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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1855.

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, January 1st, 1855.

☞ This being NEW YEAR'S DAY, no paper will be issued from our office on Tuesday.

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

In offering our congratulations to the public at the advent of another year, we may be permitted to remark that there are probably few of our readers who are not disposed to bid fare well to old 1854, and bury the defunct with little reverence and unanimous haste. It cannot be denied that there is about us limited a number of pleasurable associations connected with the year gone by, as one can well imagine. It has been fruitful in sorrow and suffering; in disaster and death; in calamities to commerce, and the desolation of war. It has been a pretty tight year all round, and we should not wonder if its successor is inaugurated in similar style, but we hope that those who may find themselves tight to-day, will recover by to-morrow, and be hereafter entirely easy.

As hopeful anticipation is always delightful, and naturally succeeds unpleasant reality, we take it that the New Year will be ushered in by the exhilirating feelings with which men look back to past misfortunes, while contemplating future prosperity. Far from us the wish to dash the hilarity of the present, or to interpose shadow, cloude and darkness athwart a beaming and radiant horizon. Let us rather join in the confident hope that the year just born may be as are of unalloyed happiness, fraught with comfort and content; a year, the close of which we may be able to regret quite as sincerely as we rejoice at that which is just numbered with the past.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.

An efficient Postmaster General is even worse than a black swan. One we have had, and bitter and unscrupulous opposition he has, AMOS KENDALL will know what was due to the community, and thoroughly comprehended the functions attached to his office. During his administration mail failures were almost unknown, quarrels with contractors as subsoard of phenomenon, and the monstrous anomaly of leaving the public utterly unprovided with mail facilities, for the sake of gratifying a petty and narrow-minded spite, something that was absolutely inconceivable. But AMOS KENDALL'S successors are so more like him than he to HECUBA. They have been, for the most part, men of limited capacity, parsimonious views, and indolent habits. They have suffered the service to be badly performed. They have lacked liberality, and been wanting in vigilance. Contractors have fattened them with false promises, and the public have been the victims of their ignorance and incompetence.

Of all the functionaries who have been placed at the head of the Post Office Department, we believe it will be universally conceded that the present (fiscal) JAMES CAMPBELL, exalted by the special favor of FRANKLIN PIERCE, is the high mission, in the very worst ever inflicted upon us. He seems to be entirely destitute of the elementary knowledge necessary to the faithful discharge of his duties. The convenience of the citizens of this extended republic is apparently the least of his aspirations. He will dawdle and potter with a railroad company for months, will with pig-headed obstinacy refuse to pay an amount which to our overburdened treasury, is the merest trifle, will, with the true dog in the-manger policy, forbid directly or indirectly, the employment of a railroad, and will wind up his contemptible bickerings, and cheese paring system of economy, by cutting, shuffling the mails to the wind, and withdrawing all mail facilities whatever from the great commercial centre of the Southwest.

A few months ago, in consequence of Mr Campb-ll's peerless noiseless and mulish perversity, N. Orleans was for six days in a state of total ignorance of every thing transpiring North of Augusta. The detriment suffered by commerce, the immense inconvenience and embarrassment imposed upon all classes by this sudden interruption, created such wide-spread indignation, and raised such a storm about the ears of our Postmaster General, that in very shame and terror, he was constrained to patch up a temporary truce with the country, and the mails resumed their regular courses until the 1st of January. That period has now arrived. The armistice is over, but our magnificent functionary instead of profiting by the interval to negotiate a lasting peace, or to organize a new system of mail facilities, sullenly and stupidly declines all overtures, and is once again prepared to pursue the culpable policy of sacrificing the interests and necessities of the people to his private pique and personal malice. We are told by the telegraph that the probability now is, that the great Southern Mail will cease to be carried from this day forth. And why?—Mr. PIERCE, it appears, has agreed to transport the mail, and Mr. CAMPBELL had contracted with him upon terms acceptable to both parties. But Mr. DUNCAN proposes to sub-let the contract to the South Carolina Railroad, and the royal wrath of the sovereign CAMPBELL is instantaneously aroused. "Perish requests, perish petitions," exclaims our doughty and truculent Post Master General, "rather than bestow one dollar on that pestilent railroad company which raised six months ago to carry the mails at the rates which it pleased to me to pay." And so, Mr. Campbell forbids the sub-lease and threatens to annul the contract, and all the arrangements for wagon transportations, wraps himself up in snowling and offended majesty, retires Achilles like to his tent, and in immoveable apathy consigns the people of the South to the delightful prospect of a complete cessation of all direct communication with the North by mail.

Did the world ever hear of such abominable dereliction of duty? Was ever country in the nineteenth century, plagued by so imbecile a functionary? We do wonder what the people of England would say or do, if such a thing were possible as the head of the Post office Department cutting them off at a blow from the possibility of transmitting or receiving correspondence from the most important points in the Island! But speculation on the subject is almost superfluous, for such an event could hardly occur in Great Britain. The Ministry would not dare retain in office for a single day so fatuitous a functionary, and if they did, the people, would not dare turn neck and bear it meekly. To be sure, England is a consolidated empire. North, South, East and West are deemed of equal importance, and entitled to the same unvarying care and protection; while with us the position is altogether different. PENNSYLVANIA is no doubt the Union in the estimation of Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, and New Hampshire in particular), and the North in general, are with Mr. PIERCE the only geographical limits which he recognizes. The South is nothing but a poor cotton growing domain, well stocked with slaves, and once upon a time somewhat remarkable for orderly tolerably prominent partizans and statesmen, but her interest at the present time are too inconsiderable to weigh a feather in the balance against the paramount object of keeping in the federal coffers a few thousand dollars, or suffering a railroad company which has had the insufferable insolence to refuse to bow with out adequate compensation to the behests of mails. So the South is pushed to the wall, Mr. CAMPBELL, the magnanimous, sends the railroad to Coventry, and smiles grimly at a triumph cheaply purchased by the immolation of Southern convenience and Southern commerce.

Thanks to the returning era of common sense, a good time is coming. And Mr. CAMPBELL'S reign will not endure eternally.

HAVANA.—By the Philadelphia we have received Havana papers to the 26th ult. They are totally destitute of news.

NEW ORLEANS MECHANIC'S SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday, at 6 ½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 145 Canal street.

SOUTHERN BANK.—On Saturday last, a dividend of four per cent. was declared by the Board of Directors of the Southern Bank, payable on the 12th inst., to stockholders here, and on the 12th to the Northern Stockholders, at the Bank of America in New York.

RISE IN THE OHIO.—We are gratified to learn by despatches received on Saturday that a general and considerable rise has taken place in the Ohio. This is good news for our community.

☞ The Spartanburg Express informs us that on Friday evening last, about six miles north of the village, that neighborhood was visited with a severe hail-storm, some of the aerial visitors were as large as partridge eggs. The ground was completely covered with them. The storm extended over quite a narrow belt in width, perhaps not more than half or three-fourths of a mile—but in other directions it extended for several miles.

RECEIVED PER H. O. AND G. W. RAILROAD, Dec. 31, 1854.—G. W. Howes & Co., 68 hogsheads sugar; Cossman, Rogerson & Co., 89 hogsheads sugar, 30 barrels molasses; Commings & Sherrott, 29 hogsheads sugar; Bogart, Foley & Avery, 13 hogsheads sugar, 10 barrels molasses, A. & J. Dennistoun, 16 hogsheads and 1 barrel sugar; Bogart, Foley & Avery, 3 hogsheads sugar; Fagan & Harrison, 1 barrel sugar, 2 casks syrup 1st et please; Mr. Duvall, 18 bales moss; Samson, 1 barrel sugar, 1 demijohn; Joseph, 1 bundle potatoes; J. Bass, 1 package; G. C. Lofflin, 1 package sugar; J. Bass, 1 bundle shucks, 2 bags oranges, 1 carp earthen, 1 demi-John, 1 box eggs; sundries to order.

PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON REMOVAL.—Now public with be received. THE WEEK AT DICKSON'S, 1000 Canal street. A fair business will evidence the wonted hand. Book-keeping to easily learned when correct by taught. Special lessons for ladies, gentlemen and children. No guarantees enemies to all. Citizens and strangers are invited to call

BY TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

Further by the America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—In the gale of the 13th ult the Allied fleet encamped to sixty-three vessels stranded, dismasted and otherwise, by the loss of guns and rigging.

One thousand men perished, besides those captured by the Cossacks.

The greatest losses were the commerce Prince and Lancaster, consisting all the regimental clothing for the troops, hospital stores, and all the necessary materials for carrying on the siege of Sebastopol.

The suffering of the troops in the Crimea were terrible. Men and horses were dying from cold.

The dates from Sebastopol are to the 20th November.

The Allies had received reinforcements to the extent of 9,000 men, and the Russians 18,000.

No operations of moment had occurred in the siege.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—In the House to-day, Mr. Bridges moved that the Committee on the Judiciary enquire into the expediency of preventing the importation of foreign paupers.

The resolution was adopted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The House to-day passed the Post Office and Army appropriation bills.

The vetoed River and Harbor Bill of last session was discussed, after which the House adjourned until Saturday.

The Senate transacted no business of importance. It adjourned until Friday.

Mail Robber Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Pingchon, who was recently convicted of robbing the United States mails, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Iowa Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30.—Four unsuccessful attempts have thus far been made to elect a United States senator from Iowa.

The Steamship Wm. Penn Safe.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Information has been received in this city, that the American steamship William Penn, which had been chartered by the French Government to convey troops and stores to the Crimea, and was reported to have been lost, had arrived in safety at Constantinople.

The Cholera at Messina.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—A letter received in this city, from the American Consul at Messina, (Sicily,) gives frightful accounts of the ravages of the cholera in that city. Twenty thousand persons died between the 22d August and 10th of September last.

Death of Ex-Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, died last night at his residence in Covington.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29.—Ex-Governor Thos W Dorr died on Thursday, of consumption.

Great Fire in Toronto, Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.—The cabinet factory of Messrs Jacques & Hanson, the most extensive establishment of the kind in Canada, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at 40,000 pounds sterling. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The Northern Mail.

MOBILE, Dec. 31.—The mail at hand to-day brings New York and intermediate dates as late as due.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—This afternoon at 1 ½ o'clock, Mr. Eugene Godard will make a balloon ascension from the Place d'Armes (Congo Square), attended by three gentlemen of this city. His balloon is of a stupendous size and his preparations are on a very great scale, and the spectacle will undoubtedly be a good one. Every arrangement has been made inside the square for the accommodation of visitors.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—At the Orleans Theatre to night Aeber's comic opera in three acts, entitled the "Black Domino," will be performed, together with the operatic farce of the "Rendezvous Bourgeois." We shall expect to see a crowded house.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This house was crowded on Saturday and Sunday evenings to overflowing by most enthusiastic audiences. On Saturday night Miss Dean appeared in two parts, that of *Pauline* in the Lady of Lyons, and that of the *Duchess* in Fair Heart Never Won Fair Lady; and on last evening represented the character of *Madaline* in the Belle of the Season. This is one of Miss Dean' Dean's most popular characters, during personations, and it was rendered by her in a style of excellence which we have rarely seen her equal. To-night the talented actress will appear as *Lucretia Borgia* in the thrilling drama of that name. Mr. Pope will perform the part of *Gennaro* in the play. The comedy of "Bridget and the Beast," in which Mr. Bernard and Mr. DeBar appear, is also to be represented.

AMERICAN THEATRE — The American Theatre in Poydras street opens to-night, and a most attractive entertainment is offered to the public, and several able and popular actors are to appear. The bill consists of the drama of "Robt. Macaire," in which the part of *Robt Macaire* will be performed by Mr Jas Browne, and of the comedy of "Out for a Holiday," in which Mr. Holland will appear. This bill should attract a large attendance.

DAN RICE'S.—This house has re-opened last evening for two nights only, for the benefit of Salisbury and Connor, who have been connected with the establishment since the opening of the season. The present bill is offered for the evening, and several very able actors appear in it. Dan Rice, who has recently returned, will appear on the occasion.

SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—A great bill is offered by the Campbells to-night. It will undoubtedly draw an overwhelming house.

SPIRIT RAPPING IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Rayer called the attention of the members to some experiments o Dr. Schiff, of Frankford, touching spirit rapping. This physician has, it seems, in addition to a young girl, with whom certain noises took place, attributed to the rapping of spirits. Dr. S., by paying much attention to the case, found out that the sound issued from the girl herself and not from any other source. The noise is, in fact, produced by the repeated slipping of a ligdon from the articulation which it glides in passing behind the outer ankle. Dr. Schiff succeeded in repeating upon himself the same phenomenon presented by the girl, which was supposed to depend upon a rapping spirit. When the sheath of the tendon is weak and lax, the noise is very easily made and may be produced without moving the foot in the least; but when the finger is placed behind the outer ankle, just where the sound is being made, the alternate and repeated displacement is felt without difficulty, the action being accompanied by a rapid up and down movement of the same tendon. The Secretary of the Academy repeated Dr. Schiff's experiments in the presence of the experiment before the members. The rapping was accordingly produced, and heard at the distance of several yards, though silence was far from being complete. The fact were quite open to view, but no movement could be perceived.

DR. BEALE.

Meeting of Dentists—Messenger to Philadelphia.

A third meeting of dentists was held last evening at the Dental Academy, Bond street in this city, Dr. James Carson in the chair, and Dr. S. W. Parmly made a lengthy statement of the result of his recent visit to Philadelphia as a messenger from the dental body of New York, to gather facts in reference to the case of Dr. Beale. He left New York, he said, on Saturday last, carrying with him a petition in behalf of Dr. Beale, signed by 100 of the principal physicians and dentists of New York. He mentioned calling at the prison to see Dr. Beale, he was perfectly unembarrassed in conformity with the usual regulation of not permitting criminals to be seen during the first three months of t eir incarceration. He was glad to see him, and his visit was most kindly received. Her gratitude for the interest shown in the case of her husband by New York dentists. Dr. Beale's family reside at Richmond. The Doctor looked at Dr. Beale's library, laboratory, and though he is operating rooms. His operating chair, he stated, was constructed in a manner which would utterly forbid the idea of its being converted to improper uses in dental operations. The petition he took with him he gave, he said, to Rev. Dr. Chambers, and it was forwarded to Gov. Bigler, with one received from the western portion of the State. The Doctor gave, in detail, the general state of feeling in Philadelphia upon the case of Dr. Beale. Universal sentiment favored the idea of his innocence. He explained, also, more fully than he had done at the trial, Dr. Beale's theory, the counsel of Dr. Beale, he said was confident of passing the case in the manner he did, with the consent of his client, as he did not wish it should be charged that he escaped conviction through any skill or intrigue of his. Her further visit to the city, was the outline of what have already appeared in the public prints, the Doctor concluded with stating that he had never heard of Dr Beale's having been engaged in connection with the recent unfortunate charge brought against him. The active course he had taken in his behalf was incidental from convic tion of his innocence.

Rev Dr. Gillet, formerly of Philadelphia, and at present resident of New York, gave in detail to the meeting the facts in reference to Dr. Beale connected with his early acquaintance with Dr. Beale. He had lived in Philadelphia, he said, 17 years, and was 14 years of that time intimately acquainted with Dr. Beale. Dr. B., he stated, took the lead of the singing in his church a number of years. The doctor's wife was also a member of the choir. Dr. B. commenced life poor, and after entering upon the practice of dentistry was obliged to teach music in order to support his aged parents. As a singular coincidence he mentioned that his wife also sang in church choirs for pay, for the same purposes. Dr. B., he said, was always a good and esteemed into families of the highest respectability. In his practice as dentist, for years, he never heard of but having shown by Dr. B. rigid and the least impropriety of conduct to ladies, and he had known thousands who had been under his charge. Two leading female characters were specified as employing him exclusively as their dentist. It was a common thing for the young ladies to go unaccompanied. Dr. B., he said, was also noted for the good feeling and of inclination towards impropriety. He was slender built, complexion exceedingly fair, almost to transparency, comparatively soft voice, and possessed many gentle, speech low and soft, looks one in the eye, and feels himself a man. In conclusion, he stated he had not seen Dr. Beale for nearly five years; but when he saw the news excited him of his arrest, he instinctively felt that it could not be so. He hoped the Dentists present would continue their efforts in behalf of their unfortunate brother.

Rather an exciting discussion closed the meeting, as to the propriety of the meetings that the resolutions there made to affect the Dental profession generally. Fears were expressed by some that the confidence of the ladies in the Boston dentists would be most sensibly impaired. Acknowledgments were thrown out against the press for the publicity it had given to the case. Nothing definite, however, being arrived at from the discussion, the meeting adjourned.

CALIFORNIA

By the steamship *Philadelphia* and *Don't. Webster* we have received advices from California to the 9th inst. The mining news is favorable. A lump of gold intermixed with quartz was recently found in Calaveras county, which is worth within a fraction of $30,000.

Charles H. Bryne, of Marysville, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Alex. Wells. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

Henry H. Monroe was executed at Martinez on the 26th ult, for the murder of James M. Gordon. He said while in prison that Monroe was not his real name, which he would not give, and that he is from Rutland county, Vermont, where he has friends and relatives.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., an application was made to the Judge of the Twelfth District, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge certain Russian prisoners on board the Sitka. The point insisted upon by counsel in making the application seemed to be, that the prisoners could not be retained on board the Sitka, as she was a merchant vessel, and also that she was owned in part by an English port. The Sitka was a Russian-American vessel, captured near Petropaulowski, and brought here by her captors, after remaining some days in the harbor of Vancouver. The fact of the application created considerable excitement here. The writ was served by a deputy sheriff on the officer second in command of the Sitka, an English naval officer, on the 25th ult., and the prisoners were to have been brought up on Monday, the 27th ult. On Sunday, the 26th ult, however, a little after daylight, the Sitka hoisted anchor, got underweigh, and left the harbor, probably for Vancouver, thus disposing in a very summary manner of the *habeas corpus*.—Mr. Randolph, the attorney at whose instance the writ was served, called the attention of the court to the fact of the sailing of the Sitka, and that an attachment might be issued for the officer on whom the writ was served. The object of these suggestions was evidently to lay the basis for some future action of the Government in relation to the matter.

The pilot-boat Dancing Feather has returned from the wreck of the Yankee Blade, having succeeded in recovering four boxes of treasure, containing $70,000.

Mr. Wright, of the Chief Engineer of San Francisco it appears that there are twelve fire engines and three hook and ladder companies, ready for service in the city. There are fifty-five cisterns, capable of holding 1,742,000 gallons of water. The expenses of the department during the past year have been $153,559 21.

The Indians are very troublesome to the whites in Shasta. They recently ran off with one hundred and ninety head of stock, including a number of fine horses. At Oregon Gulch, Trinity county, they entered a tent and stole $600 and a large quantity of provisions and blankets.

The great cry throughout the whole State is want of rain, it is anxiously expected by the farming community or there very strikes of gold are looked forward to.

Sandwich Islands.

From the Sandwich islands we have advices to October 14th, giving the particulars of the early consummation of the project of annexation. The measure has been retarded by filibustering movements, to which the British and French representatives are very ready to give their support. In all probability, however, the whole matter will be arranged in a week or two. The terms of the treaty have been mutually represented by some of the papers in San Francisco, in relation to the amount of the life an nuities to be appropriated to which will not exceed $250,000, and their present value could not be fairly estimated at over $2,000,000 or $2,500,000.

Panama.

On the 31st of October the division of the north under Gen Mosquera, encountered a portion of the Revolutionary forces, under Colonel Juan Gutierres, in the heights of Petaquerre The Revolutionists who numbered about 1300 men were defeated with the loss of 500 killed, 40 taken prisoners and 400 dispersed, the loss on the part of the Constitutionalists was 28 killed and 66 wounded, among whom were many officers.

So fast has the work in the Panama Island progressed during the past few weeks that those who ought to know say something about the matter, talked confidently of seeing the cars running through by the end of January.

From the South Pacific.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamship Bolivia arrived at Panama on the morning of the 5th inst., bringing $350,000 in treasure, and the British mails.

Our dates are from Valparaiso to the 15th, from Callao the 20th, and from Guyaquil to the 30th November.

Peru.

From Peru the news is interesting. We learn from a correspondent of the 20th November, that Domingo Elias gave battle to General Moran, near Arequipa. The former had 1500 men, 1200 of whom were either killed or wounded, and Elias narrowly escaped with his life.

The Government troops under General Echinique were daily losing ground, and it appears to be the general opinion that they cannot hold out much longer against Castilla, who had approached close to Lima.

Parties of disappointed Americans continue to return from the Amazon in the greatest distress, and all of them give the same discouraging account regarding the discovery of gold in that region.

The British brig Roward, with a cargo of guano from Callao for Antwerp, reported to have sunk off Valparaiso, no lives lost.

The Progress of Guayaquil assures us that the Bolivian Congress has authorized President Belzo to carry on war against Peru, and has also instructed him to increase his army to 6000 men, independent of the National Guard, which is to be raised to the same force.

We learn further that Belzu had banished General Hacho, and twenty other persons of note from the country.

From the Montreal Gazette Dec. 9th

The Lancaster Gun—How it Differs from the Ordinary Cannon—Its Merits and Defects,

Among our extracts from English papers in a recent issue, our readers may have observed a paragraph upon the subject of this new arm, and as a public trial of it was to take place in Liverpool on the 1st inst., we have made much inquiry of those who professing to instruct others, it has occurred to us that a brief description of this powerful instrument of death and the principle of its construction would be acceptable to many.

The writer in question commences by saying: "The object of boring the Lancaster into an elipsis is to prevent the ball from taking a rotary motion,' and thereupon he raises the question whether the slipping of the projectile through a rotary bore, being prevented from taking a rotary motion, has not a dangerous tendency to burst the gun. So far from the premises being correct, the reverse is the fact, as stated of the case. The elliptical bore is intended to give the ball a rotary motion, for in that motion the ball acquires a new and important force, and the superiority of this gun over the ordinary cannon. It is a well known fact, that it is impossible to cast balls or bullets in such a way that they will not have a heavier than another, and it is also well known that this circumstance defects the projectile from its right line

With small arms this difficulty is overcome by the groves in the rifle barrel, which, being spiral, acts upon the soft substance of the lead bullet, and gives it a rotary motion as it passes leaving the muzzle of the rifle, which continues until the ball is stopped. By this means the heavy side is alternately turned in all directions, so that any tendency in one direction is immediately counterbalanced by a revolution of the bullet which changes the position of the heavy side, and the result is that the ball flies in a true rest line. Now, however well this gun may answer for small arms and leaden balls, the grave is how it would answer in connection with the usual regulation of not permitting criminals to be seen during the first three months of t eir incarceration. He was glad to see him, and his visit was most kindly received. Her gratitude for the interest shown in the case of her husband by New York dentists. Dr. Beale's family reside at Richmond. The Doctor looked at Dr. Beale's library, laboratory, and though he is operating rooms. His operating chair, he stated, was constructed in a manner which would utterly forbid the idea of its being converted to improper uses in dental operations. The petition he took with him he gave, he said, to Rev. Dr. Chambers, and it was forwarded to Gov. Bigler, with one received from the western portion of the State. The Doctor gave, in detail, the general state of feeling in Philadelphia upon the case of Dr. Beale. Universal sentiment favored the idea of his innocence. He explained, also, more fully than he had done at the trial, Dr. Beale's theory, the counsel of Dr. Beale, he said was confident of passing the case in the manner he did, with the consent of his client, as he did not wish it should be charged that he escaped conviction through any skill or intrigue of his. Her further visit to the city, was the outline of what have already appeared in the public prints, the Doctor concluded with stating that he had never heard of Dr Beale's having been engaged in connection with the recent unfortunate charge brought against him. The active course he had taken in his behalf was incidental from convic tion of his innocence.

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TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana* we have received Texas papers to the 20th ult.

The *Neutitas*, of whose safety many apprehensions had been entertained, arrived at Galveston on the 27th. We learn that the *Neutitas* left New Orleans on the 1st inst., with 25 passengers on board at Brazos Santiago on the 4th, and landed her mails and passengers there when a heavy gale compelled her to put to sea. The gale changed from E. N. E. to W. N. W., and lasted four days. On the 8th, she put into the harbor of Tampico, where she remained three days and repaired her steam pipes, which had worked loose in the gale. On the 17th, she arrived again at Brazos Santiago, and discharged her cargo. She was detained at that port, by low water and other causes, until the 26th.

The *Neutitas* arrived at New Orleans on Saturday.

The Houston *Telegraph* says:

The steam boiler of *Morrite's saw* mill, on the San Jacinto, exploded on the 20th inst., in consequence of defects in its material. No person were seriously hurt, but the damage to property was twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

RANGERS.—Most of the Rangers have left our city for the head of the Limpia. The balance, we understand, will take up the line of march to-day. Most of them look like they would enjoy a little fun with the Indians. We hope they may have opportunities of "letting off." There will have to be fighting done before our frontier will be perfectly secure, and the sooner the better.—*San Antonio Ledger*, 13th inst.

Mr. J. K. Holland, senator from Shelby and Panola counties, has resigned, and will remove to Western Texas.

IMMENSE IMMIGRATION.—For weeks on streets have been lined with the wagons of immigrants. A great many of them have slaves, and some of them large forces. We predict for Texas all, whether rich or poor, provided they are of a class to make good citizens. There is no State in the Union, where honesty, industry, and intelligence are more fully prized than in Texas.—*Marshall Republican.*

IMPORTANT SUIT.—The case of Stewart et. al. vs. Crosby, in the Supreme Court, brings up the validity of the Peters' Colony grants. It originated in an application to the District Court of Travis county, for a writ of mandamus, directing Crosby to issue patents on the certificates for 1700 sections, granted to the Colony Company by the Legislature, and restraining him from issuing patents for lands located in conflict withthe Company, which writ was denied, and the plaintiffs appealed.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—One hundred and fifty-nine Polish emigrants passed through San Antonio on the 23d instant for Karnes county, where they intend settling. The Ledger says numerous emigrant wagons have passed through San Antonio, for points still farther west.

Elbert Jackson, (insane) of Grimes county, committed suicide last week by shooting him self. So says the Texian.

I. O. of O. F.—This peaceful organization is making progress in our State. We learn that E. P. Hall, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State, that the following Lodges have recently been organized, viz:

Dallas Lodge, No. 44 at Dallas.

Sherman Lodge No. 45 at Sherman, Grayson County.

Ashland Lodge No. 46 at Springfield, Limestone County.

Dispensations have also been issued for the organization of three more Lodges, at Austin City, Matagorda, and York Town, De Witt County.

Six years ago there were only three Lodges in all Texas, and they were located in Galveston.

SUGAR CROP.—The Sugar planters, with few exceptions, are making fair crops, and the cane of the present season is probably equal to the best ever produced in this State. The cotton crops in Louisiana have already had the effect of advancing the price, so that the Texas planters will greatly profit the present among their prosperous seasons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DROWNING OF A GIRAFF.—The giraff belonging to Van Amburgh's Menagerie, which was brought to the city in the ship Gen. Veazie, from Galveston, has been exhibited to-day, was unfortunately drowned in the river yesterday morning. The animal, for which no was kept, into the river, as it was being transferred from the steamer to the Floating Palace. This animal was one of the most magnificent of the lot, and was considered the finest among their prosperous seasons.

DROWNING OF ENOS JAMES.—James Pierre, fisn. of, on Saturday made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, charging a Mrs. Cierville with having attempted to murder her husband, Mr. Wm. Cierville, by striking him across the head with a hatchet, and Mr. Wm. Cierville, by striking him across the head with a hatchet, and by by striking him by the head with a pistol and a club; by which he was quite seriously injured, and confined to his bed for some time. The former of these worthies is charged likewise with having committed a most brutal assault on one Dayton Daniels, about the same time.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the week ending Saturday evening there were admitted into this hospital 40 deaths. This report is very favorable and shows that we are enjoying unusual good health at this time.

FIRST DISTRICT.

DISCHARGED.—Mary Ann Hunt and Margaret McKenna, on a battery charge; and Wm. Hunter, McCabe, on a guilty charge.

ARREST