THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WHEELER & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WHEELER, W. HARDY,
A. DUVERGES, F. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (cash year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) 5 00
No paper sent after the expiration of the time subscribed for, unless ordered in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1854.

{Vol. XV—NEW SERIES.
{Vol. XXVIII.—Whole No. 7005.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language in the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for both languages for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, November 28, 1854

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE LAW OF ARREST.

Start not benevolent reader on the perusal of the title of this article, for we assure you that nothing is more remote from our intention than to espouse the restoration of the law of arrest, in reference to debts contracted in good faith. This remnant of a dark and cruel age was allowed to stain our codes for too great a length of time, and nobody exalted more than ourselves at its abrogation. Its repeal was due alike to the improved spirit and enlightened civilization of the age. But the Legislature of the State, in softening the harsh feature of our jurisprudence, exceeded the limits of reason and justice, and by a comprehensive enactment did gross injustice to a large class of their fellow-citizens who were equally entitled to their special protection. A grievous wrong was inflicted upon them, when no discrimination was made between debtors in good faith, and those who were in bad faith. In putting the two on a footing of equality, they confounded virtue with vice, right and wrong, and encouraged fraud and dishonesty. An individual who has met with a debt honestly, and with no fraudulent intent, and from misfortune has subsequently become unable to discharge it, should not in his person from all attack; but the case is quite different when we have to deal with a man who has incurred a debt with a full knowledge at the time of his inability to liquidate it, or with the design of never paying so, or who alienates or encumbers his property, in order to defraud his creditors. Here is then a moral and legal culprit, and cannot claim the protection of morality or law in his favor. He not only violates his legal obligations in the plainest word, but he offends against the stern precepts of morality, and deserves the censure of society.

Some few wretches of our State have brought themselves the heavy reproach of sweeping our providence in all but a few cases, out of arrest. They did not take the pains to distinguish between obligations arising from wrongs and those that flowed from contracts those that had their origin in fraud,—those that grew out of trusts, and those that did not. The Code as was totally abolished in all cases. The legislation made the dishonest and the absolute master of his creditor, and left it optional with him to discharge the obligation he had incurred, or to dishonor them.

This legislation is, we also is fraught with multitudes of evils and no amount of human sagacity can foresee the full extent of them. In their zeal to remove all personal restraints out of the debt, our legislators divested the law of all power to seize the person of an absconding debtor, who has dishonestly appropriated squandered the estate of the heir's or executor. He can neither arrest him before he has obtained a judgment against him. The only option, whose estate has been put by law in the custody of a tutor who is either guilty of any malaversation, arrest and imprison him until he delivers up the effects, for can the creditor do it, in the administrator's hands. Let the delinquency be what it may in the cases mentioned, be ever so great, at the embezzlement of the funds or property of the beneficiaries be ever so iniquitous, the law withholds its aid, and suffers the perpetrator of good faith to walk the earth head erect, twirling his gold-headed cane, and revelling in sumptuous attire. Honest fraud and crafty depravity are placed on the same footing.

The law is founded in a gross misconception of the principle of legislation; in a wholly unchristian spirit, and is certainly not in accordance with the dictates of justice and the common sense. If a man is arrested by a writ emanating from a criminal tribunal for the embezzlement of another person's property, or for not a fraudulent trustee or a defaulter he subject to arrest at the suit of the individual seeking a reparation of the wrong? Which is the most innocent, he that commits a breach of the most sacred trust, or he that boldly invades the property of another and converts it to his own use? Is there any drawn a distinction, we conceive it would be in favor of the latter. The law says, and, that a tutor, agitor, executor or curator who embezzle the estate under their charge, and grow rich upon it, and profit by the means to remove their property beyond the reach of the law, and creditors, they are dishonest, and their persons shall be exempt from arrest. The debt may have originated in fraud, may have been committed subsequently in order to conceal the property of the and except in a few cases which we specify below, no process of arrest can be issued at him. We have heard of a man who procured his goods on credit, sold them at auction at half price, placed the proceeds in pockets, and when the officer called with the execution of the creditor and demand, he threw ridicule on him, and for money was in his purse, but the law gave him no warrant to arrest it. He then packed out and displayed to the officer his bank notes, and bid him defiance. This is a gross case of fraud, but the debtor has been secured into payment, for the law does not punish.

Our first place, for damages resulting from a breach of the person, character and property of individuals, the law exempts the from arrest. The most wanton slander, the heaped upon an individual, the most serious injuries done to the property of another, and the most grievous wrongs inflicted upon wife and children, the helpless and the aged, are crimes, if it can be obtained, without but three months, and the transgressor is set at liberty. A debtor, or mother may have their limbs broken by some lawless miscreant, and he cannot be held in custody for it, under the law, for imprisonment beyond the three days. They must content themselves with the punishment of the criminal by the State, which gives a barren action for the private injury, takes away from the injured party the means essential to her indemnification, leaves her the abstract right, but without remedy—the Court is commanded to secure her a compensation adequate to the wrong, but the law deprives the Court of the power and means to make its decree effective. Who ever heard of such inconsistency in the law? A duty is enjoined upon the functionary—an obligation is imposed upon him, and the means of performing the duty, the power of fulfilling the obligation, is by the same law withheld. Such a paradox is a standing stigma on our jurisprudence, and will continue to remain there. We have witnessed the pernicious consequences of this anomalous—consequences which none but contented politicians and rash ideologists fail to perceive—triumphant guilt, and its impunity—moral turpitude victorious—the law, defiant of public sentiment, shorn of its rightful gains and crime, and misdirected front, and poisoning the very fountains of society!

These remarks are contagious, and when the evil evidence forth into the world, to fight the battle of life, with the principles of a education instilled into his heart, by a mother, witnesses such scenes, and obtains a demonstration that is paid by the world to the men who have disregarded the laws of morality, the precepts of religion, and the injunctions of Public Schools, which took place on Friday. We need scarcely say that this examination was most satisfactory to the public, and gratifying to Mr. W. H. O'Grady, the present accomplished Superintendent.

We give below our usual summary of events for the week.

STATE ITEMS.—Eight more convicts have escaped from the State Prison since the sailing of the steamer of the 16th. Three of such that escape from the prison on the 23d October, and the other five from an island opposite the prison, where they had been employed quarrying stone.

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ed, that the body of the worst door may be made responsible for reparation, and a ca. se to issue on a judgment awarding a compensation, and allow them in cases of trusts, and in all transactions which take their rise in fraud. In such cases, it is not the debtor that is punished, but the wilful transgressor, the betrayer of his trust, the venal embezzler of the funds of the helpless and harmless. A system of checks and remedies might be devised, that would secure personal freedom, preserve good faith, and punish wrong, perjury and injustice.

THE ELECTION.

We have the pleasure of announcing the election of all the Reform candidates at the election held yesterday. JULES LAVERGNE was chosen Senator by over 2,000 majority, and Messrs. JACQUES and HERRMAN, in the First and Fourth Districts, were elected Representatives to the Legislature. The vote was small, and the utmost quiet and good feeling prevailed.

We subjoin the returns:

For Senator.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. LAVERGNE.	W. H. GORDON.
1st Precinct	104	
3d "	203	69
4th "	145	141
5th "	257	56
6th "	284	83
7th "	302	91
7th "	310	159
SECOND DISTRICT.		
8th "	189	77
9th "	104	71
10th "	52	48
11th "	145	119
12th "	198	95
13th "	182	38
14th "	106	34
THIRD DISTRICT.		
15th "	208	51
16th "	37	7
17th "	10	10
18th "	308	92
19th "	57	14
20th "	191	23
21st "	59	19
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
22d "	298	108
23d "	127	125
	3833	1565
	1565	
Maj. for Lavergne	2268	

For Representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	J. A. JACQUES.	J. REDMAN COHN.
1st Precinct	136	143
2d "	200	69
	336	212
Maj. for Jacques	123	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	V. HERRMAN.	A. G. WILSON.
8th Precinct	186	79
9th "	104	67
	290	146
Maj. for Herrman	144	

HAVANA.

By the *Crescent City* we have received our files of Havana papers to the 24th inst. The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 18th. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 14,998, $100,000; No. 6,328, $50,000; No. 1,966, $20,000; No. 13,923, $10,000; No. 2,447, $5,000; Nos. 414, 10,193 and 17,365, each $2,000; Nos. 12,795 and 19,451, each $1,000.

A College of Military Cadets is about to be established in Havana.

The Italian Company are doing a good business. The anniversary of the Queen's birthday was celebrated by a magnificent ball given by the Captain-General at the National Palace.

A very stringent decree has been promulgated for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

The following is a list of passengers per *Crescent City*:

From New York and Havana—Mrs Ward, child and servant, Mr G Gerald and Lady, J Gilbert, Miss M Webster, Miss R Stiles, J A Curtis, Miss H Wormsley, J Bacon, Mrs Cunning, Mrs Canning and 2 children, Mrs Bogman and 1 daughter, Miss A Stone and sister, T Rodmer, R J Griffin and lady, C Stephens, J A Broderick, Mr Hinkley, Mrs Cromwell, A J Valles, T B C Morron, J M Naguerras, Lady and child, T Faulbouse, J F O'Brien, S Malone, J M Meyer, T Schuman and others in the steerage.

From Aspinwall and San Francisco—Miss Stuart, D A Dwight, W J Burney, wife and 3 children, T W Kennedy, Dr Homan, R B Roberts, A D Harrison, J M Griffith, E B Dewitt, J Goldthoy, F Calman, L Olcott, and others in the steerage.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The steamship *Crescent City* arrived last evening from New York *via* Havana. She left New York on the evening of the 11th instant, and arrived at Havana on the 23d, sailing again for this port on the evening of the 24th. The *Crescent City* landed 60 passengers at Havana and brings 196 passengers to this port, with the California mails and dates to Nov. 18, and Australia to Aug. 4th.

In Havana there was nothing of peculiar interest occurring. The weather on the Island was delightfully mild and agreeable.

The Empire City sailed from Havana for New York on the 23d.

Steamship *Filico* sailed from Havana for Aspinwall, with New Orleans mails and passengers, at 5 o'clock, A. M., of the 24th.

Steamer *Sanjenes*, Captain Habenna, four months from New York, arrived at Panama on her way to San Francisco. All well on board.

Since leaving Havana the *Crescent City* has experienced strong northerly and northwesterly gales, accompanied by a heavy head of sea.

Our California dates are to the 1st November. The news is of minor interest. The following is a summary of the intelligence, from the *Daily News*:

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—The week just past has not been distinguished for any very exciting occurrence, either in business or the public mind.

The most notable event has been the trial of Hamilton Bowie—formerly City Treasurer—for abstracting books, papers and records from the office, or rather his refusal to surrender them to his successor. During the trial much personal feeling has been engendered on the subject, in consequence of a collision between Mr. Bowie and the counsel for the city.

But little business has been transacted in the other Courts—the District Court of the 19th District and the Supreme Court have stood adjourned over since last Saturday, and the Court of the 4th District has been constantly occupied with private cases, until yesterday, when the application for a *mandamus* to compel Hamilton Bowie to deliver to the City Treasurer the money and other property in his possession belonging to the city.

The main point relied on by the defendant is that Col. Turner never gave the formal bond required by statute, and hence is not the qualified City Treasurer. This point has been undergoing investigation.

One of the most notable events of the week was the Grand Convention of the Sons of Temperance, held in this city, which assembled at the Baptist Church on Washington street, on Monday evening last. Owing to some mismanagement of the Secretary, no public notice was given in the papers, and consequently but a small audience was in attendance. Several spirited speeches were made, however, and much enthusiasm prevailed. On the next evening (Thursday) the Temperance people had a Grand Re-union at their Hall, where the Sons, Daughters and Cadets vied with each other in helping forward the good cause.

Quite a sensation has been produced in the city by the arrival of the first prize—not Delcan's, in the progress of the war on the Pacific. The Sitka is the name of the ship, laden with provisions, which were intended for the Pacific army at Petropoulouski. Our friends on the Atlantic seaboard have wit the capture of this prize an assurance of the existence of war since it broke out.

On Friday last the French Admiral received General Wool on board the Flag ship at Sausalito, with all the National courtesies on taking on such an occasion. Salutes were fired, and the utmost cordiality prevailed. May it long continue between the two nations.

The last, but by no means the least event of the week, was the examination of a portion of the Public Schools, which took place on Friday. We need scarcely say that this examination was most satisfactory to the public, and gratifying to Mr. W. H. O'Grady, the present accomplished Superintendent.

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An extensive sale of the Spain's interest in City Water property took place on the 20th Oct. The proceeds of the sale are estimated at about $180,000.

Nothing of especial interest has transpired in our Musical or Theatrical world, during the last week. We have had considerable variety though little novelty of attraction, and as a general thing, it may be said every piece of public amusement in the city has been well patronized. Dramatic representations however, appear to be at a ratioon discount, the best performance of our most expert managers proving no sort of an inducement for even "sapeans." Minstrels and delineations of negro character comprise the only commendables of the amusement market in demand; fortunately the stock on hand is fully equal to the emergency of popular taste, and will doubtless suffice the most inordinate desire, as it promises to gratify all reasonable pecuniary inclination of the "manchetarers."

Sandwich Islands.

Dates from Honolulu to the 12th ult., have been received. The whaling fleet was rapidly dropping in. The topic of "annexation" was still under discussion. Correspondents write that England and French diplomacy are exerting themselves to prevent the measure, but that it has been defeated.

The U. S. ships-of-war Portsmouth and St. Mary were at Honolulu.

Oregon.

Our advices from Oregon are to the 31st ult. Business was improving.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.—The U. States troops under Major Haller, and the Volunteers under Capt. Olney, who penetrated into the Indian country in pursuit of the Snakes who massacred the emigrants near Fort Boise, have returned to the Dalles, having been unable to overtake the savages.

GOLD IN OREGON.—The *Oregonian* states that T. G. Robinson returned recently from a visit to the east fork of Lewis river. Mr. R. has brought with him some fine specimens of gold, which he obtained by pan washing, only one day's ride from Vancouver. Quite a number of miners are at work, many making from $2 to $3 per day.

Panama and Aspinwall.

Aspinwall papers of the 15th state that an immense quantity of rain had fallen, but that there is less sickness among the laborers than is usual at this season of the year.

From Panama we have dates to the 13th. The local news is insignificant. In the interior the revolutionists were still struggling, but had met with many reverses, and had been beaten by the legitimate army. Gen. Obando escaped from prison at Bogota on the 10th ult.

South America.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to Oct. 14th, from Callao to the 25th, and from Palta to the 27th.

CHILI.—There is no political news. Congress has been prorogued for twenty days. A vein of gold has been discovered in the very heart of the city of Santiago.

PERU.—The news is important. Echenique had returned to Lima without fighting Castilla. The people were greatly dissatisfied, and popular demonstrations in favor of Castilla had to be quieted in both Lima and Callao. It was reported that the latter was within a day's march of the capital.

Cozopia, the great volcano in Lima, is in a state of eruption.

☞ Important news from San Domingo has come to hand by way of Nassau, N. P. The *Guardian*, published at Nassau, states that it was informed, "on authority entitled to the fullest confidence," that the cession of the port of Samana, with some adjacent territory, to the United States, was formally demanded by the officers of the frigate *Columbia*, backed by a smaller war steamer and a corvette. On the demand being made, the British and French Consuls immediately despatched special messengers to Port-au-Prince.

☞ The frigate *Congress* and the sloop-of-war *Sabine* are both being got out for service at Brooklyn. The *Falmouth* has been fitting out at Norfolk for the Gulf of Mexico. The latter vessel has been a officered with at any difficulty. None of the old corps have applied to be released from their ordinary duties except the master. He did not wish to go to sea, but as Lieut. Dobbin has adopted the rule go when ordered or quit the service, the master resigned. Lieut. J. R. Bonney asked to be detached under some peculiar circumstances and was excused. He may be looking toward a service in the Mediterranean.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR HORSE LOST.—The Black Hawk horse, raised in Vermont, and owned by Mr. Felton, of Governeurs, Maryland, died a few days since from shocking, while eating. He was a very beautiful and valuable animal and a great trotter, and was valued by his owner at $5000.

☞ The Senate of Delaware, lately chosen, will stand six Americans, two Democrats, and one Whig. The House will stand nineteen Americans to two Democrats.

☞ The majority against Barry, the old Michigan war-horse, for Governor, is 4000. The Legislature stands—Senate, 26 feximists, 6 democrats—House, 61 feximists, 24 democrats. One-tor oil would'nt save the Administration in this one of its former strongholds.

Powder Explosion.

POWDER EXPLOSION.—Baltimore, Monday, November 20, 1854.—The drying house of Jacob Johnson, in Monument township, Montgomery county, Pa., containing two tons of gunpowder, exploded this morning, killing Henry Whetzler, and Josiah, his son. The building was entirely destroyed.

No more failures have occurred here to day. Several small ones took place on Saturday.

David Stewart & Son's payable calling at 50 cents on the dollar.

☞ A train on the Columbia Railroad was thrown from the track 24 miles from Harrisburg, on the 20th, and one of the passenger cars rolled down the embankment and was broken to pieces, but providentially no one was killed, though several were severely injured. Among them is the Rev. Mr. Wheat, a Baptist minister of this city, who was hit in the back by a water tank in the car. His spine is injured.

☞ Quite a number of members of Congress have arrived at Washington, in anticipation of the opening of Congress. The hotels are brushing up, and the city is assuming notes of preparation.

The President is busy on his annual message. Those who profess to be posted, say it will be rather an unusually long document.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—We are sorry to learn, says Sunday's Mobile *Tribune*, that two of our best friends, who have heretofore been strongly attached to each other, have had a per sonal difficulty of some moment, that it is hoped will be amicably settled. We fear that it is not probable it can be settled except by that satisfaction which one gentleman has the right to demand of another." Their mutual friends have been at work for some time to arrange it amicably and satisfactorily to both; but we fear nothing now remains but a "resort to arms." We hope, however, to be able to chronicle a peaceful settlement of the whole controversy at an early day. Mobile cannot afford to lose either of two such valuable men.

An affray occurred on the 20th inst, in Boston, at a sailor's boarding house, kept by John Butcher, on North street, during which Richard L. Lost was mortally stabbed by a man named James Kelly, and died in a few moments. Lost was the second mate of the ship Staffordshire when she was lost, and had recently shipped as second mate on the new ship John Elliott Thayer. He belonged in Bristol, Rhode Island. Kelly was arrested.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN ADMIRALTY.—In this Court yesterday, before Judge Campbell and Banking Commissioner Hale, the following decree was rendered in the suit of Hall, Boyd & Co. vs. Gen. Quitman, et al.—(13 Howard)—recognizing the jurisdiction of Admiralty jurisdiction in all public navigable waters.

Upon the second ground it is only necessary to remark, that if the boat were to be considered a domestic vessel navigating the waters exclusively confined to this State, she would be responsible for the payment of bills obtained for the use created by them in favor of materialmen, men and others furnishing supplies. But the vessel is to be regarded as a foreign vessel, and liable for her debts in rem. The respondent expressly relinquishes in his plea that he is a resident of this city, and his vessel at the time the debts were contracted, was in a foreign port, and took on board supplies, according to the usual established course of commercial jurisprudence in this country, in a foreign port.

The sole executor by the owner cannot be regarded as a master, within the 12th Rule, especially stated upon its face the consideration for which it was given, and repels all presumption that it was intended by the owner to be a discharge of the responsibility of the original rights and obligations of the parties, and thereby release the boat from liability. It doubtless operated as a credit for a time, but was not a permission to the boat to depart on her voyage, and does not affect the rights of the libellants.

It is well settled that the Admiralty has jurisdiction in rem for supplies furnished to foreign vessels by materialmen, and that the liability continues after giving credit for a fixed time for such supplies does not extinguish the lien for the supplies; nor does the allowing the vessel to depart on her voyage without payment. The fact that the master and owner resided in the port of New Orleans, and not that of the libellants, does not destroy the lien; for the party trusts the ship, the owner, and the master. (The Trig Reator, 1 Gunner 71.)

The plea to the jurisdiction of the Court is to be overruled, and judgment entered for the libellant in the sum of $4,948, with interest from the date of the petition at the rate of 5 per cent, and costs of suit.

DISMISSED.—Judge McCaleb also delivered yesterday a decision in the case of Martinez & Co. vs. The Steam Towboat Anglo Norman, and the bark Jane E. Williams. In this case it appears that when the Anglo Norman was coming to the libelants, and the bark Jane E. Williams, were in tow of the Anglo Norman, both vessels being astern of the steamer, and the Anglo Norman was compelled to cast off her tow-lines in order to avoid a collision with a steamer coming down the river. The Jane E. Williams, in charge of a pilot, was steered into the wake of the steamer, and was brought to anchor by the pilot in the usual anchorage ground. The Jane E. Williams was then taken in tow by the steamer Hermann, and was proceeding up to the Dublin Basin, when she was run foul of by the steamer Cosmos, lying in the stream, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The Cosmos, at the time of the collision, was not in the regular anchorage ground in the 1st District, and was not displaying a light.

The libellants contended, however, that the only fault attributable to the Jane E. Williams was that she was not displaying a light, and that the Cosmos was in the wrong place, and was the sole cause of the collision. The Court, however, dismissed the libel, on the ground that the Jane E. Williams was not in the regular anchorage ground, and was not displaying a light.

SECOND DISTRICT.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A man named Samuel Myers, was arrested on Saturday night, in the 2d District, yesterday afternoon, by officer Boudreau, charged with having committed a highway robbery. The robbery was committed in the following manner: Deviseau, clerk of the ice house Huntsville, Tenn., was brought to recover the amount of a debt due the libellants in consequence of the loss of their vessel both against the Anglo Norman and the Court, after an attentive examination of the testimony, was of opinion that the cause of the disaster was the shortness of the hawser by which the Cosmos was towed, and that no blame is to be attached to either the bark or the steamer. The Court was under the impression that the Cosmos was at the time of the collision in the regular anchorage ground, and would be condemned in a day of rule before Assistant Judge Bright.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Edmond Perez, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Bayou and St. Ann streets, was yesterday arrested for receiving a barrel of lard oil, which was stolen from the store of the steamer Cosmos, lying in the stream. The oil was found in the possession of Perez, and was identified by the 1st Deputy Constable who arrested him.

FIRST DISTRICT.

ABANDONED WOMEN.—Four abandoned females from one of the dens of Phillipps street, named Ann Shelly, Ann Brown, Margaret Britton and Mary Ann Norman, were yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Recorder Bright for thirty days each. After having received their sentence, they were taken by the constables to the Court room in the charge of the officer who had arrested them, and escorted to the House of Refuge.

CHARGE OF FRAUD DISMISSED.—The charge made by R. W. Long, the Clerk of Board and Mayor's Court, against Mr. J. J. Hardin and J. L. Tait, who were charged with having defrauded the former out of by offering to sell him an unsound slave boy named Jack, was investigated before the 1st Recorder yesterday morning, and the charge was dismissed, the complainant in his own statement of the case, having admitted that he had purchased the boy without warranty, and that the boy was sold by the defendants as sound. The boy was returned to the defendants, and the money refunded to the complainant.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AND FORGERY.—A man named Robert Jones, was brought before Recorder Bright yesterday morning, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge of fraud and forgery. The complainant in the case is Mr. Wm. Bell, who keeps a boarding house on Gravier street, near the corner of Carondelet. Jones, it appears, went to Bell's house and engaged board for himself and wife, and after remaining there a few days, left, and went to the Washington House, where he was arrested.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a slave house and kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. Oscar Bonneval, on Bayou road, between Roman and Derbigny streets, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed. The building was owned by Mr. Bonneval, and was insured for $500.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

STABBING A PERSON GRIEVOUSLY.—Anthony Mahon, of the Fourth District, was arrested on Friday evening by officer Dillon, and yesterday morning was brought before the 1st Recorder, charged with stabbing Thomas Smith, with a knife, with intent to kill. Smith was severely wounded in the abdomen, and his wounds are considered dangerous. Mahon was committed to prison to await the result of Smith's wounds.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—In this Court yesterday several individuals were convicted of various crimes, and were sentenced by Judge Robertson:

Thomas Gallagher, and George Williams, convicted of larceny, were committed to the House of Refuge for 18 months in the Penitentiary.

Michael Kelly, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mathew Lynch, convicted of cutting, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Michael Kelly, for burglary, was sentenced to 4 years.

John O'Conner, alias Wm. Bassett, convicted of larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Catherine Cotter, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of two years, for larceny.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—In this Court yesterday, Judge Kennedy rendered a decision in the case of the Bay of Quinte Railroad and Banking Company vs. Mme de Fontaine, which sets forth the reasons for a rule made by the defendants and resisted by the plaintiffs, to dissolve the plaintiff's garnishment.

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By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Further by the Baltic.

THE BATTLES BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

NEW YORK, November 27th.—The express brought by the Baltic controls but few particulars of the recent battles before Sebastopol. The accounts of the Russians and the Allies are very misleading. Menschikoff claims the victory in the engagement of the 25th instant, reporting that he pushed on of the guns on the French batteries and DESTROYED THE AMMUNITION OF THE FRENCH UPON THEIR OWN, with immense loss to the Allies.

The Vienna Post says that the attack of the Russians on the 25th inst., was made with 60,000 men, and that the battle was raging when the messenger left, and that the Allies seemed to have the advantage. It is said that a few more such victories will compel the Allies to retire. The Vienna Post considers that it will be impossible for the Allies to continue their position and harrassed as they constantly are by the troops.

On the other hand General Canrobert stated that he would make a desperate assault upon the town, which he says that the Russians are in no condition to resist.

Liverpool Markets.

Beef and Pork were in good demand, but Bacon was dull at 29s. 6d. Lard was firmer and closed at 80@34s. Tallow was higher.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27th.—The Cotton market has been heavy to-day, only a moderate business has been done. Middling Orleans is quoted at 9¾c, Uplands, 9¾c. Flour has been in good request, and prices are firm. Ohio brands sold at $9 75@$9 87½ per bbl.

Sailing of the Niagara.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Cunard steamer Niagara sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with $380,000 in specie.

Bishop of New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Rev. Horatio Potter was to-day ordained and consecrated Bishop of this diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—Noon.—The river here is falling slowly, with about 20 inches water in it.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25, Noon.—The river here is from 3 inches since yesterday morning, and is put at 4 feet. Flour is unchanged, with sales at 67 @68 67 75 ₱ bbl. There is nothing of any moment doing in Provisions.

Whiskey is dull, and prices are nominal at 31c ₱ gal. Receipts, 1,000 bbls.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, Noon.—There is yet about 20 inches water in the Canal, and the river is falling.

Steamboat Burned Down.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 27.—The steamboat Frank Lyon passed this city this morning at 10 o'clock, bound for New Orleans.

KOSSUTH.—A London letter says "Kossuth is at present domiciled at his residence in St. John's Wood, about a mile from Hyde Park Corner. He is living retiredly but soon a good many of his political friends, and it is understood to be not without carrying on intrigues in Germany, through numerous agents attached to the revolutionary cause."

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF LIFE.—It has been determined by the Treasury Department to expend the appropriation for saving of life on the coast of the United States, endangered by the storms, on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey. Instructions have been issued by the Secretary, directing that the number of life-boats stations on those coasts shall be doubled. That is, that there shall be one every five miles, instead of every ten miles, as at present.

The additional stations there is to be provided a house for the temporary shelter of the wrecked, capable of containing 400 souls. Each station, also, has a life-boat, a mortar to throw 300 fathom (900 feet) of hemp shot line.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* has the following:

On Tuesday last week, about six miles beyond Harrisonburg in Catahoula Parish, on Little Alexandria road, Mr. John G. Young, a gentleman of wealth, intelligence and property belonging to the parish of Rapides, was on his way to the town of Monroe for the purpose of entering into the United States Court, when he was killed, and his property belonging to him robbed by some villain or villains unknown. Mr. Young was in the habit of carrying the original rights and obligations of the parties, and thereby release the boat from liability. It doubtless operated as a credit for a time, but was not a permission to the boat to depart on her voyage, and does not affect the rights of the libellants.

It is well settled that the Admiralty has jurisdiction in rem for supplies furnished to foreign vessels by materialmen, and that the liability continues after giving credit for a fixed time for such supplies does not extinguish the lien for the supplies; nor does the allowing the vessel to depart on her voyage without payment. The fact that the master and owner resided in the port of New Orleans, and not that of the libellants, does not destroy the lien; for the party trusts the ship, the owner, and the master. (The Trig Reator, 1 Gunner 71.)

The plea to the jurisdiction of the Court is to be overruled, and judgment entered for the libellant in the sum of $4,948, with interest from the date of the petition at the rate of 5 per cent, and costs of suit.

DISMISSED.—Judge McCaleb also delivered yesterday a decision in the case of Martinez & Co. vs. The Steam Towboat Anglo Norman, and the bark Jane E. Williams. In this case it appears that when the Anglo Norman was coming to the libelants, and the bark Jane E. Williams, were in tow of the Anglo Norman, both vessels being astern of the steamer, and the Anglo Norman was compelled to cast off her tow-lines in order to avoid a collision with a steamer coming down the river. The Jane E. Williams, in charge of a pilot, was steered into the wake of the steamer, and was brought to anchor by the pilot in the usual anchorage ground. The Jane E. Williams was then taken in tow by the steamer Hermann, and was proceeding up to the Dublin Basin, when she was run foul of by the steamer Cosmos, lying in the stream, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The Cosmos, at the time of the collision, was not in the regular anchorage ground in the 1st District, and was not displaying a light.

The libellants contended, however, that the only fault attributable to the Jane E. Williams was that she was not displaying a light, and that the Cosmos was in the wrong place, and was the sole cause of the collision. The Court, however, dismissed the libel, on the ground that the Jane E. Williams was not in the regular anchorage ground, and was not displaying a light.

COMMERCIAL.

The Mexhoco.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1854.

The Bulletin's news was not deemed favorable, but the s