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The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is subject to the editorial review of the day.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1854.

{Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7589.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, November 6th, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

FORCED REHIREHIP.

We need not repeat the remark, we made at the commencement of our discussions of the legal reforms necessary to be introduced into our code and statutes, that we are jealousies reformers, and not rash innovators. Whilst we would resist with all our ability rash experiments on our existing legislation, we will not shrink from the advocacy of all such changes as time has demonstrated to be essential and conducive to the welfare of our people, and the increasing exigencies of modern civilization.—Neither the authority of high names, nor the sanctions of venerable antiquity, nor the *prestige* of immemorial usage shall deter us from a free and inquisitive investigation of principles and doctrines, and the condemnation of false dogmas and glossy fallacies. We entertain no superstitious reverence for authority, and we will not blindly accept as truth, every error or folly which it may invoke in its favor.

"It is a base abandonment of reason to surrender one's right of thought," and we shall exercise our indubitable and inalienable prerogative of free enquiry and discussion of every question of moral, legal or social science, in which the people of the State have any interest. It time demonstrates the existence of evils in the workings of any department of jurisprudence, or in any institution, or law or policy, or shows that either has been framed upon a principle radically wrong, it will be our boundeo duty to expose it to the censure of public opinion, and to ask a legislative extirpation of it. If the actual condition of society, under the impulse and influence of the improvements and discoveries of modern genius, and the applications and combinations of the experimental sciences, has outgrown the necessities which dictated some of the laws and institutions now in force, and has proved that they have ceased to be applicable, we shall not hesitate to urge their repeal.

No more erroneous notion can be entertained, than that because a law was necessary and proper fifty years ago for Louisiana, *ergo*, it is necessary and proper now, or that, because it suits France or England, it suits us, and our legislators should import it and whole systems of law from those kingdoms into our State, as a merchant imports merchdize by the bales and package. Laws to be good, should be framed so to conform to the physical, moral and social condition of the country and people over which they are to operate. The habits of thought, the prejudice of education, and even the caprices of a people should be consulted in their formation. If this be true, what analogy is there between the Louisiana of 1808 and that of 1854? The France of 1804 is totally different from the France of 1854. The society for which the Consul BONAPARTE legislated, is a different one from that over which the present Emperor reigns, and it is well known that the consular code gave place to the imperial code, the imperial code was changed into the civil code on the restoration of the older branch of the BOURBONS, and so on under every dynasty, to the present time. It followed the great law of change and progress, and conformed to the indications of time. The same happened with our system of codification. In 1808 we had a Digest of Laws copied from the French imperial code, which was replaced by the code of 1825, and the latter altered materially a large number of the provisions of the former, to adapt them to the movement of civilization.

But has this code remained in the state in which it was when it came from the hands of its authors? Thirty years have not elapsed, and an examination of it will show that a majority of its articles have been altered by the successive Legislatures which have met since its adoption. Its entire architecture has been instituted, and its structure disordered, by subsequent legislation, and the alterations increase more and more each year. Amendments are heaped upon amendments, until they have smothered the original texts, and no body can inform himself of the state of the law by a reference to the code.

In France the system of codification was completed by the promulgation of five codes; but our lawyers left the work incomplete. One code was made (the code of practice is a declaration of remedies, and not a definition of rights) to meet the requirements of a primitive code; but we have to be filled by a mass of supplementary enactments. This code necessarily dealt in general definitions and abstract cardinal doctrines, which could not be so framed as to meet all future emergencies and special cases, the consequence is, frequent legislative endeavors to supply the omissions, without much special wisdom in making. If the defects cannot be revised, corrected and enlarged, its defects may be removed, and we shall urge upon the Legislature the abrogation of many of its articles.

The policy of forced heirship is a theme of paramount importance in legislation. We do not design to discuss it at this time, but reserve it for future examination. It is too copious a theme to be treated in a summary way. We shall press it upon the attention of the public, and advocate its excision from the code, on the grounds of expediency, justice, and the necessity of removing improper restraints upon the free and untrammelled disposition of property. The law is restrictive of the liberty of our American citizens, and should find no admission in a republican code. But of this hereafter. The preceding remarks are, as it were, prefatory to an examination of the subject, which at our earliest convenience, we propose to institute.

COLD COMFORT.

The Charleston *Mercury*, for a journal claiming to be "Democratic," hits its own party as hard and heavy blows as it has ever bestowed upon the Whigs. In a recent article in which the *Mercury* persists in the assertion of its right to be considered a consistent exponent of Democratic principles, that sheet reviews the actions of the party, and concludes that "it is absurd to refer to the Democratic party to protect the South. "They," says the *Mercury*, "have given way on every sectional struggle, and left us to take care of ourselves; or, if they have assisted to sell us, after abandoning their principles, it has been in unfair in getting up compromises under the leadership of Whigs, which have only ended in the betrayal of all principles, in subserviency to a weak aspiracy postponing evils to make them calamities." And again:

The Democratic party, *as a party*, never has and, we present, never can, protect the South from the Sectional aggressions of the North.

True is just what Southern Whigs have invariably declared. The Washington *Union* and other journals on the part of the administration have invariably contended that the Democracy of the North were the Natural Allies of the South. This pet phrase has been used to some purpose to keep the South in the Democratic ranks, but its fallacy is so well established now, that one of the leading Democratic organs does not hesitate to admit that the Democratic party is incapable of protecting the South.

This is cold comfort indeed, though truth is ever very bitter.

☞ We learn with deep regret that the distinguished advocate, JOHN R. GRYMES, is lying extremely ill from an attack of paralysis of the left side. MR GRYMES was taken sick on Thursday, having but a few days previous returned from the North in apparently improved health.

MAIL DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—We are glad to learn by the telegraph that the difficulty which has existed between the Postmaster General and the South Carolina Railroad Company has been adjusted, and the mails will hereafter be transported over the road as usual.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING. — Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to become good writers or Book-keepers, or have their children do so, are referred to DELBEAR'S, 106 Canal street. See Advertisement.

☞ Information has been received at New York of the safety of the steamer Yankee Blade, in regard to whose fate there were serious apprehensions. She had arrived at Aspinwall. All well.

☞ Rumor, says a New York correspondent, is still rife in reference to the reported defalcation in one of our banks to the amount of $100,000, but the bank and name of the supposed defaulter are yet kept in the dark. The impression, however, prevails, that if the matter should come to light, it will reveal some curious circumstances, and perhaps disclose rather high personages. It is intimated that there are powerful efforts making to hush the matter up and compromise.

☞ In view of the panic existing in New York in regard to the existing alarmes supposed to have been caused by sailing corsairs, Dr Chilton published a card, in which he says he has tested all the various kinks, and pecularities of the Bee, and is unanimous in the opinion of any other sensors.

☞ St. Thomas dates to the 8th inst., have been received at New York. The steamship Franklin with the Cuba Cadarine Augusta, of the mysterious expedition which sailed hence some time since, was still in port, their destination being still unknown.

DIED.—At Vicksburg, on the 3d instant, of Typhus Fever, Henry Lee, steward of the steamer Bunker Hill, No. 2.

☞ The St. John, N. B., papers of the 7th, report the landing at Bermuda of the crew of the brig Acanthus, of London, which was burned on the 27th ult. The crew escaped in the long boat, and fifteen days subsequently were picked up by the brig Falcon.

The *News* says that the recent Government defeat will not occasion a dissolution of the *Provincial* Parliament.

☞ The fatal and destructive accident which occurred on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad it is now ascertained was caused by the Watchman falling asleep whilst on duty. Thos. Meagher, the great Irish Patriot was on the train at the time and very narrowly escaped death, though only sustained a slight injury.

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—A magnificent silver pitcher of rare workmanship and unique design, has been ordered by a number of the citizens of Lafourche, and manufactured in New York, expressly for Mrs. NANCY STEVENS, as a mark of the admiration in which she is held in this community for her many social virtues; and, above all, for the self-sacrificing manner in which she devoted herself to the sick and dying during the ever-to-be-remembered epidemic of '53. No one, more than Mrs. STEVENS, is entitled to the distinction that is intended to be conveyed by this neat but humble token of the gratitude of the donors. The pitcher bears the following inscription:

Presented to
MRS. NANCY STEVENS,
In gratitude for kind nursing the
Sick in Thibodaux during the
Epidemic of 1853.

☞ It is reported that the dissentients, among the New York "Know Nothings" have nominated a new ticket, viz: for Governor, Clarke; Lieut. Gov., Ford; Canal Commissioner, Fitzhugh; Prison Inspector, Bowne.

☞ Mr. Merrick, a very extensive miller and dealer in flour at Oswego, is reported to have failed; his liabilities amounting to about a quarter of a million of dollars. Several others, it is feared, will go down with him.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.—The Free Democratic State Convention have nominated for Governor, Asa Fowler, of Concord, formerly an old line democrat and the law partner of President Pierce. John P. Hale addressed the convention.

☞ Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, Oct. 26.—We forwarded a dispatch to your office on the 23d by the steamer *Jasper*, via Tampa, informing you of the accident to the *Isabel*. We now are able to give all the particulars concerning the unfortunate disaster, and to announce the safe arrival of the steamer at this port.

Your correspondent was on board the ship as passenger, when the accident happened, and came to Key West immediately after the ship was anchored, in charge of one of the Life Boats, with Parser Mahoney in charge of the Mails.

The weather the day before the break drown was heavy, and a high sea running, vessel rolling and pitching, and one wheel out of the water nearly the whole time. The strain upon the shaft was great, and at 4 o'clock, a. m. of the 21st, when directly abreast of Cape Florida, the larboard shaft gave way with a loud crashing noise, awaking nearly every soul on board. The engine was at once stopped and sail put on the ship. As soon as possible the broken shaft was disconnected from the wheel, and the ship turned towards the shore. Capt. Gibbs, arrived at Key West pilot, was fortunately on board and brought the ship to an anchorage under the Fowey Rocks, about 7 o'clock. The mails were at once dispatched as above, and orders to direct remedies to take off the passengers.

The Dart and Florida are hearing the news, started for the Cape, but off Indian Key met the Isabel coming down.

She arrived at her wharf on the morning of the 23d. The passengers and mails were transferred to the Florida and schooner Libby. Shepherd, and left for Havana on the same day.

Mr. Smith, the engineer, is of the opinion that the ship can be taken to Charleston with one wheel safely in moderate weather. It is not yet decided that the attempt be made. In the mean time, drawings of the shaft have been made, and will be sent on by this mail. The shaft can be forged from the plan, and be sent on to Charleston, by which time the Isabel will be able to get a favorable chance to return. The passengers before leaving this city, presented Capt. Tittle with a complimentary card, expressive of satisfaction at the course pursued by him after the accident. This card was not seen by your correspondent, and a copy cannot be procured for publication.

The steamer Jasper, Sawyer, arrived from New York on the 19th, via Jacksonville and Norfolk. She will run between this port and St. Marks, touching at Manatee, Tampa and Cedar Keys, and will come to be filled by the Pampero from New Orleans. Two trips are made per month, leaving this city the 25th and 10th. These vessels carry the U. States mails.

The California steamship Star of the West, Turner, arrived here on the afternoon of the 19th, five days from New Orleans, with the passengers and specie of the steamer Cortes, which left San Francisco on the 30th September. She was scaled in 12 fathoms, and sailed for New York early on the morning of the 20th. The officers expressed themselves pleased with the despatch given to the ship, and were certain of making one of the quickest runs from California to New York. As soon as arrangements now being made for expediting the coalres are completed, the ship will be dispatched over the bours. The new steamer, the Northern Light, will be due on the 12th.

The brig Kate Thompson, arrived from New Orleans on the 20th, with thirty-five Black Cordinbiales, which, with the Jenny Lind's cargo, make fifty heavy guns for the protection of this harbor.

☞ The ship Lady Arabella, Rowe, from Mobile, bound to Marseilles, with a cargo of spars for the French Navy, arrived at the port of the 21st, in distress, leaking. She has been brought into the docks and listed, to enable the sailors to see the leaks in her upper works. The ship will not discharge. Consigned to F. J. Fontane.

The schooner Wolcott, Thompson, arrived on the 24th from Mobile, leaking in her upper works. She has hauled into Tift's wharf, and has been tipped by the head to get at the leak under her counter. She will be delayed but a few days.

The U. S. schooner Heroine, Lieut. Selden, left the harbor on the morning of the 23th, and was obliged to return the same day, having sprung the foremast, carried away the step of the same, and lost cut water, &c. She will have to undergo a thorough repairs, and will not be able to continue her voyage. Lieut. Selden is an inspector in Light House Board, and is engaged at present in buoying out the harbors of this district.

The ship Ionium of Plymouth, Turner, seven days from New York, bound to New Orleans in ballast, was discovered on the evening of the 24th on Loo Key, at half past six o'clock. Capt. T. endeavored to drive her over, but ran higher on the shoal. She left on the night and a half fast water aft and seven forward, drawing 13 feet before striking. The wreckers boarded the ship on the morning of the 25th, and were engaged immediately. They were sending down her spars, unbending the sails, and will throw over the ballast to lighten her sufficient, if possible, to have her over water. If the weather remains pleasant she may be raised. She made no water at last accounts. The L is seven years old, and of 600 tons burden.

The schooner Col. de Hazen was chartered to take the dry portion portion of the cargo saved from the schooner Abelia to Apalachicola, for which port she had sailed. The value of her cargo was $27,000, the amount of damaged cargo saved $12,000. The case is now being tried before his Honor Judge Marvin.

The cargo of the brig Maxwell, lost 21st September on the Eastern Dry Rocks, will be forwarded to New York in the brig Tavanier (to arrive.) The charter-party.

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We have traversed the route from the Lafourche to Algiers, and are more or less acquainted with the present superintendent and many of the sub-contractors; and, although we cannot boast of any great experience in the manner in which Rail roads should be laid, we cannot but express our conviction that much of this road will compare favorably with that of any other of the same age in the United States. One of the contractors, Mr. Charles D. Cook, who has clung to the road through good and evil report, most certainly deserves the meed of praise for the very substantial and faithful manner in which he has executed his contract with the Company. All agree in stating that none have more faithfully redeemed their pledges to complete at a specified time every work which he has engaged to perform; and had others acted in like good faith, the road would have been completed long ago.

We may now look upon the N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. as a "fixed fact."

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—Destruction of the HAVANA RAILROAD GAS WORKS.—Upwards of $30,000.—About 300 persons left Cincinnati for a fire which occurred in the Gas Works, the extensive fire beside building to the Gas Work and Eighth Railroad Co., which is the manager of Forty-third street and Ninth avenue, New York. The fire first discovered broke out the second story of the annexed building, and spread with great fury throughout the building. The eastern wall fell towards the street, breaking several hydrant pipes. It was not until the wall fell that any water was thrown on the conflagration upon the majority of hydrants in their vicinity, and the extreme danger of the work. The Brewery and Gas Works, adjoining, escaped. The building was a lofty two-story brick, with forty-eight arch, connected from Forty-eight to Forty-eight street, and Ninth avenue. Some of the contents of the building were saved, and others in process of removing. The fancy store, furniture and the extensive material, caused a tremendous light in the sky, visible for miles around. It is unknown the cause of the fire, and thousands of spectators had congregated to witness the burning. In less than an hour the roof fell and a portion of the walls, and by half past 8 o'clock the whole edifice was in ruins. The loss, we understand, will amount to upwards of $30,000, which is covered by insurance.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[By the National Line.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Letters from Constantinople, which have been received here by the Arabia, say that the Turks express doubts as to the probability of the success of the Allies at Sebastopol.

Prince Gortschakoff and his whole army had marched into the Crimea, thus rendering the Russian force very formidable even in comparison with that of the Allies.

Gen. Canrobert has expressed the opinion that the Allies should at once proceed to batter a breach in the wall connecting the Martello towers with the town, then destroy the fleet under the fire of the towers, and attack the towers afterwards—a course which would cut off the enemy's communication with the towns and the forts on the river.

Austria.

It is believed that if the Allies should sustain a defeat before Sebastopol, Austria will join Russia.

Asia.

The Sultan's power in Asia has been greatly weakened and anarchy prevails over a large extent of his dominions there.

Russian Accounts from the Alma.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 3.—I have just received two letters, one from a marine officer, and the other from an infantry officer, both of whom fought at the Alma against the English; and I hasten to send you the following extracts from them. The infantry officer writes:—"The battle (of the Alma) was discontinued on our side solely because our battalions would have been exposed to the fire of the English and French ship guns, which had a long range. The battle had for us no disadvantageous result, as the enemy required just as much time as we did to rally. The English whom we had on our right wing, fought brilliantly; we could not deny them our admiration.

"The fire of the Minie rifles, with their long range did us a good deal of mischief, and would have done us much more, if the enemy had had better shots among them. Our antagonist has not, as yet, obtained the smallest advantage over us. The Prince (Menschikoff) is quite well, and the state of the troops very satisfactory. The Cossacks are constantly bringing in French marauders as prisoners, but it is a fact that we have as yet not taken a single English marauder. The old British Excellency (Lord Raglan) who commands up there, must be keeping up good discipline.

Another Internal Machine.

Daring attempt to blow up a Hotel—Explosion of a Keg of Powder in Earle's, Park Row.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—An awful explosion occurred yesterday afternoon, in the office of Earle's Hotel, in Park Row. Without a moment's warning, the house was shaken to its very roof, and all its inmates thrown into a state of confusion and alarm. In the office below stairs, among the baggage, an explosion of gunpowder had taken place, but how, the cause, or why, no one was able to explain.

Fortunately, at the time of the explosion there were but few persons in the office. These were stunned and thrown upon the floor, but none of them dangerously hurt. One man was taken to the City Hospital, but it is not considered that his injuries will prove fatal. By the force of the explosion the trigger calling was shattered to pieces and scattered over the floor as if mauses had been to work in the room.—The panes of glass in the front doors were shattered to pieces, and one or two of the doors taken off their hinges. But for the fact that the front of the office was glass, giving a vent to the powder, the whole house must have fallen from the roof and all its inmates been buried beneath its ruins, which was doubtless the intention of the heartless fiend who was the author of the act.

The Chief of Police with a force was immediately on the premises, and an investigation of the affair entered into. The facts of the matter are simply as follows:

In a small leather traveling valise had been placed a small keg of powder, holding twelve pounds. In one end of the keg was inserted the muzzle of a small double-barrelled pistol, and against the triggers of the pistol was placed an iron spring made to strike the triggers and create an explosion at a certain time regulated by the running down of weights attached to his trigger spring. The valise was one of an ordinary appearance, and could be placed, as it was, in the office, among the baggage, without exciting any suspicion, and at the hour fixed upon the machinery would so revolve within the valve as to perform the fatal work intended.

The police collected among the fragments the remains of the valise, the tires and hoops of the small keg of powder, the double-barrelled pistol, and some of the machinery with which it was worked, and have in their all at present and the Chief's office. On the premises also were found some large shot, which had no doubt been placed in the keg to make the havoc more sure and deadly.

The Chief and his aids are now industriously at work investigating this mysterious affair, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in bringing the black-hearted fiend who could devise such a work to sure and speedy justice.

ADDITIONAL.

At the time of the explosion, fortunately, there were only three or four persons in the office. The internal machine was placed beside the counter of the office, and the clerk being in the office at the time, was, singularly enough, lifted from his feet and thrown on the outside of the counter without receiving any injury. One of the waiters of the hotel, named Peter Moore, was badly burned about the face and hands, and taken to the City Hospital, where he now lays in much pain; but it is thought his life is not in danger. His clothes immediately took fire, and he ran into the streets covered with flames. In an instant his clothes were torn from his body, and, but for this speedy relief of his clothing he might have been burned to ashes.

One of the guests of the hotel, Mr. R. Dewd, was also badly burned about the face, but not dangerously.

The excitement at the hotel immediately after the explosion and during the remainder of the day, was very great. The report of another infernal machine rapidly circulated through the city, and hundreds betook themselves to Earle's Hotel to learn the extent of the disaster. The washrooms of the hotel were in the worst injured, and it is remarkable that the room should receive the great damage of the shock, situated several feet from the machine, and protected by an entry way and one or two doors. Great side of the plastering of the washroom was entirely loosened, and hung only by the lath work. This is certainly a diabolical attempt to destroy an entire building, and sacrifice the lives of a hundred or more, to gratify some private spite or to be revenged upon some particular party.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad on Friday last, which involved the destruction of fifty or more lives, the maiming of forty persons, and demolition of cars, machinery, &c. A number of those killed were of the first class passengers. It originated from the bursting of the boiler of the locomotive, which drove the train out of time—After a delay of two hours the train proceeded at the rate of forty miles an hour one day, having sprung the foremast, carried away the step of the same, and lost cut water, &c. She will have to undergo a thorough repairs, and will not be able to continue her voyage. Lieut. Selden is an inspector in Light House Board, and is engaged at present in buoying out the harbors of this district.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The weather which has been during the whole month of October unusually warm for the season, yesterday morning experienced a change, and yesterday free and winter clothing were greatly in requisite use, and we were possessed of a cool, invigorating air, such as we have not been before blessed with for the last sweep or sigh months. The winter season may now be said to be fairly commenced. The yellow fever, if it yet remains in our midst, will be driven away at once by this change in the weather, and unacclimated assumes and strangers may now come here with perfect safety. With the flight of the pestilence which delights in the stagnant atmosphere of a decaying commercial prosperity will now once more dawn upon us. Already ships and steamers are arriving and departing at our wharves and levee in unprecedented numbers at so early a season, and we expect in a few days to see all our business activity in our midst which characterizes New Orleans in the winter season. We congratulate our commercial community on the present prospects of a rich harvest.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This favorite resort of our citizens was opened to the public last evening for the season. The celebrated Sabbati Family who made their appearance to an overcrowded house, and were most warmly and enthusiastically received.—They are engaged to perform at this house until the arrival of the Italian Company, which is daily expected. Besides the unique and remarkable performance of the Revels, last evening, the audience had the pleasure of witnessing the exquisite dancing of Mlle. Vera Matilde, the celebrated Russian dancer, who made on this occasion her first appearance before a New Orleans audience. At the New York and Philadelphia theatres, where she has been performing for some time past, she is a great favorite as she must be here. The terms of the engagement of the Revels at the Orleans is uncertain, hence those desirous of attending at their performances should do so at the first opportunity.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The establishment, which has been closed for the past five months, opened to the public last evening for the season, under the direction, as for several seasons past, of that able manager, Mr. B. DeBar. During the summer the inside of the building has been thoroughly renovated and it last evening presented a truly splendid appearance. The following are the members of the regular company which the manager announces as engaged for the season:

Mesdames Stuart, Daff, Barnard, Booth, Waldauer and Kemble; Messrs. Kemble, Howard, Coleman and Schoolcraft, and Messrs. Hield, Pope, Daff, Barnard, Pardy, Hamilton, Kemble, Wright, DeBar, Davis, Howard, Brossiul, St. Clair, Johnson, Clifford, Willson and Williams.

In addition to the above stock company a brilliant succession of stars is announced, among whom are Miss Ellen Logan, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. G. W. Brooks, Miss Julia Dean, Mr. H. Farren, Miss Louise Lander, and Mr. Lyne. The engagement of Miss Logan will commence on the 13th inst.

The performance of last evening consisted of "The Honey Moon" and the "Doodles," which were played to an overwhelming house. The part of the Duke in the former was sustained admirably by Mr. Hield, an English actor, who will, we predict, soon become a great favorite with the New Orleans public, before whom, this is, we believe, his first appearance. He is correct, spirited and well read in his parts. In the Northern theatres, where he has for several years performed, few actors enjoy a higher reputation than he. The part of *Juliana* was performed by Mrs. Stuart, who is well known and admired by the theatre goers of this city. The talented and graceful actress was one of the company at the Placide's theatre during the past winter. Of the other parts of the piece we have not room for particular mention, but we can merely add that those of Mr. Debar, Miss Kemble and Mr. Wright, were well conceived and rendered, to the afterpiece, the roaring farce of the "Doodles" is enough to say that Mr. Debar, as the hero, the great *Mr. Toodle*, was fully himself, and drew down the house again and again, by his incomparable performance of that character. At the conclusion, Mr. Debar addressed the audience in a neat address, in which he very modestly referred to their kind patronage and expressing a determination to endeavor by every means in his power to merit its continuance.

The performance of this evening will consist of Balfe's comedy of "Money" which will be presented with an excellent cast. The St. Charles opens under auspices which predict a brilliant and success full season, which prospects we sincerely hope may be fully realized.

DAN RICE'S.—This establishment is doing an excellent business, and it should, for we have rarely had at this house a stock company as good as the one at present engaged there. This place has been open but one week and already we have had more varied acting than occurs in an ordinary theatre in half a season. Dr. Leonard has, we understand, effected an engagement with that able actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson, who will appear this week, supported by Mr. J. M. Vance, Mrs. H. J. Pressing, Mr. Barrett, Ryan, and other talented performers. Dr. Leonard has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. McMillan as stage manager. Mr. McMillan is an experienced and competent director, and a pleasing actor. We rejoice to see, by the crowded houses of the week past, that the enterprise which the management of this place has shown, is properly appreciated by the public.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Report for the week ending on Saturday, 4th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.:

Admitted	271
Discharged	229
Died of yellow fever	34
Other diseases	22
Remaining	863

A LARGE SHIP.—The *Shakspeare* is the name of a new ship of 1920 tons measurement, which made her appearance in the port on Friday last. She is the largest sailing vessel that has ever entered the Mississippi. She is to load at this port with cotton for Liverpool, and is expected to take upwards of four hundred bales. The *Shakspeare* is a Boston vessel, and was built in that port last season.

CLEAN.—The Board of Health is informed is beginning to supply our markets with large quantities of game, in the way of ducks, venison, &c. On Saturday last two hundred ducks were in the market, and we met with a ready sale at high prices. We expect, this week, our markets to be in receipt of venison, and expected by hundreds of experienced physicians, as every way and one of the best means of health and strength, the Annual Game Exposition is to be held in this city, on the 15th of November, and we are informed it is the best remedy known for diseases of the bowels. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had at Gaff's and Ladies' Ordinaries, and Mr. Dillard set out, accompanied by several others on his humane mission.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FRIENDLY ACCIDENT.—An Irish drayman, named Wm. Quinlan, was suddenly killed last Friday evening in the following manner: He was driving his dray along Tchoupitoulas street, at a rapid rate, and when near the corner of Lafayette street, it came in contact with a gutter, which was going along rapidly in the opposite direction. The shock was so heavy and sudden as to hurl him from his dray to the ground, and the other becoming disengaged immediately passed over him, causing injuries of which he died in a few minutes. The dray was heavily loaded with cotton, and the unfortunate young man's body was crushed in a frightful manner. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and has relatives in the Northern States, where he has for several years been engaged in the business of a carman. He was on his body, and a verdict rendered that his death was the result of a crushing accident, the part of the driver of dray No. 2. The driver of the dray, James Coyle, was arrested, but there appearing no evidence to sustain the above verdict, he was discharged.

PURLOINING MONEY FROM THE POST OFFICE.—On Saturday, a young man named Gaffoette, a young man named Richard A. Laporte, who is a clerk in the Mailing department of the New Orleans Post Office, was arrested on the evening of the 24th, for stealing money from a letter which had been deposited in the Post Office for mailing. Several letters containing various sums of money, which have of late been dropped into the general delivery box, have been found to be missing, a receipt by those to whom they were directed; the rightness of the gentleman who is the superintendent of the mailing department, was called in question, and a watch set to detect, if possible, the person who had embezzled the money. Under him there are but six persons employed in the department, and suspicion fell upon among them. Accordingly, on Saturday morning, a letter was found in the general delivery box, a letter addressed to Smallwood & Co., marked "valuable" and evidently containing quite a large sum of money, was placed in the box, and shortly after, they requested Laforte, of whom he had suspicions, to distribute letters which the box contained. The young man proceeded to the box, and in the presence of the gentlemen, which he shortly accomplished, when search being made, the letter was located missing. In the meantime, Laforte had been observed to leave the Post office, and by a circuitous route to go to and from the public urinal, in the neighbourhood. The Post master, Mr. Kendall, gave orders, on the circumstance being reported to him, for the young man to be searched. The door of the place was found locked on the inside, but at the request of the persons outside it was opened, and upon his person being searched a ten dollar bill was found on him. A light was brought, and the letter looked for which was not had; but the wrapper or envelope, which had been thrown into the urinal, was found on the side, and was at once identified by the superscription which had before been mentioned. Laforte was at once taken into arrest, and awaits a trial before a Commissioner for his very serious offence. The prisoner is quite young, being only about 18 years of age, and his friends borne an unblemished character, and is very responsibly connected in this city.

FIRE.—Mr. B. Campbell was brought up before Recorder Bright, of the First District, on Saturday, on a charge of having enrolled the firm of Utah H. Virgin & Co., by purchasing a lot of flour, butter and lard in the name of said firm, without having been authorized, and appropriating the articles to his own use. After hearing the evidence, the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court, under bond of $1000. From the evidence, it appears that Campbell was formerly employed by the house of Messrs. Virgin & Co. as a clerk, and, while in their employ, he had access to their papers. He called at the premises occupied of Messrs. Ford, Emmott & Co., and Messrs. R. H. Wright & Co., and stated that he was authorized to conclude, which he flipped of Texas, intending to leave Orleans and dispose of the flour. The bills were sent into Virgin & Co. for payment—the fraud was discovered, and he was arrested. He is also charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and of forging into the store of Virgin & Co., the night of the fire, with the intention and intention to bail on the above charges, with intent to commit a felony. In default of bonds, he was remanded to the Parish prison to await a trial, commencing on the 14th—the case not being bailable.

HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE THEFTS.—As in spring, time the thieves are now visiting the Eastern hotels, from Gulf to Atlantic, for the purpose of robbing the hotels. Boarding houses, and first departures of strangers and unknowing of large numbers of strangers, and the arrival of crowds of strangers, and the arrival of crowds of strangers, and the arrival of large numbers of strangers, and the arrival of large numbers of strangers, and the arrival of large numbers