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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

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{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7634.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, December 28th.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

OUR USURY LAWS.

Many of the grievances under which society labors are attributable to the establishment of laws prohibitory of the receipt of a higher rate of interest on the loan of money, than that prescribed by them. We have never been able to see the utility of a law fixing a rate of interest. A very little reflection will show that it is illegal to take a premium for the loan of money. Like every other commodity, money is worth what it will bring, and nothing more, and by a law which is paramount to all human legislation, will find its own level. If money is worth to the borrower ten, twenty, or a larger per cent, why not allow him to obtain it at that rate for the payment of either, with the capitalist, and leave the latter for to take it? Why should man in his self sufficiency interfere and dictate to both, in all emergencies and under all circumstances, what should be the terms upon which one shall lend and the other borrow? Is it not manifest that such a restriction on the rights of man and the free circulation of money cannot be enforced, but that the law must remain partially inoperative? If a law cannot be enforced, or is evaded by reason of its repugnancy to public sentiment, and the interests of mankind, it should be forthwith repealed, and not be suffered to encumber the statute book.

The usury laws are daily broken or evaded, and we very seldom hear of a prosecution because to enforce their penalties and forfeitures, or of the borrower endeavoring to avail himself of the direction with which they have furnished him. It is not considered derogatory to the character or reputation of a capitalist to demand, per cent for the loan of his money, nor is it considered dishonorable for the borrower to give that premium for its use, but it is disgraceful in the eyes of mankind, for any body to stipulate for the payment of that or any other rate of interest, and then to evade it, unless he has been overreached in the bargain, or has entered into it from the pressure of extreme hardship and oppression. The secret of mutual benefit has heretofore, and will hereafter continue to triumph over all the laws that can be passed by man's puny power, and will resist, as heretofore, the decrees of ecumenical councils, and the stereotyped edicts of mankind. Notwithstanding the age of feudalism has long since departed, it has not entirely ceased to attract the attention and money of wealthy corporate money lenders, who have the convenience of open repositories for their gold, and always be found ready to loan that rate of interest, which is usually the price of it, and instead of the usual depositaries of the metal enumerated by Shakespeare, such as "pocket, chest, vault, coffer, bags," &c., it has shackles ought to be placed on the electrical currency of a state, and as a general rule, every element which enters into its composition should be exempt from restraint.

Money, however, differs not in kind from produce, and like it, ought to be regulated by the laws of supply and demand. If one hundred thousand bales were wanted per cent. in New Orleans which at such a rate was worth but ten per cent. in Mobile, why not permit the capitalist to buy in the latter, and obtain that amount for it? If the price of a thousand hogsheads of St. Louis will bring a certain premium, why not be shipped here to that amount, and sold for that price for any thing else which we are wanting to have? The law of supply and demand is the only one that can be safely left to regulate the money market, and when that is violated, as it always has been with the Anglo-Saxon race, by the wisest of Kings, Queens, and Statesmen, Why, then should a difference between the two rates of production exist? Money is but a commodity exported from the bowels of the earth, made into coin, and then distributed over the civilized world by the agency of Anglo-Saxon and Israelitish enterprise, and by having put down for the imperceptible portion of labor, which is necessary to make it what it is, it becomes the property of the first person who may obtain it, and is then subject to the same laws which govern all other commodities. Many restrictions and laws which are heavy with the weight of centuries, are retarding before the onward march of the intellectual advancement of mankind. In taking a retrospective view of the past, and tracing to their all searching source the philosophy errors are detected which have been long established, fallacies exploded, which we are accustomed to think, once threw their baneful influence over the minds of the most luminous of Thought of the East—Rome—captured by the superstitions and bigotries of her proselytes enlightened by the Asiatic Sages, and from their here literary pretences and traditions, we have drawn ourselves into the career of modern improvement and of progress will never cease, until we have attained a higher position, a loftier station, and a more distant and majestic civilization than have ever been predicted by the most sanguine prophets, or described by the pen of fiction.

In matters of interest and their prejudices are different in regard to secular matters, and such events they did not live in such an age of commercial activity as the modern. Herodotus, the father of history, Hardin, Otho the historian of Nisus, Ammianus, Julius Africanus, and a host of casuists and fabulists have condemned the practice of usury as infamous, their speculative opinions would not exert an arbitrary authority over the transactions of modern England has recently set aside her restrictions on the subject. Now that we are making an effort to do the same

the public press of other States are demanding the removal of all restrictions on loans, as being against common sense, and the common welfare of the people. Facts and experience will not be heard, all the theorists of ancient and modern physics, finance and legislation to the contrary upon which such laws are based, will not be more valuable than ideal a state to be. These laws have never relieved the necessitous debtor in periods of pressure, but have exacted all the penalties denounced against usurers on seasons of distress the needy tradesman had recourse to the capitalist to procure money but obtaining it only by giving a rate of interest higher than that allowed by law and which was exacted from him because of the interdict tender incurred in making the loan at that rate. The borrower and not the lender had to bear the loss, and the injury done by the law fell upon him, for whose benefit it was devised. All usurious restrictions have been removed from the Bank of England and the Bank of Amsterdam. Both nations in which those Banks are established, have tried their efficacy, and the result proved the inapplicability of such laws to accomplish the ends of their enaction.

By our law a man can stipulate for eight per cent only but a note protested will draw but five per cent. An Insurance Company can demand any rate of premium for the insurance of property or money that it chooses, and if any body is willing to give it, the contract is binding. Banks, bankers, and individual capitalists can buy exchange, or sell it, for any sum that can be stipulated, and the two latter can buy notes,—called discounting—for any per centage. A Bank can take, in all other cases but one, six per cent. Money can be loaned on bottomry and *respondentia* for any premium, and the rate is only regulated by the parties, according to the perils which are run. Why such a difference between nautical, legal and commercial interest? If the lender on bottomry is allowed to take twenty per cent, or more, according to the risk he runs, why not let the ordinary capitalist do it? Why this discord ance,—this anomaly? Money being worth only what it will bring in the market, why should it not be left free to command that price which the wants of individuals, and the conveniences of commerce are willing to give? No reason can be perceived why it should not.

Improve our insolvent laws, enlarge the remedies in cases of fraud, abolish tacit mortgages, and the community of acquets and gains, repeal forced heirship, and strike the shackles from the free circulation of money, and our noble young State will receive a new impulsion, and will commence a more prosperous career. A larger development will be imparted to all her activities, and the path of her advancement will not be impeded by obstacles which have heretofore rendered her almost stationary. That such a law has been suffered to remain in force so long, can only be accounted for by the fact, that the greatest absurdities are tolerated by an enlightened age, on the sole ground, that they were founded by our forefathers, and because mankind have a superstitious veneration for antiquity and prescription.

HIGH CHANGE.—The subscribers to the new and beautiful Reading Rooms, at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, met there last evening for the purpose of coming to a determination in relation to the hour of holding High Change. A large number of leading merchants and business men being present, Mr. J. W. Zacharie was called to the chair, and stated in appropriate language the object of the meeting. Two propositions having been presented to the consideration of the meeting, it was finally unanimously decided that in future the hour of holding High Change should be from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

A way mail bag will hereafter be kept at the Reading Rooms, and will close punctually at 3 o'clock, P. M.

It is to be hoped now that the commercial community will respond in mass to this movement. It has been hitherto a source of general complaint that in a business mart of such magnitude as ours, the merchants could never come to an understanding as to the propriety of holding High Change, and selecting a proper time for meeting. The move has now been made in a right direction. Let those interested avail themselves of it forthwith.

TAMBURET & Co.—The stock of fine groceries at the store of these gentlemen, corner of Royal and St. Louis streets, comprises amongst other articles, some of the choicest liqueurs and wines we have ever tasted. We are indebted to Messrs. TAMBURET & CO., for specimens of their assortment.

THE CONVENTIONS.—The ancient and honorable fraternity of Cowbellions at Mobile, celebrate their twenty-fourth anniversary with a variety of rare and curious entertainments. We are greatly indebted to their polite attention for tickets of invitation addressed to each of the proprietors of our paper.

BENEFIT OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This evening the German Company at the American Theatre are to perform Halm's beautiful drama of Griseldis. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, a charity of a most worthy and philanthropic society. We trust they will have an overflowing house.

☞ Within the last few months new Governors have been elected in nine States. They are classed thus: New York—Myron H. Clark. Wisconsin—Austin P. Merrick, A. N. D., Connecticut—Henry Dutton. Whig. Michigan—Kinsley S. Bingham, Republican. Iowa—Jas. W. Grimes, Republican. Vermont—Stephen Royce, whig. Rhode Island—William W. Hoppin, whig. It has heretofore been the proud boast of the democrats that they had the governor of nearly every State in the Union. But of the nine gubernatorial elections which have taken place within a few months, they have not a single regular democratic governor among them. How are the mighty fallen! Facts against them in the gubernatorial elections, and it will not be long before old Virginia is struck from the list of States with democratic governors.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.—The N. Y. *Tribune* learns from St Petersburg that the Russian has been taken at St. Petersburg by the house of Stieglitz, one of the most eminent banking establishments of the continent. Mr. Stieglitz took the whole amount, fifty millions of silver roubles, or about $35,000,000, in 4½ per cent. stock, on his own risk, at the rate of 92. This loan already sells actively at 94 at St. Petersburg. Foreign capitalists, such as the Hopes, in Amsterdam, the Rothschilds, in Frankfort, with whom Mr. Belmont is connected, and others have bought a large amount, and, if we are well informed, a house in Wall street is in possession of the official imperial papers connected with this operation. The story told about it is, that the loan was made only to give the lie to the assertion of French and English newspapers, that the Russian Treasury does not enjoy any credit in Russia.

TRIAL OF ARRISON.—The trial of William Arrison, at Cincinnati, for the murder of Mr Allison and his wife by an informal machine was brought to a close on the 20th, by the jury rendering a verdict of murder in the first degree. During the trial the man who made the box that contained the explosive substance identified Arrison as the one who employed him, and the box presented as the one he made; another witness identified Arrison as the man to whom the box was sent, called to have it altered; and yet another witness identified Arrison as the man at whose request the witness had written the address to the murdered man which was found upon the box after the explosion. In view of this testimony no other result than conviction could have been reasonably anticipated.

☞ Two FIRES occurred in Charleston on the night of the 22d inst. Neither of them, however, occasioned much damage.

SHIPWRECKS.—On the 20th, the ship *St. Patrick*, with 400 passengers, went ashore on Barnegat. The passengers were all saved.—The ship was lulged. The schooner *Isabel* went ashore on Cape Island, and her crew hung on to the rigging until rescued.

☞ William H. Martin, indicted on the charge of purloining $3 and 85¢ gold coins, and sundry promises to pay, from the Baltimore Post Office in November, was found guilty in the U. S. District Court to-day, Judge Giles presiding.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—We invite attention to the advertisement of HENDERSON & GAINES, No. 99 Canal street. They are now offering for sale a very complete and extensive stock of goods in their line, wholesale and retail, comprising every possible variety of China, Glassware, silver and silver-plated, gilt, bronze and steel, and in fact, every article of household use. Their splendid assortment will be sold as low prices, and on favorable terms.

Messrs. E. GODARD, the auriveilist aeronaut, has decided to make his first ascension on Monday next, the 1st January, from the Place d'Armes—Congo Square. There will doubtless be an immense audience on the occasion, as M. GODARD is the MONTGOLFIER of the age.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 20th, the bill establishing the California Land Commission was passed.

The bill providing for the naturalization of the children of Americans, born abroad, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution that the committee of commerce be directed to consider whether further legislation is necessary to protect the fishing interests, especially by amending the system of licensing or altering the terms of bounty in bank and cod fisheries, and extending that bounty to mackerel fisheries.

The bill reported by Mr. Fish at the last session for the preservation of life and health aboard steamers, was also recommitted to a select committee on the subject.

The consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed, and after some discussion it was passed.

The bill for the establishment of a department of law was laid over.

The Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Gen. Whitfield, the delegate from Kansas Territory, was announced and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Several subimportant bills were introduced and referred. Among these was one by Mr. Hughes, making an appropriation for the working of ice dredges on Lake Champlain.

The House passed bills granting additional power to the Corporation of Washington; increasing the compensation of the Auxiliary Guard; incorporating the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia; and authorizing the Gas-Light Company to increase its capital.

The House then went into committee on the bill to regulate the circulation of small notes as currency in the District of Columbia, and after some discussion, it was laid aside to be reported to the House.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Wednesday, December 20, 1854.

J. M. Petigrue, Esq., of South Carolina, was admitted as attorney and counsellor in this court.

No. 9. The Troy Iron and Nail Factory vs. George Odiorne, jr., and F. Odiorne. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the decree of the said circuit court in this cause with costs.

No. 12. The propeller Monticello, John Wiggins, claimant, vs. Mary Ann Shaw, vs. Oliver Mallison. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Grant for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Gillet for the appellant.

No. 94. The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Tennessee, plaintiffs in error, vs. Lewis F. Horn. This cause was argued by Mr. Lesley for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Dunbar for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock, A. M

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1854.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, thought proper to discharge a few barbed arrows a day or two ago, at the KNOW-NOthings, or the American Party. This fest of the honorable gentleman may have been a very brave and chivalrous one, and no doubt was; but to one who has carefully watched the signs of the times, who has closely observed the progress of events for the last twelve month, and looked ahead along the line they are now taking, it certainly smacks more of boldness than discretion. He had better take heed and *stand from under*, than provoking the hostility of a power, which, though invisible, is none the less able to accomplish great purposes.

Mr. Barry was replied to by Mr. Banks, formerly a democrat, from Massachusetts, who put the House in good humor and merriment by his wit and pleasantry. Mr. Banks appeared to be very unsophisticated and rather verdant, by looking,—although it was strongly suspected that he was *one of them*, as he was re-elected by the KNOW-Nothings this fall, having been elected two years ago by the democrats.

The bill which has been brought up in the Senate by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, to create a Law Department of the Government—substituting it for the offices of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor of the Treasury, meets with opprobation, and it is to be hoped will pass. Of this Department the bill proposes that the Attorney General for the time being shall be the head, and that the present office of Solicitor of the Treasury, to be hereafter denominated the "Solicitor of the United States," shall constitute a Bureau of said Department of Law.

The bill also makes provision for the auditing and adjusting of accounts, disbursements, claims, and expenditures of the Treasury. To the first Auditor is assigns those arising in the Department of the Treasury; to the second, those of the Interior; to the third, those of the War; to the fourth, those of the Navy; to the fifth, those of the Departments of State and Law, and to the sixth, those of the Post Office, which now belong to it. This will greatly simplify the business of the Treasury Department, so far as the auditing and settling accounts go.

The *Globe* of Monday evening contained an exposition of the financial affairs of the Bank of Louisiana, which has failed, and which, in the end of it, that she was confined to her bed for six weeks, during which she suffered fever and delirium. Mr. Wister, on the other hand, is represented as having been in the best of health, and the latter specimen of drugs and medicines.

FOR Freight or Charter.—The copper'd and sheeted first-class barque SUSAN, Capt. Harris. Apply to
E. KENNEDY & CO.
109 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st.

White Lead.

THE subscribers call the attention of the trade to their superior article of White Lead, manufactured by Price & Votteriell and H. & S. R. Lewis, which is guaranteed to be in all respects equal to a certain kind of lead in the market. Agents for the above are appointed in all the principal cities of the Union, and those who have used them guarantee their superiority.
H. DeDOKER & PHILLIPS, Agents.
No. 57 St. Charles st.

There have been no transactions in Tobacco.

An advance of ¼c was established to Sugar to-day, with sales of 1000 hhds. Prices are now:
Of Molasses, 1000 bbls were sold at 19@19½c ₩ gallon.

The Flour market continues dull and unsettled. Sales were confined to small lots, at $8 to for superfine. Of Corn, 1,500 sacks were sold, mostly at 70c ₩ bushel.

Small sales of Oats and Bran were made at former prices.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork is scarcely selling at retail, at $22 50.

Bacon Sides have been sold at 9½, and Shoulders at 6¾, and the latter is wanted.

Nothing was transacted in Lard.

Whiskey is dull, and nominal at 27@28c ₩ gallon for rectified.

Of Coffee, 1000 bags were sold, including 600 at 9¾; 150 at 9¾, and the remainder at 9¾@10c.

No alteration in Exchange. We quote—

EXCHANGE ON CITY BOOKS.

Sterling.....10@10 ¼ ₩ cent prem
Francs.....5.20@5.17½ ₩ 5f ₩ dol
New York, sixty days.....2½@3 ₩ cent dis
Do.....¼@¾ ₩ ct. do
Boston, sixty days.....2½@3 ₩ cent dis
Philadelphia, do.....2½@3 ₩ cent dis
Baltimore, do.....2½@3 ₩ cent dis
Cincinnati, do.....¾@1 ₩ cent prem
In Freights, we notice an engagement for Liverpool, at 9-16.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
New Orleans, December 15, 1854.

THE Road Holders of the city of New Orleans are hereby notified that the interest due on the 1st of January, 1855, is payable at the Union Bank in the city of New York, where they will please present their coupons for payment.
C. DE BUYS, Comptroller,
City of New Orleans.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the succession of the late Jacob Sayer, deceased, and those to whom the said succession may be indebted, will please call and settle forthwith with the undersigned.
CONRAD GEIS, Executor,
Corner Bourbon and Polymnia sts.

Chartres Street. 54

THE firm of F. FEYER & CO. offer for sale a complete assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of Children's Bonnets, Hoods, a fine choice of Clothing, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Linseys, &c., for boys' wear, DRESSES WITH GOLD CLOTH SKIRTS.
A LARGE AND FINE CHOICE OF MOURNING GARMENTS.
As the firm of F. FEYER & CO. will shortly be dissolved, from necessity their goods are offered at extremely low prices. 267

Dead Cattle.

ONE DOLLAR will be paid for every fresh DEAD HORSE or COW delivered at the New Orleans Bone Black Works, on Washington Avenue, near the grave yard. A good plank road leads to the yard.

When intervention to send them to the above place, it notice is sent at 37 Poydras street, they will be taken free of expense. 267—6d

Strike! Strike! Strike!

THE undersigned have just received a new supply of Hats, which they will offer one hundred and fifty dozen, to which they call especial attention.
DURBL & KUNTZ, 80 Royal st.,
between Bienville and Conti.

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between Bienville and Conti.

The High Change Hour.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the "Commercial, Reward and Reading Rooms," corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets, was held there last evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of settling on the hour when "High Change" shall be held at the Rooms.

On motion, Mr. J. W. Zacharie was called to the chair.

The proposition was made to vote for a morning hour in contradistinction to an evening one.

It be resolved that the hour of 12 M. and the hour decided on was from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The amount of Mr. Parker, the note was then declared closed one, and change until commencement day, Thursday, Dec. 28th.
dec28 1 C. WHARTON, Sec'y.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
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THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES have justly and justly established as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and cannot what other business they could obtain on their own account.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COURT 20.—Monday—Scott and Wm Braga were yesterday examined before Recorder Bright, on the charge of having stolen a quantity of cloth from the store of Mr. Hall, on Canal street, corner of Rolet Dauny and Front streets. The testimony adduced showed that the prisoners were committed for trial in the First District Court, under bonds of $300 each. Mr. H. Gould, the keeper of a brass foundry on St. Charles street, between Julia and Girod, was also committed for trial under bonds of $700.

Mrs Mayberry, in whose grocery, at the corner of St. Louis and Dryburgh streets, was found a portion of the stock of goods stolen from the store of Hall, in November, was examined. The result was her committal for trial in the Criminal Court, under bonds of $700.

DISCHARGED.—T. O'Neil was examined yesterday, for causing town found on Mr. Bowen's premises, with the intention of committing a disorderly house. The proof not being strong against him, he was discharged.

Thomas George was also was sent to the work house for a disorderly character, he was brought in and discharged upon his own recognizance.

WOUNDED.—Thomas Ryan, by barber in his possession for smashing from which he caused to be produced a wound in the left side of the body, upon a drunken vagrant, were yesterday sent to the Recorder by Recorder Bright, for thirty days each.

INSANE.—James Riley, arrested for disturbing the peace of Girod street, was yesterday found to be in such a state, and sent to the Parish Prison by Recorder Bagett.

SECOND DISTRICT.

RECORDER RAMOS' COURT.—Louis Dornbusch and Mr. Johnson were yesterday examined for examination on the charge of forgery, and required to give bail for their future good behavior. Adele Isaac, a free woman of color, was also examined on the charge of prosecutor appearing. S. Gontreaux, charged by Bridget Callahan, of No. 144 Royal street, with steal, on Friday last, of a pair of pantaloons, of the value of $12, was examined and discharged.

Malahany and Charles Hughes, charging the face and pulling the hair of Adele Meade—also Henry for striking Domingo Valerian on the head with a piece of iron on the corner of Burgundy and Bienville, and for slapping John Leach—Francois Milhourne, for beating and drawing a knife on Antoinette Mazin, in w. c. of Recorder Ramos, which will be sold at low prices and on liberal terms.

MENDENHOLL & GAINES,
dec 99 CANAL STREET.

Chartres Street. 54

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ROBBERIES.—The regular readers of our local intelligence must already have been struck by the numerous and daring robberies we are every day called upon to chronicle. Robbery, in fact, and murders and other members of the light-fingered gentry, have taken their flight from all parts of the Union, and settled down in our city, which they seem disposed to handle with all the delicate regard of connoisseurs. Have a care, therefore, all ye who do not wish to become their prey.

Last night skillful thieves, by means of false keys, entered the store of Mr. Forward and Co., No. 61 Tchoupitoulas street, and while he was asleep, carried off all the valuable objects from his bedroom. Among the articles thrown from their engines trace in some instances as it fell.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 20.—Various rumors of the most painful nature have been in circulation all day, that several firemen and others were buried beneath the walls of the burnt buildings. The report was that five firemen were killed and fourteen others badly injured; also, that several females attending the ball at the Assembly Rooms were missing and supposed to have perished in the ruins of that building. After careful enquiry however, your correspondent is inclined to believe that only one life has been lost, that of Wm. Lenrie, a fireman.

Several firemen were more or less injured, but many narrow escapes were made. A policeman named McCloy and several other officers were injured. Up to a late hour this evening no ladies had been found, although an active search had been in progress all day. Several persons were hurt in the struggle to escape from the ball-room, but so far none of the female sex have been.

In addition to the establishments named above as having been burnt out are the following:—

Chasire's glass depot, Hay's wine and fruit store, Coster's vermin exterminator depot, and several others. The Assembly Rooms were leased to Gen. Miller. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The *Coast Journal*, published at Donaldsonville, has the following items:

Wednesday last considerable excitement was created by the bringing to the Parish Jail in this town, four negro men, part of the band of ruffians who have been for some time a source of disturbance in our Parish lately, by their wicked and cruel actions, particularly in the murder of Mme. Haury, mentioned in the last number of this journal.

The public is indebted to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Besson, at present the overseer of Mr. Trist, near this place, by means of which the crime above mentioned was committed, for the arrest of the negroes.

It appears that a negro boy, belonging to Mr. Trist, named Bien, was suspected by Mr. Besson of having been party to the murder of Mrs. Haury. On last Tuesday night he called Mr. Besson, and confessed to him that he with some others, among whom are the four negroes since arrested, committed the crime; and Mr. Besson, accompanied by Mr. Theophile Hondebreau, immediately went in search of the other negroes and found them in the field of Mr. Marchand, their owner, at the father of Mrs. Haury, who was murdered. They also confessed to the crime with which they were charged.

Another robbery and attempt at murder was committed on last Wednesday night, on the person of Mr. Joseph Vacarisas, who had been absent during the day from this place where he owns a small sailing opticon. Returning at late hour of the afternoon, he found that his horse was very much fatigued, and determined upon stopping at that place for the purpose of unbitching his horse, to let him rest and feed on the road, and continue his way to this place on foot, it being three miles only, having left the harness at Mr. Lasseix. On his way about 10 o'clock at night he was attacked by four negroes, one of whom struck him with a piece of picket which felled him to the ground, and his pocket was robbed of its contents.

We learn from Mr. Smith, the agent of the Telegraph Company, that the wires are being put on the line from this place and Baton Rouge, connecting with the line on the other side of the river between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and also on the line between this place and Thibodeaux. It is probable that in a short time it will be completed, and our town will then be in direct communication with the above named places, and we will be able to learn important Telegraphic news as soon as our presidential more fortunate contemporaries.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

AUSTRIA DISTRUSTED BY THE ALLIES.

Great Loss of Life in the Black Sea.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Dec. 24.—The United States mail steamship Washington, Captain Ulvesdy, from Bremen, via Southampton, 13th inst., had arrived at this port.

Her advices are not so late by three days as those by the America at Halifax, but present one or two features of interest.

The most important item is in relation to the Austrian alliance. It appears that that Power's intentions are distrusted, notwithstanding the treaty concluded by her, by both England and France.

The total loss of ships by the Allies during the great gale near Sebastopol, was fourteen, most of which were transports. The Cossacks fired on the crews of the wrecked vessels, and the loss of life was horrible.

The Northern Mail.

MOBILE, Dec. 27.—The mail at hand this morning brought the news of the burning of the Eliza Battelle and morning of the 22d inst. and from intervening points as late as due.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 27.—The steamer H. R. W. Hill passed down at 11½ o'clock last night, and the Natchez at 3 o'clock this morning, both bound for New Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNING OF THE INSTITUTE.—In our account of the burning of the Mechanics' Institute in yesterday's paper, we omitted mentioning that among the property destroyed was the Planetarium, a valuable scientific apparatus belonging to the city, which was in the room over the library.—Its cost was $2000. The loss of Herderon & Quitros was very trifling, they having only a few packages of ware and some empty crates and straw in their room in the basement, where the fire broke out.—No claim has yet been obtained as to the origin of the fire.

The mechanics' Society intend holding a meeting on Saturday, to devise means of re-erecting the Institute.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—DAMAGES RECOVERED.—In December, 1852, Mrs. Philippina Dauppese while crossing the yard at the house of a friend on St. Peter street, on her return home, was run over by a man named Schlingel, who knocked her down and broke her arm. She sued him for damages, and in the end of it, that she was confined to her bed for six weeks, during which she suffered fever and delirium. Mr. Wister, on the other hand, is represented as having been in the best of health, and the latter specimen of drugs and medicines.

GOLDBERGER'S
Galvano-Electric-Chains,
UNFAILING CURE FOR
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, &c.
THE construction of these Chains is entirely chemical, and therefore curing in their virtue, being taken approved by the Royal Academy of Berlin.
They have been used in every part of the world, and by thousands of certificates they can will prove enough the capacity of these valuable Chains against rheumatism or any other complaint.
None genuine if not contained in a box bearing the weapons of Austria, with the name of Dr. Goldberger engraved.
Directions for use inside the box.
Agency for Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, at the Drug store of
A. SCHWAB,
40 Conde street, N. Orleans, La.

A. SCHWAB,
DRUGGIST,
No. 40 Conde Street.
RECEIVED per ships Granite State and Nelson, from Havre, and per ship Mount Vernon, from Marseilles.

ARTICLES FOR DRUGGISTS.
Poppy Flowers, Balm Mint, Roman Chamomile, Blood-wort, Balm, Rosemallow, Althea Pastil, Bright-shade, Aster, Marsh Mallow, &c., Manna, Male Paste, Rope Powder, Arm-seats Rolls, Sapolio Transparent, Gaulle's Knife, B. Lafferture's Rob, Labarraque's Chloride, Chloroform, Orange Flower Water, &c., &c., Copper Arm-seats, Tartrate of Iron and Soluble Fer, Sulphur a Acid, Cicuta, Digitalis, Naphtaline, Syringes, Acid Acet, &c., Analgesse Sticking Plaster, Hippin Acid, Rubber Bottles, Spirit Lamps, Soaks for Aqua Fortis, Glass Mortars, &c., &c. Sponges, Soap, Pyrolic in bales, Child's assorted extracts, Paper Rolls, &c. For sale by
A. SCHWAB, Druggist,
40 Conde street.

COGNAC—19 quarters, Samuel Hobsarg, in bond, landing ex ship Galatea, from Bordeaux; for sale by
J. S. PREAU & CO.
21 and 23 Gravier st.

735 BOXES, 12 bottles each, Claret Wine, Ey-quem brand, with glass stoppers; also 50 do, St. Estephe brand, sealing ex ship Galatea, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
66 and 68 Royal street.

200 BOXES of half and quarter boxes for dinner, of Olliet de Lorient's brand; 700 baskets of 12 and 24 lf bottles Champagne, Grande de Bourg and Fillery brands; 1,000 baskets Claret Wine, superior quality for family use; 800,000 bottle Chips; 800 boxes Sardines in olive oil; 1000 do triple orange flower Water; 100 do do Marseilles Pickles; 50 do do Marseilles Soap; 50 do do Olives, all landing ex ship Galatea, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
HUG. ROCHERBRAU & CO.
17 and 19 St Louis st.

CLARET IN CASES—500 cases Claret St. Julien, landing ex ship Galatea, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
HUG. ROCHERBRAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

The Norwegian bark GALATEA, Smith, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging her cargo of Bordeaux wines, &c., at Commercial ex ship Galatea, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
66 and 68 Royal street.

200 Packages Cognac, Larroude, Drouet & Dostier, Gellibert, Gourgues, Chauvigne, Vine-yard proprietors, of Cognac, in transit, and for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
66 & 68 Royal st., 66 & 67 St. Louis street.

JUST LANDING from ship Galatea, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned, 161 casks good claret wine.
BOYER BROTHERS, V. BERGUST & CO,
Cor Morgan and Bienville sts, 2d Flr.

EXPECTED shortly per ship Bonaparte, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned, 76 cases superior Sauterne Wine.
BOYER BROTHERS, V. BERGUST & CO.
corner Morgan & Bienville sts., 2d flr.

PIPES—200 boxes Gaudon and Sensale, in store and for sale by
H. H. SARGENT & CO,
208 Gravier st.

TUBS—200 tubs Cider, landing and in store, for sale by
H. H. SARGENT & CO,
208 Gravier st.

MUSTARD—200 boxes for sale and expected from Bordeaux, for sale by H. GARLOW & CO,
16 Canal st.

BLONDE—26 dozen extra heavy, landing ex ship Weymouth, for sale by
H. H. BARLOW & CO,
16 Canal street.

SILVER—for sale by
H. H. BARLOW & CO,
16 Canal st.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
M. R. Haggerty & Brother,
SILK AND SILK GOODS,
166 Canal and 8 Royal sts.
HAVING concluded to bring out our extensive stock of goods to an unusually early close this fall, we now offer our complete store at 166 and 8 Royal sts., to customers at unusually low prices. We are now prepared to show
Satins, Velvets and Silk Goods,
Of the most desirable styles, at unusually low prices.
WANTED—"OLD UNION BANK" STOCK.
J. L. LEVY & SIMPSON,
dec8 1m No 79 Common st

Laborers Wanted.
TWENTY or TWENTY-FIVE laborers wanted to carry earth from the batture in front of Jefferson city. Apply to
Mr. L. A. DEMIER, Jersey street.
d16 5t near Gov't Taylor street.

Cash Advances.
THE undersigned will make advances in cash on all current articles of Merchandize consigned to them for sale. W. F. WEDENBURGH & CO.
al 3m 73 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE.
NEW ORLEANS, 1st December, 1854.
THE firm of VALLE BROTHERS & CO. is this day dissolved by the decease of John C. Valle. The undersigned will continue the same business under the name of A. F. VALLE & CO., at 35 Tchoupitoulas street.
d2 tf ANDREW F. VALLE

A. F. VALLE & CO
IMPORTERS of Havana Cigars and Produce, No. 35 Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez streets, Near Orleans. del

W. F. WEDENBURGH & CO. have removed to No. 73 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. oct20-6m

Removal.
E. DECHAMPS has removed from No. 67, Conde st. to No. 81 N. Levee st., between Conti and Bienville sts.
Orders from the country promptly executed.
oct 30 1m

Removal.
EDUARD GUILLOT has removed to No. 143 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Louis streets. d5 1m

E. DE GOER & BIFFLARD,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 32 OLD LEVEE STREET.
nov2

A. Candide, Jeweler,

92 CHARTRES STREET,
HAS surmounted the most elegant and fashionable Jewelry,
BRACELETS,
PINS,
WATCHES,
CHAINS,
RINGS,
BUTTONS,
BELTS,
SLIDES,
BELT BUCKLES,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
STUDS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
AND ALL THE SPECIALITY OF DIAMONDS
de 14m

Happy New Years! Happy New Years!
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
H. BERNHARD & CO.,
No. 27½ Chartres st.
BEG leave to announce to their friends and the public of New Orleans generally, that they have just opened one of the most splendid and beautiful assortment of German, French and English Toys and Fancy Articles ever exhibited in New Orleans. Having selected the same with great care, and purchased them at the lowest cash prices, they are prepared to supply at wholesale, as the first received will sell at the following prices, and to which no deviation will be made. Those who are desirous of making purchases for the holidays, of any articles in their line, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as we are confident that, out of their own free will and accord, they will then buy from and to gratify their friends.
H. BERNHARD & CO.,
No. 27½ Chartres street.

The Elegant Annuals

ARE AT
NORMAN'S,
No. 14 Camp Street.
THE COLLECTION UNRIVALED AND THE PRICES TO SUIT.

MAHOGANY-LOKOMOTIVE.

SALLE PLEASE SULTANEE.

Imperial
PIANOFORTE,
A DELICIOUS article for the well, and an agreeable and meritorious tonic for the ill and beloved. Good