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CARDS OF ADVERTISING.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines in each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertising to a limited number strictly within the line of their business, and to cannot be made common every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, December 7th,

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY.

It would be difficult to find in the whole scope of our legislation a branch of law that has given birth to greater abuses, and more iniquitous wrongs than this. The depositor is totally powerless, in a majority of instances, to protect himself against the frauds of the depositary, and the latter has become so reckless of his moral obligations, and is so prone to commit the grossest breaches of good faith, that the legislative department of our government should interpose its authority to suppress the evil, or afford an adequate corrective of it, after its occurrence. In order to present to our readers the full force and fearful magnitude of the evils arising from this branch of the law, and which affects the community at the present moment, we need but state one instance: Laborers are in the habit of depositing their hard earnings with bankers, and sometimes with merchants, for safe custody, expecting of course that they will be restored to them, when they are applied for. The deposits are general and not special ones. The banker or depositary operates upon the monies left with him, meets with misfortunes, fails, and makes a cession bonorum, after having put down in his inlan, the depositor as an ordinary creditor. The latter has no privilege or lien on the chattels of the insolvent bank for the restoration of the money with which he was entrusted, and consequently must contest the right to a dividend with the other creditors. We have already shown that no arrest can issue since the abolishment of the law of arrest for civil debts, and the humble and laborious operative has to lose his toil-won earnings which have been expended, perhaps, in the gratification of the epicurean appetites of his voluptuous banker, or been shared with an avaricious money-lender, or some voracious shark who has picked up in the market for tencents in the dollar the paper of this insolvent banker, issued on the faith of the deposits in his bank. If our conceptions of justice be not founded in error—if our notions of moral equity be not wrong—the law should not suffer such injustice to be. It shocks our sense of honesty and is repugnant to the enlightened convictions of every man. The industrious and confiding depositor ought to be secured against the frauds and machinations, the reckless speculations of the banker or mandatory, by legal provisions of this kind. Such men hold themselves out to the community as faithful, able and trustworthy—and invite confidence, and if they violate any guaranties which they offered to the public, they should be brought to a prompt responsibility. They ought to be liable to arrest for the breach of trust, and be held until they could show that their bankruptcy could not be imputed any fault of theirs, but arose solely from fortuitous casualties, or inevitable accidents. Luxurious living, prostitution, culpable negligence, gaming, speculation, and idleness, it proved, should interpose insuperable bars to their discharge. As an additional security to the depositor, he should have a lien on all the estate of the debtor for the reimbursement of the trust money, and all his future acquisitions should be charged with it.

Such laws could not be accused with any justice of being harsh or cruel. Good faith between men must be preserved, and he that violates it, justly exposes himself to such a degree of punishment as will correct the evil in occasions, and deter from its repetition. The criminal should not be listened to, when he complains of correction administered in proportion to his guilt. We all deplore the necessity of punishment, but the false philanthropy of the age of flashy sentimentality should never cause the well-spirited for the chastisement of crime, to fall from our grasp when a proper occasion arises for its use. Such crimes are too frequent, and the innocent have suffered too much, not to call for legal castigation. Because they possess so many facilities for the commission of frauds, and the concealment of them after wards, that the legal tribunals should be endowed with powers adequate to their punishment.

The legislators of the State might with perfect propriety advance a step farther, and not allow any trustee to put down on his schedule a fiduciary creditor, and never allow him to be exempt from the payment of the debt created by a violation of a sacred trust, either by the lapse of time, or the discharge in an insolvent act. Faith, among the Romans, was a goddess, and had a statue erected to her, and he that transgressed against her precepts, was esteemed dishonored. Would it not be well for us to introduce this among other institutions and customs of that people?

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION—It will be seen by an announcement in another column, that MONS. B. DURUOF intends making a grand balloon ascension on Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the Place d'Armes, (Congo Square.) He is reputed to be an experienced and successful aeronaut.

DOCTOR PIERRA, a gentleman of high professional reputation, and member of the Pathological Society of New York, and Faculty of Medicine, has arrived in our city with a view of practising his profession. We invite attention to his card in another column.

NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.—The official vote gives Clarke a plurality over Seymour of 315.

CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors will be held on Monday, the 8th, and Tuesday, the 9th of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 18 Baronne street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—This evening at this establishment, the "Huguenots" is to be produced with a very strong cast. We shall expect to see a large and appreciative audience.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—To night the drama of the "Cabin Boy" will be produced for the first time at this theatre, in which the principal part, that of Jolins will be performed by Miss Louisa Howard. The farce of "Antony and Cleopatra" is to be played, and also the farce of "Lover by Proxy" in the first of which both Miss Howard and Mr. Farren are to appear, and in the latter Mr. Farren. Miss Howard, although so short a time before our public, is already a great favorite here as she must be everywhere where talent, beauty, grace are expected. She is drawing nightly by night unusually large and intelligent audiences.

SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE.—Another very attractive bill is offered by the Campbells tonight at this establishment, which, by the by, is becoming one of the most popular places of resort in the city for theatre-goers. The house has been refitted and improved lately, and much new scenery added at considerable expense, so that now the place seems like a regular operatic establishment. We are glad to note the continued success with which this talented company is meeting.

DAN RICE'S.—The unequaled delineator of Yankee characters, Mr. J. P. Addams, is drawing great crowds of people, evening by evening, to this Theatre, to witness his drolleries. Those who have not seen Jonathan on his native soil of New England, should not fail to see Mr. Addams in some of his life like representations, in order to gain, as we may, a pretty clear idea of the manners and habits which characterise him. To night he will appear as *Moderation Easthook* and *Peradventure*, in two of his characteristic pieces.

Charles Lever was coming over to the United States in the *Arctic*, the trip that she was lost, and was persuaded by his wife to defer his visit on account of a very remarkable presentiment that she had against it.

A despatch from Washington of the 30th ult., states that the condition of the Spanish Minister continues very critical, and there are but slim hopes of his recovery.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia was to meet at Halifax on the 1st instant. It is understood that measures for first acts will be to pass or ratify the Reciprocity Treaty of the United States and Great Britain. There is scarcely any opposition to it.

A destructive fire occurred at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 23d ult., consuming the stores of Messrs. Martin, Rootles and Jackson, Pegram & Co., and Silliar an and Donnelle. The total loss is estimated at $35,000.

Messrs. Withers, Brodnax, Ketchum, St. John, Jennings, Rollings and Petty, were elected Aldermen of Mobile on Monday, without opposition.

A grand Know-Nothing Festival was held at Boston on the 30th ult., at the Hall over the Pinckney Depot. About fifteen hundred persons participated, and the Hon. Marshal P. Wilder presided. Numerous speeches from prominent members of the organization were made, mostly congratulatory of the triumph of American principles in Massachusetts. The proceedings were quite interesting and marked by the highest enthusiasm.

MRS. BAKER ACQUITTED.—Our readers will recollect that some months ago Mrs. Mary C. Baker-shot a man named Wm. C. Hoffman in St. Louis. The particulars of the case were stated at the time of its occurrence. Her trial has just taken place, and resulted in a verdict of *not guilty*. The jury was out two hours.

THE AFRICA'S NEWS.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Particulars of the Great Battle.

BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.

FRIGHTFUL DETAILS.

The Cunard steamer *Africa*, with Liverpool dates to the 16th ult., arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 30th.

There is nothing that deserves the name of later news from the seat of war. A pause seems to have ensued in the field fighting before Sebastopol. Despatches, both Russian and British, say "the siege progresses with regularity." Both parties are in want of reinforcements—the besiegers much more than the besieged. The Russians, however, begin to be short of ammunition. The rapid reduction, by battle and disease, of the Allied force,—now reduced to 30,000,—had caused great alarm in England and France, and strenuous efforts were being made to send instant reinforcements.—Winter was setting in severely, and the fleets had suffered some disasters by gales at sea.

Government having taken the Cunard steamer *Niagara* to carry troops to the war, there will be no mail from Liverpool to Halifax on Saturday the 25th November. The next mail will therefore leave Liverpool by the *Pacific* on the 29th November.

THE WAR.

The Austria note, in reply to Prussia's note of the 24th October, arrived at Berlin on November 12th. As far as its contents have transpired, Austria gladly accepts Prussia's promise of support in the Principalities, but still lays great stress on having this assistance viewed as a logical and necessary consequence of the treaty of April 20th, rather than as a subject of a new arrangement.

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—November 3.—It was expected in the French camp that an assault would be made on the 5th inst., and peculiarly would have been, had not the Russians attacked the Allied position. Eight thousand Frenchmen offered themselves as volunteers, but only 4000, under Prince Napoleon, were selected. The first attack was to be on the cemetery.

Apparently the assault was prevented by Mentschikoff's throwing the camp on the 5th.

NOVEMBER 4.—The firing on the attack on both sides. Preparations were being made for the assault, and scaling ladders had been ordered up. Four Russian ships in the harbor had been sunk by the Allies's fire. One of these ships was the *Twelve Apostles*. Typhus had broken out in the city and in the number of unburied dead. Conflagrations are continually occurring from red-hot shot. Water is exceedingly scarce—the Russians are preparing for street-to-street fighting. They are posting cannon to sweep the streets, and fortifying houses.

THE ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.—November 5.—We have already published all the news to hand respecting the battle of the 5th November, excepting the following despatch from Lord Raglan, which was delayed by an interruption of the telegraph wires between Bucharest and Vienna, and was only received in London, midnight of the 16th:

"CAMP, November 6th.

"The enemy, with immense force, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the Division of General Bosquet and the Corps of the Sardinian army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert marched immediately to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead, and several hundreds of prisoners in our hands. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. Gen. Sir George Brown, Major General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Goldie, and Torrens, have been wounded. The conduct of the troops, officers and men, is above my assertion in numbers, has been great."

(Signed) "RAGLAN."

A Russian official letter says:—"The arrival of the Grand Duke Michael with reinforcements in the ranks of the army that the General thought it well to turn it to account. Consequently, on the 5th, the garrison of Sebastopol made two sorties—the first at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, against the English camp; the second at 5 o'clock, against the French position. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind, and it is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns. On the side of the French it is true were also spiked by the Russians, who mustered three battalions. After the execution of this bold attempt, those battalions returned in all haste, when a French division (that of General Forey) pursued them with much vigor. Carried away by its ardor, the division arrived under the very walls of the place. It was borne never, received with a murderous fire of grape shot, and was obliged to retire dashed against this division, which had to fall back before a superior force. Nevertheless, Gen. Lipnardi, who had perceived the movement of the French, believing that a general attack was made by the Allies, at once detached a part of his forces to the corps against the English for the purpose of effecting a diversion. Prince Menschikoff, on his side, surprised by this aggression of General Lipnardi who had acted without his orders, detached to his aid all the cavalry he could command. There it occurred a most sanguinary and obstinate struggle on both sides, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff attests in his report a loss of four thousand killed and wounded, but he adds that the loss of the Allies was at least equal.

According to his report, 20,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. Menschikoff announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces now at Batchisseral, 'Simpheropol, and other places, and he expresses his hopes of decisive success. He says the Allies are reduced to 30,000 men, notwithstanding the partial reinforcements they have received."

Admiral Nachimoff, who was reported dead, has recovered from his wounds, and has resumed duty. So, at least, say Vienna letters.

General Mayran's (French) brigade from Greece, and 3,000 Zouaves, from Africa, had been met at sea, on the way to the Crimea, and are this, have joined Gen. Canrobert.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE—BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.—An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great hospital, in Sebastopol, was set on fire by the shells of the allies, and was burned to the ground, and its inmates—*two thousand sick and wounded*. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we published an English story to the effect that Menschikoff burned the hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building was fired on was really the hospital.

November 6.—Accounts per last steamer state that the battle was renewed on the 5th. Probably the following despatch—being the latest telegraphed to hand—refers to that engagement:

"VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Despatches from Belaklava, of date the 11th, have been received this evening, according to which another great battle has been fought. The Russians are said to have lost 9,000 men. The loss of the Allies was also great, but they remained masters of the field."

November 8.—Despatches from Prince Menschikoff announce that the operations of the siege continue, and that the Allies were entrenching themselves strongly on the left flank of their position.

Bickford says that the increase in the Allied camp. The cold is very severe at night. Severe weather had occurred at sea; a Turkish 80-gun ship and a frigate sank in a gale.

November 9.—Official Russian news via Vienna state that from the 5th to the 8th nothing of importance had occurred at Sabastopol. The Allies were fortifying their position on the left bank of the Tchernaya as strongly as possible. The Russians occupied the right bank. The bombardment of the city continued, but the breaches were always repaired.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16.

The Crimea.

THE BATTLE OF NOVEMBER 5TH.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, Brig. Gen. Strangeways, and Brig.-Gen. Goldie, were killed in action on the 5th. This news has been received by the Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

A mass of telegraphic despatches has been received during the night. The following, however, are the only items of intelligence which have not previously been published.

The dates from the Crimea are to the 3d and 4th. The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him.

The English has 2,008 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7,000 and 8,000.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Constantinople sick. He is suffering from diarrhœa.

The attack on the 5th was made by 60,000 of the enemy. The Russian loss is put at 12,000. The Russians attacked the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the Division of General Bosquet and the Corps of the Sardinian army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert marched immediately to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead, and several hundreds of prisoners in our hands. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. Gen. Sir George Brown, Major General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Goldie, and Torrens, have been wounded. The conduct of the troops, officers and men, is above my assertion in numbers, has been great."

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