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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1856.

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THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] MORNING, NOVEMBER 28.

Subscriptions by the Week.—[illegible] the Bee are authorized to [illegible] by the week, at the [illegible].

[illegible] yesterday from [illegible]

[illegible] AND THE MESSAGE.

[illegible] 1st December, will [illegible] of the present [illegible] session, being [illegible] next, when its [illegible] Speaker to [illegible] difficulty whatever in [illegible] the Annual Message [illegible] will be transmitted [illegible] which last year [illegible] little curiosity [illegible] will say in his [illegible] that the President [illegible] a legacy of [illegible] office [illegible] of gratuitous [illegible] timely [illegible] the country, the [illegible] and the proper [illegible] restore [illegible] admiralty [illegible] lesson [illegible] which [illegible] bought [illegible] learn. He [illegible]

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.—The members of the Legislature of Arkansas met on the 4th inst., and received the annual message of Governor Conway. It is devoted entirely to State affairs. The State finances are in good condition. A balance of $424,325, in gold and silver, remains in the treasury. The Governor reports the State as rapidly growing in population and wealth. In 1852 the assessment of taxable property amounted to $42,900,989; that of 1856 is $70,759,045—an increase in four years of $27,859,964; and he anticipates that, with prudence, skill and economy, the State will be able, by the time the bonds given by her fall due, to pay them in full, without oppressive taxation.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH LADY.—At Paris, lately, the Comtesse Charles Fitz James, in passing through a room when in full dress, stepped upon a lucifer match lying upon the floor, by which her clothes were set on fire. She was so badly burned, that, after several weeks of severe suffering, she died.

THE TONNAGE OF THE LAKES.—The total steam and sail vessel tonnage built on the Western Lakes in 1854 was 40,784 tons. In 1855 there were added to the Lake marine 37,427 tons. In the present year the tonnage reported is 53,850. The cost of steam tonnage for the two years is estimated at $1,527,000, and of the sail vessels at $2,817,750, making a total investment of $4,344,750. This increase is astonishing, and there is nothing in the history of commerce to furnish a parallel. As the Western States become settled, and their resources developed, additional facilities are required for transporting to market their surplus production, and enormous as is the increase from year to year the tonnage is now barely equal to the wants of trade.

The New Haven *Register* says "Abolitionism" may as well now go to sleep, and take a good long dream of what may be done in the year 1860, while the 'shriekers' unite in singing—

"Hush, my dear, be still and slumber,
Beecher's rifles guard thy rest;
Kansas humbugs without number
Gently press upon thy breast."

Other Democratic papers are also poetical:

"Du dah day, du dah day,
All those who have bet on the weedly horse
Will please call up and pay—
Du dah day."

The steamship *Cahawba*, Captain Bulloch, sailed yesterday for New York, via Havana, with an assorted cargo, $70,000 in specie, and the following passengers:

For New York—Mr M D Bowers, Mrs H S Rich, two children and servant, Mr C H Couch, Hon Geo Eustis, R M Lane, R M Lane, R Starley, O M M[illegible]ort, H M Coucus, H Blakes, Miss M Craft, Captain Moody, J M Gorham.

For Havana—Mr Armand Froc, W Wheeler, W M Boswell, Mrs M D Bosaria, daughter and servant, G S Mygatt lady and servant, Rosalie Prados, Miguel Jose Truchanteguo, H P Leonard, H P Foster, J Segan, C Broadwell, M Adam.

NICARAGUA.

The following extracts from the private correspondence of a very intelligent citizen of Nicaragua, convey valuable information in respect to that very interesting country:

———, OCTOBER 30, 1856.

MY DEAR FRIEND—The most important news from Nicaragua by the last two arrivals is the statement "that Gen. Walker had revoked the decree abolishing slavery in Nicaragua."

It has come a little sooner than I told you it would, but not too soon. Now what can you Virginians do? Why not you yourself make the start through the newspapers?

First. Slavery is admitted.

Second. The State is as large as Virginia, and ninety nine per cent. public lands. This I get from the best informed natives, after careful inquiry.

Third. The lands are rich, and the productions those most adapted to slave labor, viz:

1. Sugar in perfection; no frost.
2. Tobacco readily cultivated, but not much inferior to the Cuban.
3. Coffee of good quality—now much neglected.
4. Indigo—said once to have been the best in the world, but its culture has been abandoned since the civil wars. It is, however, more easily restored than any other crop, and the vats for its preparation are still to be found on the old estates. They were made by the Spaniards, of stone and cement.
5. Cocoa, from which chocolate is made. A beautiful crop, requiring but little labor, and yielding a great value in a small bulk.
6. Rice—very abundant, of the upland varieties.
7. Dye woods, of various kinds and of great value.

The foregoing are all produced in the low country adjoining the lake and the Pacific. But there are no marshes, that I saw, in traveling extensively in this region. As you ascend the mountains which lie to the north and east you meet with other productions, viz:

8. Cotton, of excellent quality.
9. Then wheat is said to yield well. There are still some old flour mills in this section. Wild Indians here begin to be troublesome.
10. With wheat appear the fruits of the temperate zone.
11. Open glades, covered with perpetual grass, on which, in some parts, herds of thousands of cattle may now be seen.
12. A little higher than the pastures, gold and silver mines, which the natives are now working with profit, though using the rudest and most unartificial processes; for example, they bring the ore down to their grinding places on the backs of oxen.
13. The best kinds of timber are to be found in all parts. I was particularly struck with the cedar, beams of which were shown me said to be 117 years old, and as sound as they were the day they were put up.

This magnificent country Gen. Walker has taken possession of in the name of the white race, and now offers to you, to you and your slaves, at a time when you have not a friend on the face of the earth.

What will you do for him? You must support him with men and money. The men most wanted are men of education, fit to serve in the civil government, and command in the army. Are there not scores of such men, wasting their lives in idleness, and without a prospect for the future, in Virginia?

Next, money. Will the South let slip this glorious acquisition, from sheer niggardliness? Rightly appreciated and rightly urged, it seems to me not only individuals, but States, would come forward to aid the great and effective champion of their interests, and the only one in the world.

Take heed, my dear friend, and make the Southern press take heed—bring all your enthusiasm to the work, and let us see what can be done.

I consider the country remarkably healthy; more so than many of our Southern States, unless, perhaps, Western Texas, and I rest my opinion on the following facts, to wit:

I spent five months there, and during that time there were troops stationed for longer or shorter periods at the following places: At Castillo Viejo, midway the San Juan river; at San Carlos, at the exit of the San Juan river from Lake Nicaragua; at the city of Rivas, Virgin Bay, or San Juan del Sur, on or adjacent to the Transit road, (these three places constituting one station); at the city of Leon, and for a little while at the town of Messaya and at the town of Matagalpa, in the mountains, and at Granada. All the sickness and all the deaths, with scarcely an exception, occurred at Granada. I was for a month on the Transit road, and found it as healthy as any country I ever was in; not a case of sickness that I can remember occurring among citizens or the troops. The last ten days in March, when the Costa Ricans were hourly expected on that frontier, there were about 700 Americans assembled in Rivas, badly lodged, badly fed, and the great majority of the soldiers in a bad state of discipline; and yet during this time there was no sickness, and the men began to wear that rugged, bronzed look that is produced by exposure in a healthy atmosphere. In Granada there was an average of 300 men during the whole five months; for the greater portion of that time there were about 250 in Leon. In Granada one third died. In Leon there was no one sick, the only inmates of the hospital being a man who accidently shot himself through the jaw, another who shot himself through the knee, and an officer who was wounded in a duel. I do not take into the account two or three cases of cholera, which were taken on the march from Granada, and lived to get to Leon. There is something altogether peculiar about Granada. A fever prevails there all the time, it would seem, which the Americans call yellow fever, and which is as sudden in its attack, as rapid in its course, and altogether as dangerous.

The city is situated not very far from the head of the lake, in a miserably barren, uncultivated region, under a high mountain which checks the course of the trade winds, which blow freshly over all the rest of the country, and in the neighborhood of a large swamp, as I am told, for I have never seen it. Whatever the cause, Granada, during my stay in Nicaragua, differed from the rest of the State, as Norfolk did last year from the rest of Virginia. Unfortunately, it is a very strong military position, the key to the Northern and Eastern sections, and must be well garrisoned. As the army goes on increasing, however, a small proportion of the whole force may be sufficient, and these of acclimated men who enjoy perfect health in Granada—I mean men who have once had the fever. I have never seen healthier persons than the old resident foreigners of Granada, Americans and Europeans.

In speaking of the productions of Nicaragua, I left out corn and plantains. These constitute the principal diet of the people, and the latter serve the great mass for meat as well as bread. A lower diet you could not conceive—hardly good enough for a decent milch cow—and nothing could more strongly mark the low grade of the miserable human brute that feeds on it. Its great recommendation to him is, that it grows almost spontaneously, and costs him no labor to get it.

Corn is also sowed in some places and cut as grass. They don't allow it to grow large enough to be called fodder. I was very much astonished to find most excellent draught cattle wherever I went; but the best were about Leon. I there saw oxen that would take the prize at one of your exhibitions. I think I told you that I, myself, traveled 150 miles in four days in a cart drawn by four oxen, in the hottest conceivable weather and apparently without fatiguing them at all.

So much for what I saw in Nicaragua. I speak as an eye-witness, and I hope you will find in my words that which will interest you, even to the point of action.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

STORM AT LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25th.—The *Persia* brings no political news of importance.

A heavy storm occurred at Liverpool on the 12th inst., and the American ships Silas Wright, Samuel Fox and Louisiana were wrecked.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Flour is unchanged. State is quoted at $6 10 a $6 40; Southern $7 a $7 30. Wheat is firm—Red is quoted at $1 50 a $1 56. Lard is dull at 12½c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Flour is dull. Whisky is dull at 24c. Wheat—Red is quoted at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25—Whisky is unchanged. Wheat is quoted at $1 06 a $1 08.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—At Pittsburg there are 22 inches in the channel, and falling.

Between Louisville and Cincinnati there are three feet in the channel.

The water on the Falls measures 15 inches.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—The river is unchanged.

The weather is showery.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Lancaster (Pennsylvania) *Express*, a new and sprightly daily paper, has the following paragraph in regard to the crowd of visitors to the President elect, Mr. Buchanan:

Our Political Mecca.—Since the election of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Buchanan, to the highest office within the gift of the people, his beautiful residence at Wheatland is again becoming the Mecca of the political pilgrims from all parts of the country. Within the past two days, the following gentlemen have paid their respects to the President elect:

Ex-Gov. Porter, Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, John W. Forney, Geo. M. Lauman, Esqrs., Hon. Wm. M. Heister, Joel Ritter, Esq., Heister Clymer, Esq., Dr. Hunter, Cyrus S. Haldeman, Esq., and others, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. John Cochrane, Member of Congress elect, from New York city, and at present Surveyor of that port.

Hon. Wm. Carey Jones, of California, brother-in-law of Col. John C. Fremont, and son-in-law of Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Capt. Shaumberg, of the Army, who was suspended on account of his attack upon Mr. Fuller, of the National Hotel, Washington.

Purser Ramsey, of California, formerly of York, Pennsylvania.

Capt. Shaw, of the United States Navy, at present on the retired list.

Last evening the President elect, in company with his beautiful and accomplished niece, Miss Harriet Lane, were present at the wedding of Miss Susan M., eldest daughter of the Hon. Emanuel C. Reigart, to Wm. P. Brinton, Esq.

The same paper, in speaking of the formation of the new Cabinet, says:

After looking over the whole ground, with the light now before us, we have come to the conclusion that the new Cabinet will stand something like this:

Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, Secretary of War.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, Postmaster General.

Hon. Josiah Randal, of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—*A Fearful Scene.*—We mentioned a day or two ago, the fearful accident on the South Carolina Railroad, by which two persons, a conductor and a colored woman, were seriously, if not fatally, injured, and several others severely so. The scene at the time of the accident is described as fearful in the extreme. The train was about half an hour behind time, and when going at a speed, perhaps a little accelerated from a consciousness of lost time, a rail on the right side of the road, being more than half severed by a flaw, was broken short off. The engine, tender and baggage car passed safely over, but the second class, or smoking car, and two passenger cars, containing about twenty passengers each, were thrown off and precipitated down an embankment some four or five feet high.

The cars were dragged over the cross-ties some fifteen or twenty yards, when the connecting links were broken, and the train severed from the engine. The front passenger car, in falling from the track, struck a telegraph post, and cut it off about ten feet from the ground; and the roof becoming entangled in the wires, tore it off, thus breaking the violence of the fall, and preventing a total capsize. It fell on the left of the road, and the other two on the right. The second class car was the first thrown from the track, which was run into by those behind and buried down the descent with great force.

The second passenger car from the engine was most completely capsized, being thrown with the roof almost downwards. The crash was fearful and destructive; the doors, sashes, and seats, were completely shivered; and the passengers were precipitated in a heap against the side, covered with the broken fragments that were flying in every direction. It seemed almost a miracle that any should have escaped with their lives. The stove, around which several persons were sitting, must have been dashed through a window, as it could not be found afterward, and the pipe was left hanging to the roof. The rails were almost severed to the wheels where they were crossed, and several of the cross-ties were crushed to splinters and driven into the ground. One of the cars, in its descent, was driven upon a number of trucks which had broken from their fastenings, and which stove a hole through the floor, out of which most of the passengers made their escape.

Thomas Jefferson as Described by Daniel Webster.

In 1824 Mr. Webster visited Thomas Jefferson at his home in Virginia. At that time Mr. W. kept a diary, from which the following is extracted:

DECEMBER, 1824.

Mr. Jefferson is now between eighty-one and eighty-two, above six feet high, of an ample, long frame, rather thin and spare. His head, which is not peculiar in its shape, is set rather forward on his shoulders; and his neck being long, there is, when he is walking or conversing, an habitual protrusion of it. It is still well covered with hair, which, having been once red, and now turning gray, is of an indistinct sandy color.

His eyes are small, very light, and now neither brilliant nor striking. His chin is rather long, but not pointed; his nose small, regular in its outline, and the nostrils a little elevated. His mouth is well formed, and still filled with teeth; it is strongly compressed, bearing an expression of contentment and benevolence. His complexion, formerly light and freckled, now bears the marks of age and cutaneous affection. His limbs are uncommonly long; his hands and feet very large, and his wrists of an extraordinary size. His walk is not precise and military, but easy and swinging. He stoops a little, not so much from age as from natural formation. When sitting, he appears short, partly from a rather lounging habit of sitting, and partly from the disproportionate length of his limbs.

His dress, when in the house, is a gray surtout coat, kerseymere stuff waistcoat, with an under one faced with same material of a dingy red. His pantaloons are very long and loose, and of the same color as his coat. His stockings are woolen, either white or gray; and his shoes of the kind that bear his name. His whole dress is very much neglected, but not slovenly. He wears a common round hat. His dress, when on horseback, is a gray straight-bodied coat and a spencer of the same material, both fastened with large pearl buttons. When we first saw him he was riding; and, in addition to the above articles of apparel, wore round his throat a knit white woolen tippet in the place of a cravat, and black velvet gaiters under his pantaloons. His general appearance indicates an extraordinary degree of health, vivacity, and spirit. His sight is still good, for he needs glasses only in the evening. His hearing is generally good, but a number of voices in animated conversation confuse it.

Mr. Jefferson rises in the morning as soon as he can see the hands of his clock, which is directly opposite his bed, and examines his thermometer immediately, as he keeps a regular meteorological diary. He employs himself chiefly in writing till breakfast, which is at nine. From that time till dinner he is in his library, excepting that in fair weather he rides on horseback from seven to fourteen miles. Dines at four, returns to the drawing-room at six, when coffee is brought in, and passes the evening till nine in conversation. His habit of retiring at that hour is so strong that it has become essential to his health and comfort. His diet is simple, but he seems only restrained by his taste. His breakfast is tea and coffee, bread always fresh from the oven, of which he does not seem afraid, with sometimes a slight accompaniment of cold meat. He enjoys his dinner well, taking with his meat a large proportion of vegetables. He has a strong preference for the wines of the continent, of which he has many sorts of excellent quality, having been more than commonly successful in his mode of importing and preserving them. Among others we found the following, which are very rare in this country, and apparently not at all injured by transportation: L'Ednau, Muscat, Samian, and Blanchette de Limoux. Dinner is served in half Virginian, half French style, in good taste and abundance. No wine is put on the table till the cloth is removed.

In conversation Mr. Jefferson is easy and natural, and apparently not ambitious; it is not loud, as challenging general attention, but usually addressed to the person next to him. The topics, when not selected to suit the character and feelings of his auditor, are those subjects with which his mind seems particularly occupied, and these at present may be said to be science and letters, and especially the University of Virginia, which is coming into existence almost entirely from his exertions, and will rise, it is to be hoped, to usefulness and credit under his continued care. When we were with him his favorite subjects were Greek and Anglo-Saxon, historical recollections of the times and events of the revolution, and of his residence in France from 1783-'4 to 1789.

WOMAN'S DOINGS.—In a company of fifty-six United States soldiers it was ascertained that the enlistment of nine-tenths of them was caused by some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three of them were either drunk or partially so at the time of their enlistment.

A letter from Brazil to the New York *Tribune*, dated the 4th of September, says:

"The only event of public interest that has occurred lately in this part of Brazil is the death of the Marquis of Parana, which took place on the 3d instant. He was prime minister of the empire, and *de facto* the government. His illness was of short duration, and the suddenness of his death produced a great sensation in this community. The Marquis was a man of great ability, and, as there is a great scarcity of such men in Brazil, his death is a public calamity.

"The only feature of interest in the commercial news is the prospect that the price of coffee will give way under the pressure of our latest advices from the States. The stock here is slowly accumulating by coastwise arrivals, and from the fact that prices have ruled above the limit of orders from the States. For a week or more no coffee has been shipped either for Europe or the United States."

STORM IN VICKSBURG.—The *Whig* of last Saturday says:

"This city was visited yesterday morning with a furious storm of wind and rain. We have rarely had the wind to blow with greater force, while for a time the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. In a few hours, however, the heavens were as serene, and the sun was shining as brightly as on the first morning of creation. We heard of no damage."

SAD CASUALTY.—Our Democratic friends in Tennessee have been signally unfortunate in their rejoicings over a political victory. In Memphis, almost the first gun sounded the death-knell of a Mr. Valentine. In Knoxville, a Mr. Ryan was sent to his long home by a similar accident, and in Clarksville, as will be seen from the following paragraph, from the *Jeffersonian*, of that place, they were scarcely more fortunate. The *Jeffersonian* says:

On Saturday night last, as some of our young men were firing the cannon over the great Democratic victory just achieved, a premature explosion occurred, by which five or six persons were injured, three of them severely. Anselmo Lynes had his hands and face badly burnt. He will lose one of his hands, and probably both. Jack Jinkins was similarly burnt, and will doubtless lose an eye. John Mills was also burnt in the face very badly. One or two others were injured, but not seriously.

Burying a Bailiff.

The last story told of M. Alexander Dumas, the famous novelist, is a good one. It is well known that, in early life, Dumas was continually being hunted about from pillar to post by hungry bailiffs, anxious to arrest him and clap him into prison. He is now in better circumstances and need fear for them no longer; but the *souvenir* of his youthful days still clings to him, and he owes the remorseless myrmidons of the law a grudge. Some days ago, a person with a solemn countenance presented himself at the house of the author of Monte Christo, and requested an interview with that gentleman.

"M. Dumas," said the stranger, "I know you to be one of the most charitable of men, which encourages me to ask a kindness of you."

"Speak, sir; what is it?"

"I was once a bailiff, sir. An old friend, exercising the same calling, died yesterday, very poor. He did not leave enough to pay the expenses of his funeral. I have therefore come to ask a contribution from you, to aid in burying him."

"How much?"

"Fifteen francs."

Dumas opened a drawer, and taking from it a sum of money, handed it to the man.

"You ask me," observed the author, "for fifteen francs to bury a bailiff. I give you thirty, in order that you may bury *two*!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Mr. and Mrs. Conway.*—We noticed these characters in their performance of the play of "Love and Loyalty" at the St Charles, the other evening, with great pleasure, especially Mr. Conway, who displayed the highest histrionic talent throughout the entire play. In fact, his conception of the part which he rendered was that once, and then very slightly, at fault. His acting was not of that kind in which passion too often sweeps while declamation roars, and in keeping with which, (during this warm weather especially), both actor and audience but tire while perspiration pours.

Mrs. Conway, of whom, as an American lady, we delight to speak, established a fine impression on the audience as a talented and studious tragedienne. In passages requiring the highest conception of the passions, she is remarkably self possessed and true to nature. In fact, just as nature requires in every thing she has but to pay a little more attention to the minutiæ of the plot, let them be ever so excessive as they may, in order to give a full and graphic presentation of almost any part which she may undertake. This is on the principle that we never arrive at a general effect by leaving out particulars. By the way should Mr. and Mrs. Conway toss in, like giving us the tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia" during their engagement, we should like to know whether, in co-operation with Mr DeBar, they cannot by some means manage to give us a presentation of it on some other night than that of Sunday. Strange to say we have never known it to be given in New Orleans except on Sunday nights, and we cannot but think that a change from this rule on the part of Mr. DeBar is justly due to numbers of his patrons who cannot conscientiously visit his theatre on the Sabbath. The French drama of "The Marble Heart" and the farce of "The Two B'hoys" are announced for performance this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Conway appearing in the drama.

CRISP'S GAIETY.—*Grand Opera Night.*—We would particularly invite attention to the performances announced elsewhere for the Gaiety this evening. Weber's grand opera, "Der Freischutz," will be rendered with such a cast of characters and display of scenery, as must make its presentation exceedingly brilliant. The celebrated song of "The Horn of Chase," which has been composed by G. A. Hodson, Esq., the father of Miss Georgina Hodson, is to be introduced by Mr. Fraser, Miss Hodson herself also appearing in the piece.

We have but time to add a line about the performances at the Gaiety last night, our hour of going to press never admitting of a lengthy notice. We did not witness the presentation of the little drama of "Dominique, the Deserter," and having spoken of the burlesque "Midas" on a previous occasion, it remains for us to give our opinion of the play on "Lola Montez," or the "Pas de Fascination," as it is called. In this, Mr. Bland, as "Count Muffsnuff," was good enough; Mr. Vincent, as "Kyboski," perhaps better, and Mr. Davidge, as "Browski," certainly best of the male performers. There is but one part, however, in the whole piece, besides that of "Browski," which admits of any display of talent worthy of notice, and that was borne by Miss Hodson capitally. The great "whipper in of the whippers of whippers" was taken off just as she should be, to the infinite amusement of the audience. Miss Hodson rather added to her reputation as a fine comic actress, and looked better in this piece, we thought, than in any which she has yet played. The little which she lacks at times, in spirit, is amply made up by other accomplishments.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Dr. Wm. T. Leonard, already committed before the First District Court on a charge of breach of trust, was arraigned before Recorder Stith yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Vernon, of the "Delta" office, on an accusation of willful and corrupt perjury, in having sworn to an affidavit before the Recorder, to the effect that "On Saturday morning, November 8th, 1856, deponent's desk was entered, while in the "Delta" buildings, by some person or persons (then) unknown to deponent, who feloniously took therefrom stole and carried away, among other things, a contract with the proprietors of the "Daily Delta" for the printing of the "Southern Parlor Magazine." Mr. Vernon alleges that Leonard, before making this affidavit, had applied to him for the contract in question, and had been informed that Mrs. McCord, proprietress and editress of the magazine, had given it in duplicate to deponent, and that, at the same time, Leonard received a copy of said contract from himself. He (Leonard) therefore was well aware where the contract was, and who had placed it in its then position. Mr. Vernon further charges the accused with having perjured himself on the 18th of November, when he was examined, at the instance of Mrs. McCord, on a charge of breach of trust in connection with this transaction, and was duly committed as above for trial before the Criminal Court. Leonard was admitted to bail in bonds of $1200 for examination next Tuesday.

VAGRANCY.—J. Welch and Wm. O. Watson have been held under bonds of $2000 each to answer the charges against them of being generally dangerous, idle, worthless, and suspicious vagrants. H. Beach was committed to the workhouse, by Recorder Fabre, on a similar charge.

INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of D. Donovan, of Ireland, aged 45 years, found dead in the Charity Hospital. Verdict—"Died of lockjaw, caused by the wheels of an unknown car passing over his right arm, on the evening of the 20th instant, while lying drunk, at the corner of Baronne and St. Joseph streets."

FINED.—Philip McGovern was yesterday fined $25, by Recorder Stith, for carrying a dirk concealed. Denis O'Leary was fined $5 for disturbing the peace on Poydras street, and the driver of dray No. 453 $10, for furious driving.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—A motion was made yesterday by R. Hunt and I. Hunton, Esqs., for a rehearing, on Wednesday next, of their application for a change of venue of the trial of W. H. Garland.

Adolphe Keefy and Casper Brocktrop were acquitted of separate charges of perjury.

John Ridett was convicted of having published a forged order as true. An information against Thos. Crawford and Sam S. Smith of a like nature, was quashed on some informality.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.—A laborer named Otto Sherman, employed in the St. Charles Hotel, was admitted to the Charity Hospital yesterday afternoon, in consequence of having been seriously and probably fatally injured by the falling of some barrels of cement, which slipped from their fastenings while being hoisted to the roof of the building. The poor fellow had his right leg broken and his head badly mashed.

Cornelius O'Neil was also admitted into the Charity Hospital, having been, as he says, severely bruised by falling from the upper deck of the steamer R. W. Powell.

LARCENIES.—Michael Coyle was sent to prison by Recorder Stith yesterday, without bail, for having taken Mary Comerford's pocket book, containing $27, while in an oyster saloon on the Levee.

E. Banker was sent to prison by Recorder Fabre, to await trial for his over musical proclivity, in taking Francis Schobbel's "cornet-a-piston."

STABBING.—James Doherty has been arrested for examination before Recorder Solomon, on a charge of having stabbed Robert Forbes pretty severely with a pocket knife.

James Shay, alias George Wilson, is held for a hearing before Recorder Stith, on the 10th proximo, on a charge of having wantonly attacked and wounded Henry Woodruff very seriously, by stabbing him in the breast, throat and left arm, with the intent, as is alleged, to commit murder.

DROWNED.—A man named James Coffee fell the other evening, we learn, from the stage between two ships, at post 34, Third District, and was immediately drowned. He was a native of Porto Rico, and, as he was an excellent swimmer, the impression is that he must have been badly injured in the fall, or he would have supported himself for a while at least upon the water. His body has not yet been recovered.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, WINTER CLOTHING, CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS AND SHIRTS, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of boots and shoes, winter clothing, flannel shirts, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blache & Lemonnier's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

The attention of buyers of India Bagging is called to the sale of 194 bales which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Wabash Warehouse, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & CO., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Astonishing Effects of One Bottle, in an Aggravated Case of Dyspepsia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1855.

Dear Sir—During the last five years I have been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in *great danger of dying from suffocation*, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, and all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of several of my friends, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters," and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their use, enjoying better health than I have known for many years. Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH GAUL, No. 12 Carter's Alley.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.

Astonishing Cure With Only One Bottle.

JOS. B. HALL & CO. say:

"Presque Isle, Aroostook county, Me., April 24, 1854.

"We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of ONLY ONE BOTTLE of the German Bitters. We think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complaining of a pain in her side for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased ONE BOTTLE. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking ONLY ONE bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for many years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters.

WM. CLARK.

Salmon Brook, Aroostook county, Me.

See advertisement.

Stop that Dreadful Cough!

This is the warning which nature, true to herself, gives of the approach of that insidious foe—Consumption. The work of the destroyer has begun, the lungs are in danger; resort at once to the great remedy, DR. DAVIS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR, or all future aid may be in vain.

Mortimore's Bitter Cordial.

ALEXIS & LEVIS,
Drug Store and Apothecary,
49 ROYAL STREET.

THE same business as heretofore is carried on in their new store.

An extensive assortment of simple and compound Medicines.

Foreign and American Drugs.

Manufacture of Mineral Waters.

Agents and depositaries of F. Marie Farina's Cologne Waters.

Imitation Brandy, Hoop Wood and Osier.

ALEXIS & LEVIS,
49 Royal street.

ALWAYS on hand the above Brandy, so skillfully prepared that it can hardly be distinguished from the genuine importation.

Expected by next arrivals from Bordeaux, their assortment of Hoop Wood and Osiers, for packages. Prices moderate.

Scotch Ale......... Scotch Ale.

347 casks, quarts and pints, Harvey's sparkling strong Ale, superior to any Scotch Ale ever imported into this market. For sale by O. VALETON & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

R. B. BYASS'S ALE AND PORTER—200 casks, quarts and pints, landing ex ship Tempest, from London. For sale by O. VALETON & CO., 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
NEAR MOBILE, ALABAMA.

THE next session of this institution will open on the 3d of December, 1856. All the classes will commence on Thursday, the 4th. One of the Professors is now in the city, corner Baronne and Common streets, where he will receive visits from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M. He will leave the city, with the students entrusted to his care, on Tuesday, 2d of December, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by the Pontchartrain Railroad.

SHIP MANILLA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice to the Public.

AS there is no manufactory of LOOKING-GLASSES in the United States, the public in general having to receive them from Europe, or from importers in New York, running the risk of damage and breakage by sea themselves to get them here, I have come to the conclusion to have an establishment opened for Looking-glasses of all descriptions, in frames, or by the single plates. I have just received an assortment of the largest sizes in use. Persons wishing any would do well to give me a call before ordering elsewhere. I am able to sell them as cheap as any house in New York. I import direct from Europe.

JOHN GAREHE, Nos. 109, 114 and 116 Chartres street, N. O.

FAIR! FAIR!!

THE FAIR for the benefit of the JESUITS' CHURCH, Baronne street, between Canal and Common, will open on MONDAY, the 8th December, in the interior of the edifice itself. The public, it is hoped, will favor this good work, in according the zeal and solicitude of the ladies who manage it.

English Cannel Coal.

400 Tons, best article, of English CANNEL COAL, expressly for family use, just landing from ship Tirrell, and for sale at the City Coal Office, 18 Exchange Place, opposite the Post office, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest notch in the market. Send on your orders. P. H. WILLARD, Agent.

To Rent.

A FINE three story brick house, No. 5 Marigny street, between Victory and Levee, near the market, Third District, suitable for a large family or a hotel. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. Bonnabel, Levee street, No. 9, and opposite the market, Third District.

Fancy Articles, Toys, &c.
P. HIGONNET & CO.,
150 Canal street.

Gloves...... Gloves.

RECEIVED per steamship Alma—300 dozen Jouvin's Kid GLOVES, for sale, at 75 cents a pair, by ADOLPHE BLACHE, 40 Royal street.

BRANDY—20 quarter pipes D. & C. Boyancy Brandy, 1st proof, landing ex bark Hiawatha, from Bordeaux, and for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

J. CAZAUX,
(SUCCESSOR TO F. ROUMIEUX)
45 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville.

SUNDRIES.

THROAT AND LUNGS.
DR. GILBERT,
119 Carondelet street, near Poydras,
Still continues to give special attention to all
DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
Such as Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, &c., &c.

He employs INHALATION to some extent, and such remedies only as are prepared under his own supervision. Address DR. GILBERT, Box G. 43, New Orleans.

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and South-west, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he still continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

GAS CHANDELIERS,
HALL LANTERNS, ETC.,
Of English, French and American manufacture, now receiving by
HENDERSON & GAINES,
99......Canal Street......99

PURE SILVERWARE.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
G. LAVIE,
21 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Meerschaum Pipes.
G. LAVIE,
21 St. Charles street.

Caporal Tobacco—To Amateurs.

A. GAMARD & DESTEZ.

Hypolite Brizzuga's
TROPICAL BALSAM.

A NEW LIGHT!
A NEW LIGHT!!
A NEW LIGHT!!!

KEROSENE OIL.
NOT EXPLOSIVE!

Three Qualities:
KEROSENE BURNING OIL.
KEROSENE BURNING AND LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
Collegiate Department.

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.

To Ladies.

Wanted.

FRANCO-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice.

THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans.

LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.,
Cotton and Sugar Factors and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Copartnership.

DR. JAMES SCOTT

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
105 Canal street.

For Sale.

To Milliners.

Removal.

Stray Mule.

To Ladies.

LEON GIROUX.
148......CANAL STREET......148

B. F. SIMMS,
Merchandise and Produce Broker,
32 Bank Place, and 36 Natchez street, New Orleans.

REMOVAL.

ROBERT GSCHWINDT,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,

For Sale.

Lottery through Palmistry.

Phrenology and Phrenology.

California.

FOR HAVANA.

FOR HAVRE.

Franco-American Steamship Company.

NEW YORK, BREMEN & SOUTHAMPTON.
United States Mail Steamers.

FOR OPELOUSAS.

New Goods......New Goods.
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

THEODOR DANZIGER.

CHOICE NEW CLOTHING.
BY BLACK WARRIOR.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street corner of Gravier.

Dubois & Lamaniere,
45 CONTI STREET.

J. B. STEEL,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,
60 Camp st., New Orleans.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
H. HARDING,

Carondelet Refinery.
BI-SULPHITE OF LIME.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 2 OLD LEVEE STREET,

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER,
No. 42 Chatham street, New York.

Paper-hangings!......Paper-hangings!
DELCROIX,
108......Chartres street......108

VELVET CLOAKS.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

Fish Nets, Cast Nets,

St. Louis Hotel.

Irvina Fresh Almonds.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE.

WEST & PEEL'S
Original
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
Under the direction of the world-renowned
MATT PEEL.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM,
107 ST. CHARLES STREET,

GRAND
$10,000 LOTTERY.

For Rent.

REMOVAL.

DR. ARTOUX.
SURGEON AND PRACTICAL DENTIST.

L. DUPERRON, Dentist.

Medical and Surgical Dentistry.

Wet Nurse for Sale.

NEW EAGLE
Bonded Warehouse, No. 3.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
53 Bourbon street,
CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

Coal...... Coal!