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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every THE Insertion, in condensed or non-condensed form. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each instance.
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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, November 20, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed from beyond Baltimore.

A Reply to a Subscriber.

In another column will be found a communication from an esteemed subscriber, in which our views on the subject of *forced heirship* are contested and opposed. We publish it on the principle of *audi alteram partem*, and not because it has shaken our convictions in regard to the impolicy of the system. We still adhere to the sentiments heretofore expressed, and believe no reasons can be adduced sufficient to repeal them.

Our correspondent, it appears, is under the impression that we are in favor of the introduction of the common law into this State, in consequence of our advocacy of the abrogation of the principle of forced inheritance from our judicial system. In this he is greatly in the wrong. We repel the imputation, and bid "A Subscriber" read with more attention our remarks, he could not have misconstrued such an inference from them. We admire the civil law for the equity of its principles, the symmetry of its doctrine, the force and beauty of its reason, and the antiquity of its origin, but we have no blind and superstitious reverence for it, and when we see vices and defects existing which mar its harmony, and are nothing less than arbitrary interpolation, engrafted on it, by positive legislation, and constitute no part of that great system of written reason founded by the philosophical rabbins of the enlightened jurists and sages of antiquity, we would endeavor to remove them, and to supply their place by enactments more congenial with the manners of our people, the freedom of our institutions, and the progressive march of American civilization. Would our esteemed friend have us reject an equitable principle for no other reason, than that it is to be found in the common law, which prevails in thirty-American States and four Territories, and introduce or maintain a legislative provision, or legal element, because it is found in the Code Napoleon, and the Roman law? Because a bad law was framed by lawyers, in ancient Rome, two thousand years ago, and transplanted into France at the conquest by JULIUS CÆSAR, and repeated in her existing code, would he have up perpetuate it? Because a beneficient law originated in England, or in one of the American States, and is applicable to our condition, would he have us reject it? Is Louisiana to wrap herself up in her own isolation and individuality, and to refuse to receive light and improvement from say other State? She is an American State; her Constitution and institutions are moulded on the American model, containing in their bosom the great germs of the American system,—will she then shut her eyes to the improvements in American jurisprudence, and a system too but such as emanate from a foreign quarter!

We think that we can answer for our correspondent, and give a negative to all such queries. None are so blind in their adoration of our code, none so *Gothicish*, as would doubt the policy and propriety of amending laws that are defective, none so antediluvian in their notions nor so bigoted in their attachments, as would maintain principles condemned alike by reason and the common sympathies of our nature, restrictive of the free disposition of property, and antagonistic to the genius of the age and the American people. Let France pass such laws as are in conformity with the requirements of her people, and let Louisiana adopt such as are in harmony with the wants habits and exigencies of hers. If any portion of the English or French legislation harmonizes with her views of her policy and interests, adopt it; but she should not take down the entire system, as a culprit—the bad with the good.

The code, since its acquisition, has she codified her law, and as such could it stion, introduced radical changes—thus recognizing the necessity of amendment from time to time. The interval elapsing between each code, did not find our civilization idle. A mass of statutory legislation has been enacted since 1808 that it has been found unwieldy and cumbersome for use and that has rendered it untouched the codes so often that they present the appearance of a patch-work, and no lawyer can tell, after labor research, what law is or is not in force This is strong proof that our legislature did not consider our codes, copied from France, perfect and adapted to our situation in any particular. It was not from a passion for innovation that they changed the ancient legislation, but from the necessity of the thing. Laws, like garments become obsolete and effete, and no longer subserve the purposes of their creation; they must then be doffed, to be replaced by others of better shape and more in harmony with the spirit of society. We only ask the same privilege for our State, that others exercise from pretence of improving and perfecting their institutions and laws, so as to give them more harmonious and American character. The experiment, now existing, we wished preserved—improved by the advancing lights of the age—to be made the most beautiful and harmonious system of jurisprudence existing in the world. To attain this end, let us gather wisdom from all sources, and let not Louisiana say to any other people, "I am bolder and wiser than thou!"

HAVANA

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

Capt. S. Mc. steamship *Black Warrior* arrived yesterday afternoon from New York in ballast. She was fast bound to the bar on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, A. M., but was not able to cross it on account of the tide. She experienced on the voyage from New York to Havana, very heavy gales from the S.E and S.W., accompanied with heavy head sea. On the passage from Havana to this place she encountered a strong northerner on the morning of the 14th inst., about 25 miles S.W. of the Double-headed Shot Keys. Passed American ship Jabez Snow, bound to the Northward.

The following is the list of her passengers from New York to New Orleans:

Captain John Travis, Miss Schuyler and two child dren, Mrs. Dr. Mallory, Mrs. L. Wright Mrs. S A Kane and, Miss Sa onton, Mrs St tou, Mrs Jas Tarbox, T Gordon, Mary and two servants, Parker McQuiston and lady, Miss Bal ch, Mrs A A Griffin, Dr Crane and lady, Miss Rodgers, Mrs Jas T Gordon, Mary and two servants, Mrs M F Ryan.—Mrs Ira W A Hall, Wm J Smith, Miss Sarah E Lockwood, W A Barstow, Wm Armstrong.—From Havana, Mr Sanchez.

Our dates from Havana are of the 16th inst. The *Diario de la Marina*, in its issue of the 15th instant, alludes to the disturbances which took place lately in the eastern part of the island. It states that an insurrectional movement was to break out in Baracoa, but that the whole was discovered to the authorities in time to take prompt measures to prevent its execution. The rebels expected to receive aid and assistance from a foreign land. We suppose that these last words of the *Diario* are made for the mischief-makers. Two American schooners, having on board arms and ammunitions, were seized. The affair was to be thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities. The Captain General has ordered General Manzano to the threatened district.

Don Augustin Prescot, an old and respectable merchant of Trinidad, was appointed, by a vote of twenty, Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolica.

The Italian opera company were to make their first appearance in Havana on the 17th instant. Steffanone, Salvi, Benvenutano, and Marini, form part of that company.

The weather is delightful in Havana, and warm as well. On the 15th warm overcoats were universally called into requisition.

Gottschalk, the American pianist, is still residing in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba. He was appointed an honorary member of the Philharmonic Society of that city.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The somewhat unsettled arrival yesterday of the *Governor Dudley* is unfortunate, affords me the opportunity of writing you this afternoon. Although much occupied by pressing business, I steal an hour from it, in order to have the pleasure. We have been in a state of ferment here for the last few days consequent upon the intelligence of the seizure of two American schooners at Baracoa, they, as is reported, having several cases of muskets and ammunition on board. The crew, captains, supercargoes, and indeed all parties concerned in these schooners are understood to be in prison. The *Neptune Cayo* (second in command) General Manzano, departed last evening in a man-of-war steamer for Baracoa to enquire into this affair. Rumor says that 300 men were landed from these two schooners, but this requires confirmation.

We have also intelligence of a popular outbreak at Puerto Principe, but no details as yet have leaked out.

A thief, or rather a highwayman, who had been captured by the Guardia Civil, near Calabazar, attempted to make his escape, and was shot dead by the sergeant who had him in charge, on the night of Tuesday last.

The commencement of the destruction of the walls surrounding this city is to commence positively on the 18th instant.

Gen. Robertson, the Acting United States Consul here, I understand, dined with the Captain General the evening before last, while last evening the British and French Consul General, the Dutch, Austrian and Swedish Consuls also had that honor.

I have this moment received information from a source upon which I believe reliance may be placed, that there have been several arrests at Baracoa, of parties pardoned by the late Captain-General, and who it is alleged, are implicated in the outrageous affair in the two American schooners.

M. M.

[Charleston Courier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE:

Sir:—In a series of articles lately published under the editorial head in your paper, commenting upon the Civil Law of our State, there is evidently a design to prepare the public mind for the introduction of some of the most objectionable features of the Common Law of England into our codes. The article in your paper of the 8th instant, under the head of "*Forced Heirship*," contains such erroneous positions, calculated to mislead the public mind, that I feel constrained to ask the favor of you to publish a reply.

The writer admits that "all civilized nations recognize and support the right of the son to succeed to the inheritance of the father's estate"; this concedes the whole principle, so it has been from the beginning, so it should be, and so is the principle of the law of Louisiana.

The right to bequeath property by last will and testament is the creature of the law, and the form, manner, and right are regulated by law or custom, in every civilized country. The question that a father may will away from his children is a matter of policy entirely; but, says the writer, "none except Louisiana, France, and countries under the regime of the Civil Law carry the principle to the extent of forcing an heirship" (his sentence discloses the object of the writer—all civilized countries in Europe and America not absolute and governed by known laws, except Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, and parts of the United States, are governed by the principles of the Civil Law. The object, therefore, of the writer seems to be to introduce the system of the Common Law of England on this subject.

What is meant by "forcing an heirship?" If, as admitted, it is the law of nature, supported by all civilized nations, that the son shall succeed to the inheritance of the father's estate," there can be no great impropriety or injustice in declaring by law that the son shall inherit the father's estate. It cannot be justly called "forcing an heirship." If pointed out by nature, in all civilized countries, rules are laid down for the making of wills—even in England where the principles of the Common Law aforesaid—the writer prevail—the system of last wills and testaments is regulated by law. No person under twenty-one years of age can make a will of any manor, lands, tenements, or hereditaments; a married woman is restrained and prevented from devising any land or real estate whatsoever. An idiot cannot make a will before marriage, it becomes void by marriage; wills made under restraint or fear are void; the will of a *feme de se* is void; lunatics, idiots, the deaf and dumb, cannot make wills; and the blind, only in a certain form; the will of a drunken man made while drunk is invalid. A lecherous will, or one extorted from disposing of more than one-third of their goods—and some Common Law writers have questioned whether this restraint was not founded upon truer principles of policy than the power of wantonly disinheriting the fair by will"—no doubt the Common Law puts restraints upon persons, and regulates last wills and testaments, as well as our laws.

The writer speaks of our Law as "a grievous clog on industry, enterprise, and circulation of property which is the birthright of every American citizen." This is a very pretty sounding sentence, but a high sounding one, but on examination will be found to have no foundation in facts. There is no law in Louisiana preventing a man from alienating his property when and to whom he pleases, while living, unless made in fraud of creditors. The property will overtakes as well if it goes into the hands of an heir as if it would in the hands of a stranger, often times much more so. Except the clause of nature on the father and mother during infancy for maintenance, &c., there is no birthright but such as may be derived from law or custom: there can be no birthright to make a disposition of property by will. The laws of nature call the children to the inheritance of the parents' estates. If the Law allows dispositions of property by will other than to children, it is a privilege given by law, and not a natural right. It resolves itself into a matter of policy, of which the people and their representatives are to be the judges.

What right have parents to have children, and if they are rich, probably raise them without a profession or trade, incapable of supporting themselves, and then from caprice, fancy, or whim, wantonly disinherit them, and throw them upon the world, to become paupers, genteel loafers, if they are men, to become strolling ladies and thieves, and if women a still worse destiny probably awaits them. This would indeed be a practice "freedom of alienation," "a precious birthright of every American citizen," and yet each would, in many instances, be the result of the unlimited right to make dispositions of property by will, conferred by the writer. It is to be hoped that his arguments will have little weight with those whose prejudices have not already carried them astray on so important a subject.

The writer's comments on the ten causes of disinheritance, and the exclusion of the father, mother, brother and sister as inheritors, appears very plausible, but when fairly examined and tested by rules of laws, will be found less weighty than they at first sight may be supposed.

It is a generally received axiom, that there is no general rule without exceptions. Certainly, human wisdom can frame no law that may not require some exception to insure equity and justice in all cases. The exceptions therefore in our Law, are only of proving the rule bad, are a strong argument in their favor.

The rules of evidence under the Common Law exclude interested witnesses. Our Law in this case does not affect the same principle. The father, mother, brother and sister being directly interested as heirs, are excluded as witnesses. If experience and good policy should prove that some change on this point becomes necessary to insure justice, the exclusion may easily be amended, without making the general principle a dead letter, as advocated by the writer of the articles mentioned.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Attakapas, Nov. 11, 1854.

ORL AND THEATRE.

The Barber of Seville on Saturday night introduced the public to a new prima-donna in the person of Mme PRETTI-BAILLE. Her success was complete and brilliant. Mme PRETTI-BAILLE possesses a beautiful light soprano, clear as a bell, perfectly even in its range, invariably true to the note, sympathetic and of delicious quality. Of course this voice is not remarkable for power or sonority—it being essentially that of the *chanteuse légère*; but in purity and sweetness we have heard it excelled by no vocalist save Miss SONTAG—Mme PRETTI BAILLE's execution is exceeding-ly fine. There are no breaks and no gaps in her cadenzes. She sings with entire ease, and with decided brilliancy. Her musical education has evidently been careful, and her style and method are worthy of the best schools of art. In short Mme PRETTI-BAILLE achieved a complete triumph, and bids fair to become the pet of the New Orleans dilettanti.

To-night we are to have the Huguenots, with Mme LAGET-PLANTERRE, the third of the new songstresses, whose services have been secured by the management for the present season. She appears in the charming character of Valentine. BORDAS takes the part of Raoul.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.

This, road is now under full headway, and is doing a fine business. The trains from Lafourche carry down daily a considerable amount of freight. By the cars arrived last evening, Toledano & Taylor received 12 hogsheads of sugar and 61 barrels of molasses; Cammack, Squires & Co., 40 hogsheads of sugar and 50 barrels of molasses; Buchanan, Carroll & Co., 90 hogsheads of sugar and 100 barrels of molasses; Hewitt, Norton & Co., 50 hogsheads of sugar; O. LeBlanc, 104 field-docks; Raymond Knight, 1680 field ducks; E. Shiff & Co., 14 bales moss; Eugene Legendre, 970 dozen eggs; 80 order, 12 wild geese, 1 lot turkeys, 1 coup chickens, 40 wild ducks.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. T. G HUNT, for Hickey's valuable analytical volume on the Constitution.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SECOND DISTRICT.—An election for a first English assistant in the High School for Girls, is announced to take place in a few days. Candidates for examination are requested to be present this evening at the Old Municipal Hall.

MASK AND DRESS BALLS.—Mme LUMAR No. 109 Royal street, has just received a magnificent assortment of Costumes for Dress and Mask Balls, and a variety of gold and silver ornaments for fancy dresses.

MME GROUS FIERRE, No. 113 Conti street, announces the opening of her costume establishment. Orders for ball and fancy dresses are punctually fulfilled. See advertisement.

☞ We learn from Mr. Alexander, Clerk of the steamer U lee, from Alexander, that Mr. John G. Young, of Rapides Parish, was murdered by persons unknown, 8 miles from Catahula Parish, and was brought home to his residence by Mr. O. N. Ogden and Mr. Ryan, of Alexandria.

SUICIDE.—On the night of the 12th, Charles W. Stewart, an officer of the House of Representatives, committed suicide last night in the Speaker's Room at the Capitol by taking poison.

☞ The steamer St. Louis arrived at New York from Havre on Saturday evening week, with 198 passengers, among them James the Gen Bennett and Mons. De Leadre, the French Consul at Salize. She encountered heavy weather. The St. Louis reports that Hiwarn Oliver's affairs at Liverpool were progressing honorably towards adjustment. His assets are £1,168,000 and his liabilities only £708,000.

☞ There is much excitement felt in Washington in relation to the sleep of war Albany She has not been heard from since 20th Sept. when she left Aspinwall for New York.

I. O. O. F. OF ARKANSAS.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for the State of Arkansas, convened in their Hall in Little Rock, on the 6th instant, and elected the following officers for the current year:

Grand Master, P. G. Jas. S. Horner, of Helena; Deputy Grand Master, P. G. A. J. Hall, of Little Rock; Senior Warden, P. G. C. B. Mitchell, of Washington; Grand Secretary, P. G. Wm. S. Davis, of Little Rock; Grand Treasurer, P. G. Jas. A. Maury, of Little Rock.

☞ Much excitement exists in Washington in regard to the Exchange Bank of Seldon, Wilson & Co., and a heavy run has commenced upon it.

Notable by the Atlantic.

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 19th inst., with intelligence from Liverpool and London to the 1st inst. Although the mail failed yesterday, we are in receipt of files of English papers which enable us to present a full summary of the news.

A great fire occurred in Liverpool a day or two previous to the departure of the *Atlantic* in the bonded wharehouses of Messrs. Molyneaux, Taylor & Co., in Leamington-buy, a narrow street, running parallel with Princess Dock. The wharehouses were stored with very valuable merchandize, including a large amount of cotton. The total loss is £150,000, mostly covered by insurance. The Liverpool *Courier* says:

The great bulk of the loss will, of course, be upon the 9,000 bales of cotton stored in the three wharehouses A, B, and C. Of this large quantity, it is stated, in round numbers, that Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co., owned 2,500 bales; T. & R. Littledale, 1,000; Nowell & Clayton, 300; Musgrove & Vance, 500; Francis & Cooper, 300; Shaw & Barry, 400; Stead Brothers, 100; Mills & Co., 100; Rose, Leet, & Co., 200; J. Hoston & Co., 200; G. Holt & Co., 100; Mr. Vance Harper, 200; Miles Barton, 200; Robert Hutchinson, 200; and, 7,650 bales, the remaining 1,400 bales being distributed in a large number of small quantities.

THE WAR.

The following latest despatches from the seat of war are exceedingly interesting:

LATEST DESPATCHES.

Telegraphic despatches have been received at Paris and Vienna, as well as by the Foreign Office, with intelligence from the heights of Inkermann, to the 19th instant.

Prince Menschikoff's previous account is confirmed as to the data of the first bombardment. The attack commenced on the 17th, both by sea and land, the fire being then opened on all points; the French batteries on the right (Great Fort of the Quarantine, mounting fifty-two guns, and the Fort Alexander, which lies farther from the town and below the town, close on the southern end to the quay, that is placed across the harbor, and the sunken Russian ships behind it. The British ships attacked the Great Fort and Central Bastion, the straight Fort, lying to the left of the fleet, and to the north of the harbor, where the Russian reinforcements are said to be placed. On the 18th, when these accounts left, no result was to that the Quarantine Battery was silenced, and the French attack was continued against Fort Alexander, the only large work still that defends the town of Sebastopol on the southwest side. It was not without fears that the allied squadrons sustained their bombardment and concentrated attack. The allied squadrons lost altogether 100 men killed, and 300 wounded, in these three days. An aid-de camp of the French admiral was struck by a shell and killed. Leroville de Paris, the flag-ship. The Agamemnon, bearing aloft the flag of Sir Edmund Lyons, has suffered most severely, and the Retribution (Captain Drummond) had a most close shot away. Of the casualties on land we have no account. But the allied losses confess to 500 killed, including Admiral Kornilof; and when the truth shall be known, this number will probably be greatly increased.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—The land batteries opened their fire against Sebastopol on the 17th, at half past one o'clock. At the same time the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port—the English those on the left, the French those on the right. The English blew up (not last easter) the outer fortifications on the left; the French silenced the Quarantine Fort.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—We have no direct news from the Crimea, but the Russian authorities here must have received unfavorable intelligence, for Prince Gortschakoff yesterday assembled no one, under plea of sickness, although he was perfectly well. On the 18th the reinforcements under Liprand were still at Perecop.—Lord Burghersh arrived here on Saturday.

CZERNOVITCH, Oct. 26.—Russian advices state that the bombardment of Sebastopol was continued vigorously up to the 20th.—Admiral Korniloff's death is confirmed. Odessa advices of the 23th, state that the bombardment of Sebastopol was continued up to the 23, but no building decisive had occurred.

VIENNA, Saturday.—The Russian Legation has received a despatch, dated this day, from Czernowitch. It announces that the bombardment of Sebastopol had continued vigorously to the 20th.

BERLIN, Monday.—According to a Russian official despatch published in the Kreuz Zeitung, dated St. Petersburg, Saturday, the siege of Sebastopol it continued unintercptedly up to the 23d, but the fortifications had suffered but little. The attack on the sea side had not been renewed. The Russians are still manning and preparing for a general sortie, and a French battery of eleven guns and eight mortars had been destroyed. Lord Clarendon's son, Lord Dunkellin, had been taken prisoners.

The Times of yesterday, in a leading article, says: "The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received from the French and English Governments, is dated from the Crimea on the 20th instant. At that time the siege was going on favorably; the fire was maintained from the trenches of the besieging armies had been resumed on the 19th with effect; but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of its fortress. From the assurment that it was clearly ascertained that Sebastopol could not be reduced, even from the south side and by land, without the possession of a regular siege, there is no reason to feel surprise at the length of these proceedings.

The French steamer which left the Crimea on the 21st, reports that the allied land forces had effected a breach, but it was not deemed practicable to attempt to storm the fortifications.

The CZAR's two sons had arrived on the Crimea.

From the Baltic there is nothing new.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

KIEL, October 27.—Her Majesty's screw steamships Duke of Wellington, 130, carrying flag of Vice-Admiral Napier; the Royal George, 120; Princess Royal, 90; with the Vulture and Lynx, have arrived here. The Princess Royal has been egreased, but without sustaining damage.

KIEL, Sunday.—The following British screw steamships of war have arrived here: Majestic, 81; Nile, 81; Hogue, 60; Cressy, 84; James Watt, 90. The Vulture, Rosamond and Driver, have gone on a cruise, but will soon return.

KIEL, Sunday afternoon.—The block ship Blenheim, and the Bulldog have just arrived. Admiral Napier is aswell, and confined to his ship.

The Saltan, to show his sense of the services of the late Marshal de St. Arnaud, has accorded to his widow a pension for life of 25,000 piastres per month.

A great many arrests have been made at Varna, in consequence of information obtained when Prince Mesechikoff's carriage containing correspondence was seized at Alma.

The Morning Post has been requested to state that the Duc de Dramonna, the brother of the Countess of Teaherville, has not been among those who persisted on board the Arctic steamer. He is on the Prince de la Moskowa, in very delicate health. The person assuming his name is not known to the family.

The *Monitor* contains the general list of officers of all arms killed or wounded in the battle of Alma, and also a statement of the great French loss on that occasion. One hundred and thirty-six French were killed, of whom four were officers. The wounded numbered 1,200, including 61 officers.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has ordered his Ministers to lay before the Council of State a bill for granting to the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud a pension of 30,000 francs, as a mark of national gratitude. The Count de Persigny will also have presented to it a project of law for granting to the widow of Marshal Bazeaud an increase to her pension, so as to render it equal to the former.

The Emperor of the French has addressed the following letter to Madame de St. Arnaud:

St. Cloud, Oct. 16.—Madame la Marechale,—No one, you know, participates more than I in the grief which oppresses you. The Marshal joined my name on his death bed, when leaving Africa to take the Portfolio of the War Department, he assisted in re-establishing order and authority in this country. He associated his name with the military glories of France on the day when, having decided upon landing in the Crimea, in spite of timid counsels, he gained with Lord Raglan the battle of Alma, and opened to our army the road to Sebastopol. I have, then, lost in him a devoted friend in difficult positions, as France has lost in him a soldier always ready to serve her in the moment of danger. Doubtless, so many claims to my gratitude and that of the public are insufficient to soften grief like yours, and I, therefore, will only assure you that I transfer to you and to the family of the Marshal the sentiments with which he inspired me. Receive, Madame la Marechale, the sincere expression of them.

NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Congress of American Ambassadors which assembled at Brussels, agree in reporting the entire prevalence of democratic feeling in Europe. They further state that the American government has not the slightest chance to acquire Cuba in any shape whatever.

The Americans in London and Paris regard the refusal of France to allow Mr. Soule to pass through her empire, as an international insult, while at the same time they deeply regret that the American government should have sent so objectionable a man as an Ambassador to Spain. Mr. Mason's request for an explanation was treated with rudeness and ingratitude. The London Times justifies the act, but ridicules the idea of national differences, and urges peace and an amicable settlement of the matter. France, it is asserted, cannot be overtaken in respect. The opinion, however, prevailed, that France would discover any intention of disrespect to the American nation, in whatever course she may choose to adopt in reference to Mr. Soule, as a private individual.

From Asia the is nothing new or of special interest.

Affairs on the Baltic were quiet.

Large reinforcements were being quietly sent by France and England to the Crimea.

The Russians had also received large recruits at Sebastopol, and were defending themselves manfully.

According to some statements, the Allies have made less progress than is wished to be known, and their capture of the city is problematical, by no means certain. Accounts they have received of the concentration that is world fall on the 23d October.

Affairs regarding Austria and Prussia are unchanged, and by no means does a good feeling exist between the two Powers. Austria, however, does not consider herself in a position to quarrel.

Reports of Siege Operations.

To many of your unprofessional readers, who have not had the opportunities rendered military duty, the following extracts from the letters and despatches of officers engaged in the siege of Sebastopol will be interesting. From the mass of matter before us, we have selected such as we think will be most generally understood, and will give the best idea of the progress of the siege:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, Oct. 28.—The accounts from America, which were received by the Asia, have caused

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VAUDEVILLE.—This theatre opened on Saturday evening, and one of the longest and most unbearable audiences we have ever seen at its doors was present. The performances on the occasion consisted of the company endeavoring to represent themselves as talented Moral Family, who were unfortunately received, and of the mockery of MYA Mathieu. The same bill was offered last evening, and was received by the same crowded house as on the night before. To-night we are to have the Revels in three of their pleasing performances, and Mlle Mathieu in several dances.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—That most popular and talented Australian actress, Miss Ellen Logan, is announced to make her appearance at the St. Charles Theatre this evening. The play selected for the occasion is Knowles' drama "The Hunchback," in which she will personate the fascinating part of "Julia." A crowded Theatre will undoubtedly greet her reappearance in our city. She will be supported on the 29th by Mrs. Hunt as "Helen;" by Mr. Heid, as "Master Walter;" by Mr. C. Pope as "Sir Thomas Clifford," and by Mr. Dyott as "Modus." The additional attraction of the exciting drama of "The Drunkard, or the Hearthstone," in which Mr. Pope performs the part of "Edward Middleton," is announced for this evening.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The Campbell Minstrels are greeted each night at Armory Hall, by large and enthusiastic audiences as might be expected from the rare and varied talent which is offered each evening. Their pleasing style to retain each performance is commended.

DAY BOOKS.—Miss Crompton still continues to perform at this house. She appears again this evening, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, in one of her leading parts.

MONDAY, November 13th, 1854.—First District.—On motion of the District Attorney, and by a regular quorum of the Grand Jury, His ordered that the present Grand Jury be discharged from further service in this court, and that the Clerk of this court do enter the same. Ordered, that the Sheriff summon a Grand Jury to be drawn from the box, to appear before this court on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H F JARVISER,
Secretary.

Bruns and Mashed Balls.

MADAME LUSSAN, Royal street No 106, respectfully informs the public that she has just received and she has just received from France a splendid assortment of Bruns and Mashed Ball Costumes, highly recommended, both on account of their elegance and freshness.

Miss Lussan is taking lessons of Instantaneous Photograph From Life, and is prepared to take likenesses of ladies and children in the most perfect manner. Specimens may be seen at her establishment.

Mme