperor a council was held, at which it was determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination; and the Emperor directed Count Nesselrode to announce this intention to the political agents of Russia in foreign countries.

On the other hand, a recent letter from Berlin says:

Rumors have been rife to-day in well informed circles that the Russian Government has invited Prussia to take steps toward a renewal of negotiations with the Western Powers. Public feeling in Russia has began to show itself since the fall of Sebastopol. The large proprietors have lost a-half or even two-thirds of their revenue from the want of an outlet for produce and from an abstraction of labor. The Government functionaries and the youth just from the military schools are alone in favor of a continuation of the war. Among the Generals who fell on the 8th were Generals Youserof and Voicikoff—the latter an aid-de-camp of the Emperor and a particular favorite.

France.

The Moniteur publishes twenty-four names of officers and soldiers nominated to the Legion of Honor in consequence of their wounds, and ninety-one names of soldiers who obtained the military medal.

Abd-el-Kader was received on Tuesday, the 2d, by the Emperor, and took leave, previous to setting out for the East.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1855.—Two divisions, one French and the other English, occupy Sebastopol. The army of operation, under Marshal Pelissier, will take the field. Gens Simpson and La Marmora will hold defensive positions. The fleet has received orders for important operations. The Allied forces are full of confidence. Omer Pasha's forces are expected to relieve Kars soon.

MARSEILLES, Monday, October 1, 1855.—The steamer Euphrate, which sailed from Constantinople on the 24th of September, has arrived. Five thousand French had passed Constantinople on their way to the Crimea, and others were expected. It was stated that the English cavalry would winter at Scutari. The Sultan had ordered a regular budget to be drawn up, and had directed that foreigners should pay the land tax, as paid by the Turkish subjects.

The Exposition.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—On the proposition of Prince Napoleon, President of the Imperial Commission, the closing of the Exhibition has been definitely fixed for the 15th of November next. The distribution of recompenses, by the jury, will take place the same day. This decision gives it the duration of six months. The Emperor and Empress will be present at the closing ceremony, and his Majesty will himself distribute the recompenses. All the French and foreign exhibitors will be admitted, and the nave and upper galleries of the principal palace will be arranged in such a manner as to accommodate the greatest possible number of invited persons. The preparations will commence on the 1st of November.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—We regret that it is not in our power to announce the cessation of this scourge of death. But few cases occur in town, and though it has certainly ceased to be epidemic here, yet we are satisfied that our atmosphere is not free from the malaria of the disease.

The yellow fever has taken a wider range this year than on any former occasion, and clearly shown its transmissibility. It has not only been taken by persons on the low lands but by those in the pine woods, who had not been in town or anywhere where it existed, and whose attack can only be accounted for by its being communicated to them by those who, being susceptible to the disease, had been where it existed.

It has taken off some highly estimable citizens this week—Jos. L. Brown and Oscar T. Haworth, of Bayou Rapides, and J. J. Irwin and wife, in Grey's Creek Pine Woods settlement. One or two children of Mr. Irwin and O. P. Alexander, of the same neighborhood, a most exemplary man, died of it last week.

We understand that the fever has broken out afresh and with redoubled virulence in Marksville. Henderson Taylor, Esq., and twelve or fifteen others, have been taken with it. Mr. T.'s case, we are happy to learn, is mild.

[Alexandria Rep., 20th.

A ROUGH PLAY.—On Thursday of last week, a parcel of rowdy fellows being on the levee, all pretty drunk, one of them having a gun in his hand, was inquired of by another, what he had in his gun, who replied, "Enough for you." The man making the inquiry immediately turned his back, stooped down, threw up his coat tail, and invited him having the gun to fire, which he did, giving to the gentleman extending the invitation a very severe and dangerous wound, the gun being loaded with bird-shot. He of the gun was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who sent him to jail to await the result of the wound. The case, when tried, will somewhat perplex his Honor, as the accused will no doubt attempt to shield himself under the well known maxim of the law, "*volenti non fit injuria.*" [Vicksburg Whig, 23d.

AWFUL!—An English paper thinks it is the first duty of teetotallers to get the duty off tea totally.