The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. [Vol. LXIX.—Whole No. 9768

THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] of the "Bee" is removed to [illegible] street, between Conti and St. [illegible]

[illegible] Morning, Oct. 31, 1855.

Mail arrived yesterday. [illegible] our exchanges. The [illegible] are to the 23d, from [illegible] and from Charleston to [illegible]

UNMASKING THE TRICKSTERS.

[illegible] to believe that [illegible] JOHN RAY for [illegible] money spent proceed[illegible] Messrs. HAYS, PERRY & Co. [illegible] in our city, [illegible] their knowledge [illegible] though erring [illegible] recent course of these [illegible] since we first saw [illegible] the exposé has been [illegible] the foreign [illegible] Americans. With [illegible] named to be in [illegible] Americans, some [illegible] first applied [illegible] to punish an [illegible] the name of DEGOLYER [illegible] and BRAIN, [illegible] Messrs. HAYS [illegible] American [illegible] Messrs. HAYS [illegible] to advance [illegible] was bound [illegible] who is a [illegible] American ticket [illegible] their nomination [illegible] assumed the [illegible] to wait upon [illegible] with a [illegible] and [illegible] Messrs. HAYS [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Messrs. HAYS [illegible] yesterday's [illegible] and others, the [illegible] nomination [illegible] charged with having [illegible] for a Roman [illegible] who know the [illegible] will be [illegible] mistake, [illegible] Messrs. HAYS [illegible] and lower brand [illegible]

[illegible] Experienced [illegible] Lamps.—We invite [illegible] to the advertisement of Mr. and Mme [illegible] the introduction of young [illegible] Place, New [illegible] instances for [illegible] such as are [illegible] we notice a plan [illegible] advanced instruction for young ladies, [illegible] foreign languages, as [illegible] entitled. These courses [illegible] to other, so that [illegible] they choose, without [illegible] The plan of the institution [illegible] unexcelled in success, [illegible] pupils [illegible] pleasure of a personal acquaintance [illegible] Mme. HAYS [illegible] and chaste [illegible] entire confidence [illegible] parents [illegible] to their daughters [illegible] the care of Mme. HAYS [illegible] side of this journal, and is [illegible] superior scholastic attainments [illegible] and rare excellence. To [illegible] and experienced instructors [illegible] and [illegible] to their pupils [illegible] Mme. HAYS [illegible] and [illegible] confidently recommend [illegible] the institution recently [illegible]

[illegible] CHARLES, Esq., Editor of the Courier.—We are indebted to J. B. Peterson, publisher, through [illegible] M. NOAH's Lamp street, for a copy [illegible] intensely interesting and admirable story [illegible] by Reimer, entitled "Claiborne, the Courier." It is short, but replete with [illegible]

☞ From what can be ascertained, nothing will be done concerning the Governorship of Utah until the meeting of Congress. It is of the opinion of those best conversant with the affairs of the Territory, that a strong military force will be necessary in the neighborhood of the Mormons.

☞ In the Orphans' Court at Washington, on the 23d, Mrs. Bodisco and her brother, Brooke Williams, entered bond in $100,000, as administrators of the will of Count Bodisco, the late Russian Minister, so far as relates to his personal estate. Judge Purcell decided that the will not bearing his signature and not having been witnessed according to the statute, is not sufficient to pass the real estate, which, however, goes by descent to the widow and children. All the property of the deceased Minister in this country is supposed to amount to $300,000.

A GOOD IDEA—One of the Boston hotel has added to its other attractions a library of 300 volumes. This is to furnish their boarders with amusement, without the trouble of going abroad to find it.

Look at This!

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 27th contains the following statement, which would appear incredible, were it not made by so respectable a journal, and did not the editor speak from personal observation:

A startling fact has just come, accidentally, to our knowledge, connected with the granting of naturalization papers by our Courts of Justice. These devil-portents mock us beneath, however, to endorse the definition given by Blackstone, that our court is "a place where justice is publicly administered."

We have one moment seen the naturalization papers of a foreigner, who happened to be too honest to vote upon them, issued in 1853, by the South District, presided over by Judge Cotton, and a Mr. Holland acting as Deputy Clerk. We inquired of the gentleman, how long he had been in the United States when these papers were issued. His reply was *twelve days*. He further stated that these papers had been brought to him and that he had never been in himself in Court. We dare it not follow out a *one instrument* of party really represented this man in open Court, or that the officers of Court, one or both, manufactured the papers, or that they were thrust upon and imposed upon. We are unwilling to make so grave a charge against officers who have been entrusted to such places of responsibility by the suffrages of the people. Does not this instance demand an investigation into the fraud, perjury and imposition, or whatever term it may be designated by the Legislature or some competent tribunal? It is clear to our minds that the border of its papers is in no manner to be trimmed, because, where a party informed, he has refused to vote upon them. They happened to get hold of an honest man. Another instance in this separate has been brought to our knowledge, the holder of the papers declaring that his papers were brought to him and he had never taken the oath.

With such startling developments as these, stating the commissioners of election in the face, taken in connection with other aspects of this question, is long strongly towards a fraudulent result, and a deterioration in effect with a result, are they not bound by every consideration of duty and their high conditional responsibilities, and the same space and time their oaths, to demand that the naturalization papers (every foreigner with the exception of those old naturalized citizens known to possess them) be presented to them for examination? We unhesitatingly affirm that such is their duty, and that they will disgrace their high position, if they for a moment shrink from performing and fully discharge.

OFFICIAL STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—The Sacramento Union publishes the official returns of all the counties in the State, which foot up as follows:

K. N.		Dem.	
Lassen	50	Butte	1,037
Sacramento	4,626	Calaveras	1,500
Murphy's	1,000	Colusa	1,000
Tuolumne	1,000	Contra Costa	1,000
Yuba	1,000	Fresno	1,000
Sonoma	1,000	Humboldt	1,000
Mariposa	1,000	Monterey	1,000
Napa	1,000	Nevada	1,000
Plumas	1,000	Placer	1,000
Sierra	1,000	Shasta	1,000
Solano	1,000	Stanislaus	1,000
Sutter	1,000	Tehama	1,000
Trinity	1,000	Tulare	1,000
Yolo	1,000	Yuba	1,000
Total	57,614		

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

For Governor, Johnson	5,011
For Lieutenant Governor, Anderson	1,716
For Judge Sup. Court, Murray	1,267
For Comptroller, (Whitman) Republican	2,320
For Treasurer, (Bates)	3,000
For Attorney-General, Walker	3,120
For Surveyor-General, Brewster	3,317
For State Printer, (Anderson)	3,000
For State Prison Director, (A. Bell)	3,001
" " " (Wilson)	3,000
" " " (Wilson)	3,512

The Prohibitory Liquor Law is lost by a large majority.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The steamer *Bolivia*, of the P. S. N. Co., arrived at Panama on the afternoon of the 6th, with 141 passengers, $87,000 in specie, and news from Valparaiso to Sept. 14th, Callao 25th, and Guayaquil 29th.

The Panama *Star & Herald* of Oct. 9, gives the following summary of news from the South Pacific, of which we glean the following items:

At Valparaiso, on the 15th of Sept., some great excitement on English ground, having been occasioned by the fall of a barrel iron, during the discharge of her cargo, her quar deck was blown off, three or four men were killed, and several others wounded. The Captain was killed instantly, and a mate was missing. The vessel was sinking by an engine from the U. S. [illegible]

[illegible] of the Bolivian government, from San Salvador, settling important affairs at La Paz.

[illegible] right to vote has been given to all persons over 21 years of age, able to read and write, or possessing a landed property.

The Lima papers, Legislative Chambers met Sept. 15th. A vacation only has been imposed upon candidate and essential. Some of the press opposed this measure and complain of the scarcity of wood.

From Australia, the date are to the 16th of July. Proposed alterations in the fiscal policy of the Government are strongly censured. Gold was at Ballarat, per ounce, according to quality. At Sydney, fine flour sold at £35, and second at £ [illegible] per ton; wheat, Chile, sold at £ [illegible] per bushel. In Melbourne, July 7th, colonial flour was £ [illegible] per ton; Chile 46; Hazall and Galloga, 50; wheat, 12 to 20s. At Hobart Town, July 6th, a cargo of flour sold at £35 12s. 5d. to £37 10s.

MASSACRE OF AMERICANS ON THE AMAZON.—A letter to the New York *Tribune* from Para, Brazil, dated September 20th, gives the following translation of a Portuguese letter from the Barra of the Rio Negro, published in the Diario do Para, containing an account of a massacre of six Americans at the fort of Tabatinga, on the frontier of Brazil, on the river Amazon. The language of the letter shows the spirit animating the Peruvians and Brazilians towards the citizens of the United States:

On the 21 of the current month there arrived here a canoe from the Upper Amazon, with intelligence that six Bibbas (sic), whose nationality could not be wholly ascertained, although by appearances indicated that they were North Americans, had forced the authorities of Loreto (in Peru) to give them the pass, with which they entered the territory of Brazil, robbing and destroying whatever they found, without any regard to whom it belonged, or to the directions that had been given them by the authorities of Peru. The authorities of Loreto, from whom they had extorted the pass, hastened to give information of the same to the commander of the fort of Tabatinga, Captain Gavaes, who, putting himself on the alert, saw the Bibbasters coming into port in a canoe, and ordering them to halt, they answered by a discharge of their guns, and passed down the river. Without loss of time they were pursued by a canoe with troops, sent by the said Captain Gavaes, which, arriving within gunshot, the soldiers were saluted by a second discharge from the 'said sight,' who then, jumping on shore, proposed to strengthen themselves, taking for a fort the trunk of a tree, behind which they made, over the top of a canoe, a very lively fire, from which one soldier was killed, and a Tapuio Indian gravely wounded.

"In these critical circumstances the commander of the expedition judged it prudent to let the canoe be taken down the current, and then making a small disembarkation under cover of high bank of earth, he ordered that small division to cut away through the matted undergrowth to the rear of the enemy, while he turned to take him in front, and divert his attention, for which end he turned up the river, extending a line abreast for direct fire of the enemy, until the Bibbasters, finding themselves surrounded, redoubled their energy, and exposed themselves to everything which a general subject himself where he has no place for retreating in good order. Now, throwing into the water whatever they had brought with them, they struggled and fought boldly, and as if they were sixty, because, having arms of no barrels, the number that they represented appeared thus large; but the low, steady aim of the Brazilian soldiers succeeded in sending below and ordering within a little time from this, for a better world, five of the resistants. The sixth, the only one that escaped an ounce of lead, took to his heels with the nimblest activity; but, encountering a lake, and threatening himself into it head foremost, to pass it by swimming, he was made a prey of by the alligators that called him bait."

☞ The London correspondent of the Boston Post, speaking of the rumored matrimonial alliance on the tapis, between the young Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, says:

The Times pounces down with unusual bitterness upon young Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the nephew of the king and heir apparent of the throne, who is at Balmoral for the last few days, having come for the purpose of improving his acquaintance with the princess royal. It is now considered that a kind of preliminary understanding was entered into in 1851, that she was one day to become the bride of this young prince, who is some about 19 years old, and so far as character, intelligence and personal appearance are concerned, her royal highness could do better. But it is the misfortune of royal personage, that these things cannot be divested of their political aspects when about to be connected, inasmuch as they involve questions of policy and alliance important to England, and the Times thinks that there need forward in promoting this match are not considering the happiness of the princess or the welfare of England. The accession of Prussia with Russia is the great bugbear put forward, and upon this the Times rows with all its power.

Correspondence of the Bee.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

The brief season of Rachel's first engagement here terminated with the evening performance yesterday, and to-morrow night she opens at the Boston Theatre. Whatever may be the reception she will meet with in the Northern Athens, it cannot be more brilliant than the one tendered to her by the Empire City. The enthusiasm she has created from her first appearance has been on the increase to the last. Beginning with the few, it has been spreading itself among all classes of society. Every body, or, as we say here, the million, longed to see the *lioness*. To see her was to admire her, to be bewitched by her, and to proclaim her triumphs. Nobody failed to do so, and just now a crowd of persons, many of them not even understanding French, declare, after a hearing, that "Rachel is decidedly the most wonderful actress on the stage, and no mistake about it." Such a popular verdict, so well in accordance with the opinions expressed by competent judges, is worthy to be recorded, as it proves how powerful is genius, whatever be the language in which he utters his thoughts and feelings! Behind that language which may be to many but a music more or less harmonious, there is, in fine dramatic action, a truthfulness of mimic expression, a deepness of feeling, a pathos which strikes every intellect and touches every heart. Never was this fact so clearly vindicated as in the present instance; and the *hurrahs* of the New Yorkers for Rachel were not less enthusiastic than the applause of the Parisian public.

The financial success has, of course, followed the moral one. It had been at first a little uncertain. The public seemed wavering for a while; now overflowing the Metropolitan Theatre with crowds of admirers, now deserting the performances with the utmost indifference. After the sixth night, it was impossible to decide what was the popular sentiment and what it would effect. The seventh gave to the managers of the direction a decisive and signal victory. Afterwards, the attendance at the Metropolitan was as numerous as it had been enthusiastic, and the people crowded the theatre every night, whatever might be the weather. A very conclusive fact for those who know how great is atmospheric influence on New York ladies, who are always ready to go out as soon as the sky is bright, but reluctant to leave home when the air is charged with the least dampness. Every one of them was fully prepared to brave the most violent storm rather than to miss a Rachel's performance!

A few figures will enable you to judge to what extent that *furor* has reached. On the first evening the receipts amounted to more than $5,000, whilst on the second they went down below $2,000. The best of the four which followed, gave only $3,600. The average of those first six nights was scarcely sufficient to cover the current expenses, which are estimated at $2,500. Then came the seventh, and the receipts reached the handsome amount of $4,720. The subsequent receipts regularly exceeded $3,000, so that we will not go beyond the mark if we estimate the average at $3,500 per night, which would give the director a profit, on the whole season of twenty-two nights would present $72,000, as gross receipts and a net gain over expenses of something like $17,500.

Barnum and Jenny Lind were the only ones who were able to do better. Gottschalk, popular as she was among the Irish and Spanish Soutac, despite a numerous and wealthy German population, were unable to accomplish such a wonder during the same space of time, though both of them were speaking, not a foreign language known only to the few, but that universal tongue understood by every mind and every heart—music! Rachel, the actress has beaten both the great *prime donne*, Hayes and Sontag. Is it not glory enough?

Some other day I may give you a complete synopsis of the person and acting of this woman of genius; I will content myself now with a brief record of what she has accomplished during six.

The great actress opened on the 3d of September last, in the part of Camille, in Corneille's tragedy of *Horace*, and last night for her last well benefit, she appeared in the same part, which, according to the opinion of many, is the best, most complete and most attractive of her repertoire. Between these two, she had been greeted by overflowing houses and crowned success. Next in order, as to popularity is *Les Horaces*, then comes *Le Cid*, a more rebellious effort, from the academic pen of Scribe, which was well received on account of the talent displayed by Rachel in the principal character, and also because it has been translated with some skill for Miss Davenport, who by the bye, was herself a very charming *Lucretia*. I must likewise mention Racine's tragedy of *Phedre*, the success of which was rather equivocal, in spite of Rachel's superb acting and magnificent costumes. On the third representation, it was necessary to strengthen the attraction of this master piece by a little comedy, entitled: *Le Mensonge de Leslie*, by Armand Barthet, in which the great tragedy in question, was admirably followed by the action of Camille, the Roman poet. *Marie Stuart*, a poor imitation of Schiller's drama, was received twice by good houses, but with moderate applause, the Rachel is extremely grand in her rivalry scene with Queen Elizabeth. She performed twice in two other of Racine's tragedies, *Andromache* and *Bajazet*. The part of *Hermione* in the former was one of her greatest triumphs, while she was much admired by the *connaisseurs* in the *Bajazet* of the latter. In Corneille's *Polyeucte* which was also repeated twice, she won the applause of the most critical part of the audience by her beautiful personation of the Christian martyr. *Joan of Arc*, from the pen of Alexander Soumet, made very little impression on the public mind and was not repeated; but even in that piece, so tedious for many of the auditors, she achieved a signal success. I may sum up the whole of her performances by saying that every night was at unpleasant itself; there was only some accidental difference in the degree of enthusiasm displayed by the public, and the enthusiasm was never even marred by the heaviness of the tragedy itself or by the bad delivery of some of the performers whom Rachel brought here. As to herself, there is but one voice to acknowledge her immense superiority over every living actress; and the best proof of the fact is the handsome recipts received by her representations. There is not another place in the world where she could have made more than $10,000 a week, and yet you I have a right to terminate my letter by these words: It Rachel is a great actress, New York is certainly a great city.

P. ARIN.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana* we have received files of papers to the 27th inst.

The Galveston *Confederate* insists that Evans' American is elected in the Eastern District, and intimates that he will claim his seat in Congress.

The BATTLE OF FLAMES.—The San Antonio Herald says that the battle of Escondido was brought on through a misapprehension of the Indians and Mexicans. The previous party was to have left Capt. Callahan plus the party which he fought, when it was to have been upon his rear, while another force was to attack him in front. But the first party attacked him, supposing he was going to San Fernando, instead of the Indian camp. The fact that the Indians were with the force that attacked Capt. Callahan's command is satisfactory proof that the Mexicans fully knew his object in crossing the Rio Grande, and that they intended to protect the Indians. We have always been of the opinion that the Indians were encouraged by the Mexicans to commit depredations upon our frontier, and now we are satisfied that such is the case.

Finding that Capt Callahan was not to be decoyed, the Mexicans and Indians, to the number of a thousand or fifteen hundred, surrounded the town of Piedras Negras, and commenced an attack. Not being prepared for a siege, and doubting the propriety of attempting to hold out until reinforcements could reach him, Capt. Callahan determined to abandon the place, and on Friday, the 26th ultimo, commenced crossing his horses. To prevent the enemy from attacking them, he found it necessary to fire the town. He succeeded in getting all his horses and men across the river, before noon the next day, with the loss of a man and horse. Some twenty odd head of horses were previously stampeded.

The corn crops of Mr. J. Weir, on the Cibolo, were destroyed by fire on the 19th inst.

COTTON GIN BURNT.—We regret to learn that on Friday morning last, just before daybreak, the gin-house of Mr. Marshall Wrenn, living nine miles Northeast of this place, was seized fire and entirely consumed, together with the gin-stand and 28 bales of cotton. The incendiary was a negro man belonging to Mr. Wrenn. Loss estimated at about $1500.—*Trinity (Tex.) Adv.*

FIRE.—On the 12th inst., the cotton gin of Mrs. Robt. Wynne, about half a mile West of town, took fire and was consumed, together with about 20 bales of cotton. Loss, about $2000.—*Henderson Times.*

ORANGES.—According to the Nueces Valley, this fruit is raised with success in Corpus Christi. The editor acknowledges the receipt of a fine bunch from Richard Powers, Esq.

THE RIOT IN CECIL COUNTY.—The Wilmington (Delaware) Republican furnishes the following particulars of the bloody riot that occurred at Warwick, Cecil county, on Thursday last:

On Thursday last a party of Irishmen who had been at work on the Delaware railroad below Middletown, were proceeding through Warwick to inter a deceased comrade at the Catholic chapel, when they called at the store of Mr. Jump and procured a supply of liquor. On their return from the grave, they again called for more grog, which Mr. J. declined selling. The man made use of some unbecoming language when Mr. J. ordered him to leave the store, and on his not doing so, Mr. J. put him out. In a short time the rejected man returned with two of his comrades, who commenced using very abusive language, when Mr. Hayes, the clerk, threw a two pound weight which struck one of them on the forehead. The party after this left the store, and after proceeding some two or three hundred yards the man laid down and died. The party, about thirty in number, then rallied and attacked the store, demolishing the windows and destroying the goods. Mr. Jump sent to some of his brethren for assistance, and a number of the villagers, armed with clubs, axe handles, bars of iron and stones, soon assembled and attacked the Irish with such impetuosity as to speedily drive them from the premises. In the melee many were wounded and four so badly that they died that night or the succeeding day, making five deaths in all.

☞ Senator TOOMBS has accepted the invitation to deliver a lecture in Boston, 24th of January, on the subject of slavery. He says (October 8th) to the Boston Committee:

I will address you on that day upon the consistency of African slavery with the Constitution of the United States and Republican institutions, and the effect of the American Revolution upon the African race.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—The river is falling with 4 feet water in the canal.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—There is little change in our markets to-day. Flour is unsettled in price, with sales at $7 75@$7 87½ per bbl. Wheat is firm; sales of inferior red at $1 55 per bushel. Molasses has declined, with sales at 37 cents per gallon.

[By the Southern Line]

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY ALLOWED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Cabinet has decided that General Scott is entitled to his back pay as Lieutenant-General, since 1847.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct 30.—Our Cotton market is quiet. Flour is drooping, with sales of Ohio at $9 37½ per bbl.

Jack at Havre.

The Havre, France, Courier gives the following account of a collision that occurred on the wharves of that port between some American seamen and the gendarmery of the French police:

On Saturday evening, just as the American ship Mountaineer, cleared for New York, was about to leave the basin of the Barre, the Brigadier Tiptron and the Gendarme Duval, of the maritime gendarmery, heard a sailor belonging to that ship talking with some woman of Britany. The provincial accent peculiar to Lower Britany, which marked the manner in which the sailor spoke French, caused the agents of the police force to suppose that the man was a deserter from the French merchant marine, and they approached for the purpose of interrogating him. But the sailor had suspected their intention, and climbed nimbly up the side of his ship, whither he was followed by the gendarmes. Being requested to come ashore for the purpose of giving explanations, the man formally refused to do so, and at this moment the gendarmes saw the officers assailed and even struck by the other sailors of the Mountaineer, who had gathered around their comrade.

The bravadoes of the departmental gendarmes and two of his men, who were upon the wharf, then came up to the assistance of their comrades, whom they promptly rescued from the hands of the Americans. By this time other maritime gendarmes, notified of what was taking place, arrived upon the scene of action and the Brigadier Tiptron, at the head of his ranks, advanced in order to ascertain if the seaman in question was really a deserter. A scene of which the consequences might have been far little took place upon the ship. The sailors armed themselves with capstan bars and rushed upon the gendarmes, who had to draw their sabres to protect themselves from the infuriated crew. This demonstration induced the Brigadier Tiptron and the Gendarme Duval, of the maritime gendarmery, to retreat, and it was discovered that the sailor had escaped from the ship, and had reached the shore, and in the presence of officials of the maritime gendarmerie, succeeded in escaping. In a few minutes after into the Mountaineer not out of the port and sailed for her destination.

The difficulty occurred in execution of the order issued from the French Ministry some months ago, and which sentenced American vessels especially to the tendernessas affording asylum to French deserters.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.—The Philadelphia American says:

We give on our first page the returns of the official vote in the State at the late election for Canal Commissioner, as far as the leading candidates are concerned. Mr Plumer's majority is a little over eleven thousand. The scattering vote for Williamson, Cleaver, Herron and Mahaffey, is about thirteen thousand, so that Mr. Plumer is in a minority of the popular vote. We have not yet a full statement of the data and of the scattering vote, but will give it as soon as possible. The official returns show that Mr. Plumer's vote this year is about six thousand less than that cast for Bigler last year. Yet Plumer has carried the majority, while Bigler had thirty thousand majority against him.

CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER OF DR. HADE.—Justice has quickly overtaken the murderer who last week murdered Dr. Hader at Cumberland, Md. On Monday night, or two days after the murder was committed, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the Criminal Court at Cumberland. The indictment against him for the murder of Henry Grant, the young student of Dr Hade, was not tried, although the testimony in it is the same as in the Hader case, and is clear as any case of murder. The correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

The testimony all indicated that the Doctor was induced to accompany the prisoner to the wharf on a pretext that he was about to visit a sick person, and that he was murdered under the bank, on the part of the prisoner, that he had a large sum of money on his person. In fleeing for the money, it is supposed he injured young Grant to go out with him to take some clothing from the Doctor, and while he was in the act of rifling the search for the money in the desk of the Doctor, at his office, he having obtained the keys of which from the pockets of the deceased.

City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—The following [illegible] Board yesterday afternoon:

[illegible] Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, stated that the Levee Railroad company had [illegible] the Committee on Finance stated that the Levee Railroad company had [illegible] the Committee on Finance stated that the Levee Railroad company had [illegible] the Committee on Finance