THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
WHITNEY & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
T. P. WHITNEY, E. HARDY,
CORNELIUS PAUDEN, JOHN BOUDREAU.
DAILY BEE, (one year in advance) $10 00
CONSTITUTIONAL PLEDGE, (one month) 50
Prior to one year in advance, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One Dollar for every Ten lines, or less, in each insertion on the first four days of publication, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent one. Ten Dollars must be inserted for less than one fortnight with charge.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged Ten Dollars for each insertion.
☞ Description of Journal (Advertisements) Monthly Commercial Review, containing with the line of trade and commerce, and the business to which each agrees to every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1854.

[Vol. XV.—NEW SERIES. No. 1666.—Whole No. 7666.]

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 22d, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL which arrived yesterday brought dates from New York to the 14th, from Baltimore to the evening of the 14th, and from Charleston to the 17th inst.

THE INSOLVENT LAWS.

This is one of the departments in our legislation that demands the unsparing hand of reform. It requires a thorough revision, amendment, and consolidation, to make it intelligible, free from ambiguities and obscurities, and productive of that good which its framers designed. Such is the laxity of its provisions that it has had a deleterious operation in society, and has been a fertile source of frauds and perjuries, which neither the vigilance of the creditor, the diligence and ingenuity of the advocate, and the learning, ability and authority of the Judge could suppress. Designed, as all such enactments are, for the protection of the honest and unfortunate debtor against the oppression of an inexorable creditor, these laws should never be invoked in favor of the fraudulent bankrupt, or dishonest debtor, for they then become, instead of a shield to repel injustice, a weapon for the infliction of wrong on innocent but too confiding men. As they now stand on our book of statutes, the debtor avails himself of them to defeat the rights of his creditors, committing a fraud upon them; and nothing is more common than to hear of certificated insolvents, who passed through the Courts a half dozen years ago, revelling in luxury and ease, while their creditors, whom they successfully defrauded, are pining with their families in positive want. The law as it now stands, affords so much encouragement and protection to the perpetration of frauds and perjuries, and is so subject in many of its provisions, that it excites astonishment, when we reflect that it has remained so long a part of our legislation. The administration of it is disgraceful to the State.

By the law now in force, if A. has bought real estate or slaves from B. on credit, or part in cash, and the balance on a credit, secured by mortgage, and it should go into the insolvent court, this mortgaged property would constitute a part of his assets, and B. would have to go there and contend for his rights. What would be the consequence? If A. had not enough of property to pay the costs of administration, the property of B. which had never been paid for, would be liable to be sold to discharge them, and the sundries of A. could procure an order for its sale, and with the product of the sale pay those off. That is, B's property is sold to pay a debt of A. But let us suppose that the vendee of A. sells the mortgaged property, which the law allows him to do, and erases the mortgages, which the law also allows him to do.—If or the mortgaged property is sold, and B's mortgage is cancelled, the law transfers the mortgage from the property, to the price of the property, which is paid into the hands of the syndic of A., and B. has a privilege or lien on the price for the discharge of the purchase money. Before the sale B. had a mortgage on a property which was immoveable, but by this operation it is destroyed, and he has only a lien on the price of the property which is in the hands of the syndic, who can run off with it, or conceal it, or use it for his own purposes.—What then becomes of B's right? It is totally destroyed—his mortgage rights are taken away from him by the operation of this law. Can there be a more iniquitous invasion of the rights of an individual?

But it may be said, that this result can be avoided by exacting security of the Syndic! Without doubt the appropriation and concealment of the funds might be, but not the extinction of the mortgage. If the creditors united in demanding this security, the law would be disarmed of many of its evils, but the law requires a majority to exact this—and this is the most unjust requirement to be found in it. The legislature of the State have adopted the democratic principle into the private transactions of the citizens, and allow a majority in number and amount to abolish pecuniary rights, or to deprive the holder of all control over them. If the creditors were co-partners, or if there was any inter-community of interests between them, it would not operate so harshly, but their rights are regulated as separate. Why, then subject the rights of one to the domination of the others, or compel him to abide by the result of their deliberations and judgment? The rule is too unjust, and destructive of the legal rights of a creditor, to be tolerated in the legislation of our State.

The proper remedy for this grievance must be to allow the creditor holding the mortgage or privilege, notwithstanding the insolvency, to enforce his rights in any Court, and in the event of a surplus remaining after the discharge of his debt, let it be paid over to the syndic by the Sheriff who sells the property. Too insolvency of the debtor ought not to throw any impediment in the way of the creditor, but he should be left at liberty to pursue his remedies, in like manner as if none had ever supervened. To modify his rights; to deprive him of any portion of the incombered property or its price, or to embarrass, postpone, or impair in the smallest degree his remedy, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution and the contract, and an attack upon the inviolability of property. To subject the property to the prior payment of burdens subsequently created by the debtor, is equally hostile to justice and the design of the parties.

Many other provisions exist in our insolvent system, which should be amended out and others of a more equitable character should supplant them. The entire system should be revised, reformed and consolidated, pruned of all excrescences,—freed from all anomalies, and purged of all incongruities, corruptions and abuses. But the legislator who assumes the task, must be prepared to encounter obloquy and opposition of no stinted kind, and must seek applause only in his own conscience, and from that enlightened few, who are ever ready to applaud the fearless and upright benefactor of the community at large.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.—The first number of this new paper was issued at Washington on the 13th inst. It is edited by VERPLANK ELTIS, and is the accredited and recognized exponent of the principles of the American party. We learn from the leading article that the "*American Organ*" will advocate, 1st, a repeal of the naturalization laws, or a modification of them so as to extend the period of probationary residence to twenty-one years; 2d, the passage of a law by Congress to prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals, and to send back all such as may hereafter reach our ports; 3d, the election or appointment of native citizens, and the enlistment of such alone in time of war; 4th, an amended form of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, so as to exclude from office all who do not expressly recognize its binding force as paramount to all obligations of allegiance to any foreign potentate or power; 5th, the exclusion from suffrage of all foreigners who have not first been made citizens of the United States; 6th, opposition to any union of Church and State; 7th, the maintenance of vested rights; 8th, the full enjoyment of religious liberty; 9th, hostility to all higher laws; 10th, the defence of the Constitution, the Union and State rights; 11th, opposition to anti-American doctrines and chaos; 12th, the creation and organization of an American party, whose maxim shall be "Americans shall rule their country."

The paper is edited with decided ability.

NEW ORLEANS AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—The Company give notice, through our advertising columns, that an accommodation passenger and freight train will leave the depot daily, except Sunday, at 8 o'clock, a. m., for Osyka; and returning, will leave Osyka at 6½ o'clock, a. m.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

We subjoin the way bill of freight brought by the train arrived yesterday at the depot of the company at Algiers:

42 hhds sugar to Geo. Urquhart,	
30 do molasses to Cammack, Squires & West,	
25 hhds sugar to do do	
20 bbls molasses to Laforest,	
14 hhds sugar to Buchanan, Carroll & Co.,	
100 " molasses to Hewitt, Norton & Co.,	
34 hhds sugar to Sebastian,	
200 doz fowls to Raymond Knight,	
2 bbls oranges to order,	
9 coops chickens, do	
1 doz turkeys do	
1100 doz eggs, do	
1 doz wild geese, do	
5 do squirrels, do	
7 do ducks, do	

THE BURNING OF THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Under our local head will be found the details of the sad calamity which has befallen that enterprising and estimable gentleman, THOMAS PLACIDE. Universal sympathy is felt for his loss, and the hope is everywhere expressed that the Varieties will be rebuilt, and that fortune will again smile upon its indefatigable manager.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through A. & B. ROMAIN, for the following new publications:

The Eye House Plot, one of Reynolds' interesting and exciting romances. Long & Brother, publishers.

The Pride of Life, a fine novel of character, by Lady Scott. Long & Brother, publishers.

Life in the Clearings, by Mrs. Moody, the unconvention author of that clever book, "Roughing it in the Bush." Hewitt & Davenport, publishers.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL.—Mr. L. B. DELRIEU, as will be seen in our advertising columns, has just established a branch of his Veterinary Hospital on Transport street, No. 139, between Tchoupitoulas and St. Peter. The well known skill and long experience of Mr. DELRIEU entitle him to the patronage of the public.

☞ Reinforcements to the number of 4,000 were to be sent from England within a week, (Oct. 30,) to make up for the casualties of the campaign. This again brings up the British contingent to the strength originally sent out: 30,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of cavalry and artillery. "Without," says the *London Observer*) "being too much disposed to take a gloomy view of the subject, it is impossible to deny that great casualties must have taken place in an army of little more than 30,000—hence war and pestilence are require to be recruited by 4,000 men to fill up the deficiencies caused in the ranks. So is it, however." The regiments lately arrived from Canada muster no more than 500 to 600 men, and must be recruited during the winter so as to be ready by spring. The bounty on enlistment is now £6 sterling per cavalry soldier, and £5 15s. sterling for infantry, and the standard of size is reduced one inch.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Every county in the State except Bergen, has been heard from. The complexion of the Assembly will be as follows: Whigs, 27; Democrats, 20; Natives, 4; Independent Anti-Monopoly Democrats, 7; the Monopolists throughout the State were thoroughly beaten; of the members elected to the Assembly, ten are known to be in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

☞ The Farmer's Joint Stock Bank at Buffalo has closed its doors. The general impression, however, is, that M. B. Sherwood will redeem the notes of the institution fully.

☞ Robert G. Simpson, formerly county treasurer of Philadelphia, and who has been charged with a heavy defalcation while in office, has given himself up for trial. The amount of the defalcation was paid on Saturday.

☞ The President of the United States has recognized Jose de Salas y Quiroga, as Spanish Consul at Key West, Fl., vice E. J. Gomez, resigned.

PIANO-FORTES.—J. GAUDIN has just received a fine assortment of Piano-Fortes of the best Parisian manufacturers, which he offers for sale at very moderate prices. He invites the public to visit his large depot before buying elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN-LIGHT.

One Week Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer *Northern-Light* arrived here this morning from San Juan, with one week's later advices from California.

Her dates are San Francisco, Oct. 16th.

She has made the shortest run between the ports on record.

She brings $580,000 in gold, and a full complement of passengers.

The general news by this arrival possesses but little interest, beyond what we have already had by previous steamers.

Mr. Walker, the alleged rebel, has been acquitted, and is now at full liberty.

The previous report of the defalcation of the Sheriff of Monterey, to the amount of $100,000 is confirmed. The amount of his embezzlement is stated at $300,000.

The tremendous fraud of Meiggs has caused great sensation. No indings have yet been had of his whereabouts.

The money operations continued prosperous. Large sums were being shipped, and being procured.

The rainy season had set in; good health prevailed.

Business was steady; a full supply of produce; prices of Flour and Provisions on the advance; Hazzle and Gallego Flour $14@14 50; Lard firm. Dry Goods were dull; Freights declining. Nothing new from Central America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 3 P. M.—The papers are quite barren of news.

Much excitement existed regardine Meiggs, the absconding banker. Several additional forgeries to a large amount have been discovered.

Trade generally was better, and prices upwards. Gulf Rice $12 50@13; Pork $22; Mess Beef $18 50; Hams 17@18; Bacon 14 cts.

Further investigations much reduce the actual loss of Cash taken by Meiggs. It probably did not exceed $50,000.

Hamilton Bowie, late City Treasurer, has been arrested also. He is charged with frauds (by taking away books, papers and monies belonging to the city—particularly three hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars in city warrants. The defence made is, that his successor had not complied with the requisites of the law, and hence the detention.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 4th inst.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to recover the gold from the wreck of the "Yankee Blade."

The passengers of the wrecked vessel held a meeting and passed resolutions. They attribute the cause of the disaster to negligence, and censure Captain Randall for abandoning the wreck. A committee was appointed to present the 3d officer, Mr. Quinn, with a gold watch. He remained by the passengers to the last.

WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.

Our despatches have already made known the loss of the ship *New Era*, from Bremen, with 300 passengers, by fire. She was seen ashore on the night of the 12th instant, during the prevalence of a thick fog, off Deal, on the New Jersey coast, a point about 16 miles South of Sandy Hook. Accounts published in the New York papers of the 14th, are to the following effect:

The sea was very high, and assistance could not be rendered, and some hundred and twenty of the passengers were drowned. Capt. Henry and some twenty of the passengers had been saved at the last accounts which have come to hand, which were up to one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The sea at that time continued very high, and the weather foggy, and it was expected that the vessel would prove a total loss, as she was fast breaking up. She laid, yesterday at one o'clock, with her broadside to the sea, and every exertion was being made to save more of her passengers. The New Era was a new vessel, and was on her first voyage, having been launched at Bath, Maine, this previous season. She was owned in Bath, and it is supposed that she is insured. She registered 1,200 tons, and left Bremen Bremen about the 20th of September. She had 150 tons of cargo on board, which is fully insured in the city. The loss of her passengers have not yet come to hand.

A later despatch than the above, dated last night at 7 o'clock, is as follows: The New Era remains in the same position as before reported, broadside to the sea, which continues high and renders it impossible for the tugboats to render any assistance. The sea is breaking over the wreck, and before dark we could see every available space in the rigging filled with probably some two hundred persons. Not less probably than seventy-five have already been washed overboard, and from present indications a great many more will be hurled into the sea before any effectual assistance can be rendered.

All the bells at the station were shot over the ship without being able to send a line on board from the shore, except in one case, when a lifeboat was immediately sent out to the wreck, and Captain Henry and eight or ten others got into it, but it was instantly capsized and turned completely over twice. Captain Henry and four others clung to the boat and succeeded in reaching the shore. Unfortunately at the time the life boat capsized the cable from the shore to the ship gave way and there was then no remedy left to send to another station and procure more bolts for the purpose of throwing another line over the wreck, and not an instant was lost in sending to the nearest life-boat station for the purpose.

The ship is a perfect wreck, and there is not the least hope of saving anything.

Should the heavy sea continue during the night, it is scarcely possible that more than a half dozen of the passengers now on board or holding on to the rigging can be saved—and it is not at all improbable that every soul will be washed overboard before day light.

All the passengers are the Dutch or Germans, and as there is no one here who understands their language, we are unable to obtain any information in regard to the condition of things on board, which undoubtedly is bad enough.

Capt. Henry is active and energetic in his efforts to act as relief to his suffering passengers and crew.

A despatch of the morning of the 14th, says:

We have been this morning, more pleasing intelligence from the wrecked ship New Era. She was boarded to day, and it is confidently hoped that all her passengers will be saved.—The waves are still standing and those aboard clinging to the vessel. Some may have been washed overboard, but the chances were in favor of all being saved.

SUICIDE OF MR. STEWART.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, communicates the annexed particulars of this melancholy event:

Mr. Charles W. Stewart, long known as the assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was found last evening dead in the Speaker's room, he having committed suicide by taking strychnine. Mr. S. was in and about his residence, on Missouri avenue, during the forenoon, apparently in good health and spirits. Between one and two o'clock, he left and walked towards the capitol. On his way he was met by a friend, who boarded after his health, and that of his family, as all of which Mr. S. returned satisfactory replies. It appears that on his application at the apothecary store of Dr. Schwartz for strychnine, he was refused, (although he averred it was to kill rats,) the clerk stating that he could not have it unless permitted by a physician. The man, however, furnished him with a drug for the purpose, stated. The endorsement on paper found in the apothecary store where his body was found leaves no doubt that he obtained the fatal dose from another apothecary shop, and that it was strychnine.

Mr. Stewart had also procured from Dr. Gordon, on Capitol Hill, a phial of laudanum. It seems of self-destruction presented with the Speaker's room in the House of Representatives, he carefully placed a cushion on the sofa, wrote a memorandum on the back of one of some dodo due bills, and with the words "my family the best care"—and then (poor fellow) is a glass of champagne with the powerful drugging, laid himself down, and was found in abandonment of mortality. A single hand rests on his face was the only evidence of convulsions. As he began was found, Physicians, by verdict accordingly. It is said $100 were found upon his person.

An acquaintance with and six small children, as well as other relatives and friends, mourn over this shocking catastrophe. The poor wretched author of the former has eight and the morning were sufficient to confirm all of the fears. When indeed, the poor young man to self-destruction, surrounded by the vital by unfortunate disappointment and disappointment, the proper value of such a wife and small family children, must remain a mystery.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

Changes in the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st.—The Herald of this city has a despatch from Washington stating that the Cabinet is to be suddenly reconstructed in January next; that Postmaster General CAMPBELL and Secretary DOBBIN are to go out of office; that GALEN CLEMENS is to be Secretary of State, Mr. DANIEL Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. KAGOT (now Minister to France) Secretary of the Navy, and J. C. BARNARDISTON, Attorney General. The despatch states that there will also to be an entire change in the foreign ministers, and that Mr. MASON will go to England as Mr. BUCHANAN's successor.

"Letter from St. Thomas.

The Mississippi Squadron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st.—Advices from the island of St. Thomas to the 8th inst. have been received at this port.—The only news that they embrace of any interest, is the information that the mysterious vessels which put in there some time ago, had not yet left the island, and their destination was not yet known.

Weather in Mobile.

MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

MOBILE, Nov. 21st.—The weather here has been very cold. Two men named Meriden Thompson and Adolph Henry, were, yesterday, frozen to death in a boat while plying in the bay.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st.—The Flour market here is quiet and prices are unchanged. Sales of Ohio brands at $6 50@6 62½ and $7 bbl. The Corn market is heavy, and mixed Western is selling at 90@92½c $ bushel. The Pork market continues firm, with sales of Mess at $18 75@18 87½ $ bbl. There is hardly any inquiry for Lard. The Money market is tight.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21st.—The river here is now at a stand, with 8 feet 7 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21st. The river here has risen 3 inches during the last 24 hours, and is still rising slowly. Flour is quiet, at $7 62½@7 75 $ bbl. Nothing doing in Provisions to day. Whiskey has further advanced, with sales at 23c $ gallon.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—The river here is still falling slowly.

☞ John Marshall, the livery stable keeper and ex-member of the New Hampshire Legislature, who was arrested and tried for the murder of Michael Calvin, at Manchester, has been acquitted.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico* we have received files of Texas papers to the 16th instant.

The Austin *State Times* of the 16th contains fifteen columns devoted to great issue between Governor Pease and Treasurer Raymond, and to the sufficiency of the tender made to this State by Messrs. Walker and King, on behalf of the Pacific Railroad Company. It is already known that Mr. Raymond has accepted the stock of the Sussex Iron Company as a sufficient tender, while Gov. Pease rejects it as insufficient; and that both the Governor and Treasurer claim the right to decide this important question. The several certificates by the President of the Sussex Company, Gen. M. Dallas, Chancellor Kent, are given in full, testifying the opinion of these individuals that the stock was *at or above par*, and was all that the law of this State required of the Company.—Gov. Pease does not pretend to deny that said stock may *at present be at or above par*, but he insists that it is not such as the Legislature of this State intended.

The Company have tendered as an "*additional security*" $289,000 of the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, together with $8,000 in certificates of New York State stock, making together $300,000. This was the first tender made by Messrs. Walker and King on their last visit to Austin and then rejected by Gov. Pease; and it is this which they now propose to leave in the treasury as "additional security." The controversy still continues.

The excitement in Navarro county had not abated at the last accounts. The man Wells, who had been implicated by the confession of one Morgan, as a party concerned in the theft of two mules, was recently seized, hung and horribly mutilated. When found his person was mangled in the most shocking manner. He had evidently been hung, his bowels and other portions of his body cut out, and his mutilated person thrown into a creek, with a log on the top to keep it down. Nine persons are accused of this barbarous deed, including some of the most prominent and respectable gentlemen in Navarro county. The Navarro *Pioneer* says:

Dr. Carter informs us that Morgan was the principal witness against the accused before the magistrate, and that upon being asked if his confession implicated Mr. Wells, he stated that a fight had occurred 30 miles below Fort Mckavett, on the Rio Grande, at Camp Felicity, occupied by a portion of a company of 8th Infantry, and that after a severe fight, the Indians were repulsed with a heavy loss. The commanding officer of the camp and six of his men were killed. Two Captains of the Rifles with a large force have gone down to Camp Felicity.

To the distressed on our frontier we would say, that the Ranging companies have left for the field of supposed action, and will soon be among them.

INDIANS.—A rumor has just reached our city, that two small children were murdered on the Medina by Indians. We do not know how true it is. Whenever on the Medina the reported murder was committed, we have not been able to learn, nor can we hear any of the particulars.

ILLINOIS.—A despatch from Springfield, of November 13th, says:

There have been four Nebraska Democrats elected to Congress. The House is Democratic. Senate doubtful. Gen. Shields, if this be true, has a good chance of re-election to the U. S. Senate.

BENEFIT.—Advice from Bermuda to the 6th inst., state that a British "ship of the line had gone to Greytown, and that the British Consul had demanded a large fine in the West Indies. The *Bermudian* anticipates a serious difficulty relative to the burning of Greytown.

"Most probably E. S. M. Lane of Rapide Bridge Mr. Chief Justice Hopkins, Judge Bullard, Judge Agnew, Colonel Forman, C. S. Commander Bailey, Major Bullard, Colonel Hopkins, Mr. Chief Justice Hopkins, Mr. Bullard, Mr. Lane, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Forman, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Bullard, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Lane