THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
F. WEISSE & CO.
[illegible] WEISSE, S. BARRY, [illegible] DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
[illegible] (in advance) $12
[illegible] weekly (one year in [illegible])
[illegible] must give one week's notice [illegible] can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1856.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,192.

THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] MORNING, NOV. 27.

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

[illegible] through yester[illegible]

[illegible] PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

[illegible] the N. Y. Tribune [illegible] the subject [illegible] sales of the [illegible] increase, though [illegible] in this [illegible] sales up to the [illegible]

[illegible]	$400,029 97
[illegible]	56,001 96
[illegible]	908,607 43
[illegible]	119,800 00
[illegible]	172,449 36½
[illegible]	35,289 53½
[illegible]	2,693 04
[illegible]	50 00
[illegible]	545 13½
	$1,811,526 02½

[illegible] within a short [illegible] to $2,245,000, [illegible] the 25th of the [illegible] expire for the [illegible] the tenants renting [illegible] to them will re[illegible] the number. He [illegible]

[illegible] here to state [illegible] report [illegible] government, there [illegible] The total amount [illegible] belonging to [illegible] it now yields, [illegible] here make an extract [illegible] the number of [illegible] of twelve con[illegible] of the same, [illegible] according to law,

[illegible] 127	$1,060,995
[illegible] 32	1,007,191
[illegible]	35,585
[illegible]	682,270
[illegible]	605,750
[illegible]	532,176
[illegible]	527,000
[illegible]	185,000
[illegible]	160,000
[illegible]	141,000
[illegible]	180,065
[illegible] Nueva, 25	172,400

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25th.—The Royal mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th inst., has arrived off Sandy Hook.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—Our Liverpool correspondent quotes the market as inactive, the last advices from the United States causing a depression in lower qualities, and giving the market a turn in favor of the buyer. Middling qualities, however, being scarce, have advanced 1-16c.

The sales of the week amounted to 41,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000, and exporters took 2,400 bales.

The sales of Friday amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The stock in port at Liverpool amounted to 397,000 bales, of which 250,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are generally inactive, and the market is slightly cheaper.

The weather has been favorable for crops.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Consols, for money, closed at 92¾. Money is decidedly more stringent.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates of interest to 7 per cent.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £95,000.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 3,000,000.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Cotton closed buoyant. The sales of to-day amounted to 4000 bales. Prices are stiffer, but quotations are unchanged.

Flour closed firm. State is quoted at $6 [illegible] a $7. Wheat is active. White is quoted at $1 69 a $1 73. Red $1 5[illegible] a $1 53.

Freights are firm.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 26. The Delaware passed down at [illegible], the North Star at 9, the L. M. Kennett at 10 last night; the Ike Vernon at 8 this morning, and the Choctaw at 5 this evening.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1856.

A distinguished functionary of the government informed me to-day that the report was premature and without foundation that the President had submitted to the government of Granada a proposition for the cession to the United States of municipal control over the Panama railroad route, the cities of Aspinwall and Panama and a strip of the territory; that there has been no formal proposition of any kind, and that it is still open and undecided. What course will be pursued the administration have not determined.

It appears by the returns received at the General Land Office that the number of bounty land warrants located under the act of March 3, 1855, is [illegible], covering more than eight and a half millions of acres, leaving on the 1st of October 89,000 under the same law unlocated.

The Treasury Department will shortly issue a volume embracing the revenue laws, with additional instructions and explanations with regard to the whole subject.

The Land and Indian Bureaus have sent out joint instructions to Kansas to guard against the combinations of speculators for the purchase of Delaware reserved lands. The sales are to be stopped, should such associations appear.

THE BRITISH MOVEMENT AGAINST PERSIA.—Our readers have noticed, doubtless, says the Baltimore *American*, that the British have declared war against the Shah of Persia. The pretense is that Herat has been guarantied to Dost Mahommed by the East India Company, though there is no certainty whether that province forms a part of Cabul or Persia. This war movement attracts the attention of the French press. The Paris *Pays* says, in plain terms, England should no longer allowed to persevere in her East India spoliation. *Le Nord*, the Russian organ in Belgium, says she will not be allowed in the future. The same paper gives a full account of the present quarrel, in an extract article translated from the Persian. [illegible] a still more disgraceful origin than the "settlement difficulty" with the United States, which, had not England quietly submitted to be snubbed in the face of all Europe, might have led to war:

It appears that a Mr. Murray, while British chargé at Teheran, not only had carried on improper relations with a Princess of the blood royal of Persia, who had previously lost her character on account of other reasons, although a married woman, [illegible] the authorities for placing the lady in question under restraint. He thus became so insolent as resulting in the course of a few months, that finally the Shah demanded his recall, and this not having been complied with, he was ordered to withdraw *als Campion*.

THE LOSS OF THE LYONNAIS.

Statement by the Captain of the bark Adriatic.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.

The Captain of the bark *Adriatic* publishes the following statement:

"On Sunday night, Nov. 2, before 11 o'clock, the bark steering by the wind, heading W. N. W., discovered a steamer about three or four points on the weather bow, supposed to be steering E. N. E. The night was starlight but hazy. [illegible] think we saw the light twenty minutes or more before we struck. The steamer [illegible] her course, which would have [illegible] by our stern if not altered, but on nearing us she suddenly changed her course, which rendered a collision inevitable. We then endeavored to save ourselves by tacking, but it was too late, and in a few minutes we were afoul, striking the steamer abaft the wheelhouse, carrying away our jib-boom, bowsprit, and ripping up the top-gallant forecastle, and starting the whole stem and bow from the deck frame and the wood cut forward. We then hailed the steamer and requested them not to leave us, but received no answer. We then kept away before the wind to prevent losing our masts, and to ascertain the extent of our damage.—Saw the steamer's lights about four points on our lee bow and kept in view ten or fifteen minutes, until lost in the distance. Supposed that she had received but little damage and had continued on her course. We secured our masts and repaired the damage as well as possible, and then shaped our course for the nearest port, and arrived at Gloucester Nov. 1st, at 11 P. M., and reported myself to the custom-house and to the reading-room, stating the full particulars. The statement with regard to the weather's being hazy is entirely incorrect, as it was starlight, with a slight haze in the atmosphere."

J. B. DUNHAM.

The Cruise of the steamer Marion.

NO TIDINGS OF THE LYONNAIS OR THE MISSING PASSENGERS.

HOLMES'S HOLE, Nov. 19, 1856.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. Foster, in search of the wrecked steamer *Lyonnais*, put in here to-day. She has cruised off Nantucket shoals since Monday, having been seventy miles South-east of Nantucket. She experienced heavy Northwest gales and rough seas. On the 18th, in lon. 71 30, spoke bark *J. B. Bateman*, for Boston, which had been in the vicinity of Nantucket three days, and had seen nothing of either boats or steamer. At 1 30 P. M., same day, spoke schooner *Eugene*, of Falmouth, but they could give no information. At 3:30 P. M., same day, spoke the ship *Ocean Star*, from New Orleans for Boston, under close reefed topsails, and they also could give no information.

The *Marion* put in here to gain information, if any, of the wrecked steamer, and has proceeded through Vineyard Sound, intending to make another cruise to the Southward of Nantucket.

THE HOAX OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The President of the Central Railroad Company of Georgia, Mr. R. R. Cuyler, has addressed the following letter to the Savannah *Republican*, in reference to the stupendous fabrication published in the London *Times* by Mr. ARROWSMITH:

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19, 1856.

To the Editors of the Savannah Republican:

American citizens, now in London, kindly called my attention to the London *Times*, of the 13th and 14th days of October last, in which appeared the article "*Railways and Revolvers in Georgia*," and comments thereon by the editor.

I awaited the return to Savannah of my friend Mr. Molyneaux, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and then addressed, through him, the editor of the *Times*, a letter, a copy of which is herewith given. I also sent to London, addressed to one of the American citizens referred to, a copy of the last annual report of the Company, and a copy of its railroad schedule and rules.

As friends of the Company in Georgia have asked me to give a denial of Mr. Arrowsmith's statement, in one of our own gazettes, I ask your insertion of this.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. R. CUYLER.

CENTRAL R. R. & BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 13, 1856.

To the Editors of the London Times:

SIR: My attention has been called, by highly respectable American citizens in London, to an article published in your issue of the 13th of October, ultimo, purporting to give an account of a trip on the railway line from Macon to Augusta, and of certain duels fought and murders perpetrated, on the 20th day of August last.

I ask permission to assure you and your numerous readers that the whole account, from beginning to end, is a sheer fabrication. I was in the city of Savannah on the 20th of August, and know that there is not a word of truth in the statement.

I have been connected with this Company since the day of its organization in the year 1836, and have been its President since the year 1842. There has never been a disturbance of any kind, at any time, on the road. Ladies have constantly traveled over it, under the conductors, and I never knew or heard of the least affront being offered to one. Not a single instance of complaint, by a passenger, male or female, of any incivility, by employés or others, had ever been made to me during my long service. I take great pride and pleasure in being able to say, truthfully, what I have said. And I ask your permission to add that only one passenger has been killed by accident on the road—190 miles in length—since the Company commenced operation.

The same good order which prevails on the road of this Company marks all the other roads of Georgia, and throughout our country generally.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
R. R. CUYLER, President.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The screw-steamer *City of Washington* arrived at Philadelphia on the 18th inst., from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th.

We take the following summary of news from the Liverpool *Post* of that date:

"The Anglo-French alliance may be considered as nearly at an end. Both countries are at entire enmity on the Eastern question; and it is now admitted that the manoeuvers of the French government were successfully counteracted by the exertions of Lord de Redcliffe. It does not follow, however, that his lordship or the government which approves of his conduct is right; but the influence is in their favor, for the British fleet still keeps the Black Sea, and is receiving augmentation. Austria and England are cautiously agreed respecting the policy to be observed toward the Principalities; and of the fact that required further confirmation, it will be found in the hostility of the French and Russian organs to this new alliance.

"The Turkish problem, however, remains still to be solved. The liberal edicts obtained during the pressure of hostilities are comparatively nil. The measures, good in themselves, cannot be enforced, for the social and political machinery is wanted. 'One of these edicts,' says the *Times*, 'admitted the Christians of the empire to give evidence in courts of justice; another, if our memory does not fail us, abrogated the law of capital punishment on the conversion of any Mahomedan to Christianity. How the former edict was acted upon, and what obedience it obtained, we know from Mr. Sandwith, who describes, in his recent book, the proceedings of a court of justice in one of the provinces of Asiatic Turkey, and the gross ill-treatment of a Christian plaintiff, owing to the court only allowing Ottoman testimony, though the edict for the admission of Christian testimony had been out two years. The force of the latter edict may be collected from the fact that Sir H. Rawlinson, in his speech at the late meeting of the 'Turkish Aid Mission Society,' described the old law of capital punishment for conversion as still in force, which, no doubt, is practically the case. If this is all the result of Turkish edicts, it almost amounts to a confession that our diplomacy at the Ottoman court for years past has been useless, so far as regards this object, and that we have been applying all our skill and weight to move a machinery which does not 'move Turkey.' 'What is to be done,' inquires the *Times*, 'in the absence of a natural medium for moving Turkey—i. e., when the government is almost ineffectual for that purpose? Is there any other medium which can be used for that purpose besides the government, and is there any other influence which can be exerted when diplomacy has failed?'

"The Armenian body, we are told, numbers above three million people; and it is supposed that Protestant missionaries can operate among these people. The history of missions, however, rather testifies to a contrary conclusion; for the Armenians approximate too closely to the Greeks and the Catholics to yield more than a passing countenance to missionaries from England or America. These have had their schools and churches, but their progress does not inspire any large anticipation of future results. 'Both Protestants and Catholics,' says the *Times*, 'confine themselves to the task of converting the Turks, but it is quite certain the converted Turks are very few indeed.'

"The news from the Cape of Good Hope is satisfactory, the alarms which existed, by the latest accounts, are rapidly dying out.

"The Austrians are evacuating the Papal territories, and no doubt will soon abandon the two remaining towns, Bologna and Ancona. The government of Narvaez, in Spain, is considered quite firm; but a report prevailed in Paris that the Marquis [illegible] had received orders to quit the French capital. A ministerial crisis is apprehended at Berlin, but the Court bestows its best affections upon the Emperor of the French. The Federal Diet at Frankfort has taken up the Neufchatel question. Louis Napoleon and his uncle, Prince Jerome, are disagreed about the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. to St. Denis. The Emperor is in favor of the removal, his uncle against it."

The London *Star*, of the 4th inst., has the following account of an accident which happened on the North-western Railway the evening previous:

"We are glad to state that, up to the moment of going to press, we have not learned that there has been any second loss of life. The calamity occurred in the neighborhood of Watford, last evening. The afternoon express train from Liverpool, on arriving at that part of the line, came into collision with a luggage train. How the accident really occurred, we are unable to describe at present; but we understand that the carriages from Liverpool which contained the passengers became a perfect wreck, and that no fewer than fifty individuals have sustained more or less injury; some of them, indeed, have been frightfully mutilated. Several of them, we understand, have had their arms and legs broken; and some of those more seriously wounded were, on their arrival in London, conveyed to the nearest hospitals."

The London *Times's* correspondent states that the influence of Russia in the Danubian Principalities increases from day to day. The same writer says that England is quite as inclined for the proposed conference as Austria.

Le Nord replies as follows to the declaration that the Austrians will continue to occupy the Principalities, and the English squadron to remain in the Black Sea, until Russia shall have completely fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty of Paris:

"We cannot avoid mentioning a fact which, in our opinion, is a most important one.—Russia is the object of an accusation from the Cabinet of London, and probably also from that of Vienna, which, in this question, go hand in hand with England. And on what does the accusation bear? It cannot be the affair of Belgrade, for article 20 of the treaty of Paris is formal on that head. It can, therefore, only be the question of the Isle of Serpents. But the declarations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have been so clear and categorical on the subject of that islet, that it would be really an insult to our readers to recur to them. We may, nevertheless, remark that this Cabinet has repeated to satiety that that islet could never become the subject of any dispute, since Russia had always had possession of it without the slightest objection on the part of Turkey; since it could never become a strategical point of any importance; and its only value to Russia was that, lying on the road to Odessa, it served to keep up a lighthouse, which was indispensable to the numerous vessels going to that port. Russia, besides, has declared, and it is the principal point of the whole affair, that she referred the question to the Congress of Paris. Hence, therefore, Russia only sent her six soldiers there because foreigners had come to take possession of a lighthouse which belonged to her. Was it not more natural, supposing both parties to be animated with equally conciliatory feelings, that things should be allowed to remain in *statu quo* until the decision of the Congress, the authority of which, when once admitted by all, for the settlement of questions arising out of the late war, could not be disputed? What, however, do we now see? Scarcely has Russia declared that she will accept in good faith the decision that may be come to in common by all, than England and Austria refuse to submit to that decision, and, by so doing, deny the competence of the Congress. In other words, the Cabinets of London and Vienna, for reasons which we will not at present examine, arrogate to themselves the right of deciding by themselves questions which properly belong to all the powers that signed the treaty of Paris, and in which they are, strictly speaking, both judges and parties."

Count Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign affairs, has just transmitted to all the Russian agents abroad a circular from General Prince Gortschakoff, Governor of Poland, stating that all Poles who had taken refuge abroad in order to avoid military service, are admitted to enjoy the benefit of the amnesty, and may return home without fear of being molested.

The *Nord* announces that the Russian railroads have definitively been conceded to a company comprising the following firms: Stieglitz, Baring, Hope, Pereire, Hottinguer, and some German bankers.

Constantinople advices state that the ultimatum of England has been forwarded to the Shah of Persia. The Persian besieging army of Herat had taken possession of the environs of that city, and were fortifying them.

A later dispatch says that the Afghans have been defeated by the Persians, and 3,000 prisoners taken.

A Vienna dispatch of the 2d instant states that on the 23d of October the Porte, together with England and Austria, had settled that the occupation of the Black Sea Danubian provinces should be prolonged.

The British squadron at the Isle of Serpents had been re-enforced.

The *Morning Herald's* correspondent at Paris states that commercial accounts agree in admitting the greater abundance of money in France, and the certainty that no monetary crisis is to be feared through inability to meet engagements.

Discontent prevailed among the manufacturing districts of France, from apprehended tariff reform. Corn was declining at various points, although at Toulon, Bordeaux and Marseilles the average price was unsatisfactory.

The Neapolitan squadron had not sailed from Toulon. The Neapolitan Minister remained at Paris, and showed no disposition to leave.

A decree has been published in Spain, establishing the laws of 1844, regarding the press.

THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1856.

The Royal mail steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Wickman, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 8, arrived here at midnight. The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived out at Liverpool at 5 P. M. on the 5th instant.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool at 7 P. M. on Friday, the 7th, her passage being called nine days and seven hours mean time.

There is little important news by this arrival.

Additional symptoms had manifested themselves of a closer union between France, Russia and Prussia. It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to oppose the admission of the former and Austria of the latter.

Treaties of commerce between Russia and France, and railway treaties between Russia and Prussia, were in preparation.

The Neufchatel affair continued without change.

There had nothing of interest been received from Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Palmerston had delivered an address on education before a large assembly at the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. He also made two speeches in defence of his foreign policy.

An address had been presented to him by the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in which the following passage occurred:

"It would not be doing justice to the feelings of the community of Liverpool were we [illegible] the mode of that question which most deeply affects us—the late difficulties or threatened difference between this country and the United States. There is, my Lord, but one expression of feeling among us as to the manner in which your lordship and her Majesty's advisers disposed of that, which at one time threatened to be a question that might involve us in a desperate contest with America. We feel by the mode in which your lordship and her Majesty's advisers settled that question, you not only consulted the dignity of this country, but in spirit and just estimation of the interests concerned. My Lord, for that we feel deeply indebted to your lordship and to her Majesty's government."

To this, Lord Palmerston replied, with considerable aplomb, in manner, as follows:

"I was sure, gentlemen, that the policy which we recently adopted in our differences with the United States must meet with your approbation. We felt that while on the one hand it was necessary to maintain the dignity of the country, that it was also necessary to show that even the calamities of war with a neighboring race would be encountered if there was a necessity for it upon adequate grounds. We felt that while it was necessary to allow this, we ought to waive all minor and party considerations that we ought not to take advantage of circumstances, which might, perhaps, have justified the expression of angry feelings—that it was more dignified to look at what we believed to be the friendly feelings of the great mass of the people of the United States, rather than to take too much notice of circumstances in a narrow sphere, that might, perhaps, have justified feelings of irritation. The result has fully borne out, I think, the wisdom of that course. I am sure that in proportion as your prosperity increases, and in proportion as your enterprise is developed, in the same proportion we may look to cementing permanently those ties of friendship and good-will which exist and ought to be perpetuated between the people on the two shores of the Atlantic."

In Lord Palmerston's speech at Manchester he used the following expression, which has been the subject of much remark:

"I hope the peace will be lasting, but its endurance must depend on the fidelity with which its conditions are fulfilled. If that power which provoked hostility faithfully carried out the treaty, then, no doubt, peace would long be preserved."

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst., the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, in the course of which they deliberately considered the expediency of making a further change in the rates of discount, with a view to arrest the continued outflow of gold to the continent. The withdrawal of a considerable amount during the last four days, and the certainty that the demand must continue, unless it be interrupted by large arrivals from Australia, are understood to have engaged the attention of the Board, and the resolution not to make any change for the present was arrived at by a majority of only one.

The condition of the Bank of France had shown no improvement.

Admiral Dundas was still at Malta at last advices, which are to October 31.

Cape of Good Hope advices of October 3 say that fears of a Caffre war are passing away.

The British government advertises at Lloyd's for a ship to convey some hundreds of emigrants to Nova Scotia, it being the intention to grant free passages to laborers and their families to that colony.

SPAIN.—A plan of finance will be laid before the Council of Ministers without delay. Nothing as yet is decided as to the creation of a Ministry of Colonies.

The *Espana*, a ministerial paper, declares the Anglo-French alliance, and recommends the alliance of Spain with the Northern powers.

It was said that the dispatches received by the government from Rome represented that the negotiation about to be entered into with the Holy See would be conducted in a friendly spirit by the latter.

The law of the Press requiring a heavy deposit as surety money, has been re-established.

A meeting of political notabilities had been held in the house of General Prim, for the purpose of reorganizing the Progressist party. The result is not yet known.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market was quiet and [illegible] a rather drooping tendency [illegible] The Brokers' Circular [illegible] The sales of the week [illegible] 36,000 bales, of which the speculators took 2,000, and exporters 3,000. [illegible] Fair Orleans 7⅞ [illegible] Middling [illegible] Mobile [illegible] Uplands [illegible] at 4 [illegible] of which 32,000 were American.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Trade at Manchester was dull and buyers were demanding a reduction.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market for Breadstuffs generally has been quiet. The Brokers' Circular [illegible] Wheat receded [illegible] lower. Flour dull and quiet, with a slight decline on the [illegible] Corn [illegible] Western Canal Flour [illegible] Southern [illegible] Yellow [illegible] White [illegible] closing inactive.

ALABAMA—OFFICIAL.—The vote of Alabama at the Presidential election stood: Buchanan, 46,639; Fillmore, 28,552—majority for Buchanan, 18,087.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.—The opera of "La Fille du Regiment" will be given at the *Orleans Theatre* this evening, Madame Colson appearing.

At the *St. Charles*, Mr. and Mrs. Conway play, for the second night of their engagement, in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," the performance concluding with the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White" [illegible].

At *Crisp's Gaiety*, three capital pieces, entitled, "Dumanoir, the Deserter," "Lola Montez [illegible] Fascination," and the burletta "Midas," are all to be given. In the second piece the accomplished and favorite actress, Miss Georgina Hodson, appears in the principal character, (with a song and dance) and is to be well supported by Messrs. Hind and Davidge. In the latter piece Miss Rosalie Durand will appear as "Apollo," a part which she plays well, and in which she sings Jenny Lind's "Echo Song" with fine effect. We scarcely remember to have seen a more superb scenic representation than one of "Olympus with the Gods," which occurs in this piece, and has been especially painted for the Gaiety by Mr. Boulet. It is grand and artistic to a high degree, and the lovers of *Scenic* effects can hardly do better than give Mr. Crisp's theatre the preference of their audience this evening. Of the other characters in the piece we would remark, that Miss Rose Duckworth, as "Juno," Miss Radford, as "Minerva," Mr. Davidge, as "Midas," are also good; whilst Miss Moore as "Mysis" is decidedly amusing. Altogether the programme for the Gaiety this evening promises to be the most entertaining that has yet been offered.

The *Campbell Minstrels*, we notice, are still drawing crowded houses at *Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre*, on St. Charles street. Their performances are varied every evening, and are highly entertaining.

At *Vannuchi's Museum*, No. 107 St. Charles street, a large collection of rare curiosities, panoramic views, and representations in wax statuary of celebrated national characters, and biblical illustrations, may be seen at all hours. See the advertisement in another column.

NICARAGUAN RECRUITS.—The Steamship Tennessee left our port yesterday morning with about 300 emigrants and recruits for Nicaragua, under charge of Captain Mason and our college friends, Captain Osborn and brother, Lieut. Colfax. They were also accompanied by several ladies, who appeared to be in the finest spirits. May the sky of their delight be'er prove falsely illumined.

THE RIVER ACCIDENT.—We are glad to learn from Mr. Matamba, proprietor of the Algiers ferry [illegible], that three of the men supposed to have been lost in consequence of the upsetting of a skiff on Monday night, were saved by another of the ferry skiffs. Two of them are white men and the other is a negro.

TAKING A ROUND.—J. Agen was arraigned before Recorder Smith yesterday, and sentenced to hard labor in the workhouse for one month, for taking a round of beef in the St. Mary's Market, and for stealing a small cloak, besides.

STABBING.—Wm. H. Evington, who is said to have killed a man, Mr. [illegible], a few years ago, in the Ferdinand hotel, was sent to prison yesterday by Recorder [illegible] [illegible]

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon. J. B. Robertson*—A motion was made in this Court yesterday, by counsel, for a new trial in the case of Adamedoss, [illegible] the murder of Levi Sanders, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS SALE.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the Dry Goods sale to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at [illegible] & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 33 Old Levee street. Terms liberal at sale.

[illegible] FAIR! FAIR! [illegible]

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The whole country is flooded with the [illegible] Schnapps. The public should be careful to purchase only the genuine article [illegible] by Udolpho Wolfe, which has his name [illegible] on the bottle, cork and label.

For sale by all the respectable Grocers [illegible]

Read the Opinion of the New York Press.

[illegible]

(From the New York Dispatch.)

An Infamous [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. CLARK.

Salmon Brook, Aroostook county, Me.
See advertisement. [illegible]

The Great Russian Remedy
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Collegiate Department.

THE Fifth Annual Session of this Department will commence on Monday, 3d of November.

[illegible]

C. W. SEARS, Dean.

Grammar School or Preparatory Department.

[illegible]

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WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.

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

[illegible]

	From New York.	From Bremen.	From Southampton.
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WASHINGTON	Feb. [illegible]	March [illegible]	March [illegible]
HERMANN ...	March 21	April 18	April 22
WASHINGTON	April [illegible]	May 17	May [illegible]
HERMANN ...	May 17	June 14	June [illegible]
WASHINGTON	June 14	July 12	July 16
HERMANN ...	July [illegible]	Aug. 9	Aug. 13
WASHINGTON	Aug. [illegible]	Sept. 6	Sept. 10
HERMANN ...	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. 4	Oct. 8
WASHINGTON	Oct. [illegible]	Nov. 1	Nov. 5
HERMANN ...	Nov. [illegible]	Nov. 29	Dec. 3
WASHINGTON	Nov. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 31

[illegible]

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SECOND NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. F. B. CONWAY.

THURSDAY, November 27th, 1856—Will be presented Shakspeare's tragedy of MACBETH—Macbeth, Mr. Conway; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Conway; Macduff, Mr. J. E. Nagle; Banquo, Mr. Buntley; [illegible] To conclude with MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE [illegible] [illegible] Windy Morning.

Doors open at half past 6—Overture at 7, precisely.

Box office is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock—[illegible] Treasurer.

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Lessee and Manager .... W. H. Crisp
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