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# The New Orleans Bee.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

*MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30.*

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### INCREASE OF THE POLICE.

The readers of the proceedings of the City Council are aware that at the last sitting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen a resolution introduced by Mr. HOLLAND, proposing to add one hundred men to the police of the city, was adopted by a vote of nine yeas to two nays. The resolution requires the sanction of the Board of Aldermen to become a law, and it will probably come before that body for consideration to-morrow evening. We are decidedly in favor of the movement, and will suggest a few reasons why it should obtain the consent of the city authorities.

It is nothing new that the police of New Orleans is entirely inadequate to the proper protection of life and the maintenance of public tranquility. This assertion may be made without the fear of contradiction. Whatever may have been the political character of the appointing power — whether Whig, Democrat, or American — the same complaint has been urged, and with equal justice. A force of 300 men, of which nearly one third are detailed as day policemen, is too small to accomplish any material good. Of the day police, more than half are stationed in the various courts, leaving but a feeble fraction to guard the streets of our city, to repress crime and disorder, and arrest offenders. It is preposterous to imagine that the peace of New Orleans can be maintained by so insignificant a force. The night police consists of one hundred and eighty-four men. This is the sum total of the force at the disposal of the Mayor, and with which he is expected to watch and protect every street and square from the midnight plunderer, the assassin, and the incendiary. The executive head of our city says himself that it is impossible, with this small number, to guard a city extending seven miles, by a breadth of one or two. Whatever may be the activity and energy of the Chief of Police and his officers; whatever personal supervision the Mayor himself may exercise; however devoted and indefatigable the night-watch may be, the inevitable conclusion of every rational mind must be that an addition of at least one hundred men to the police force is indispensable.

Again: New Orleans is the chief city of the South. Its winter population is exceedingly large. As the great Southern seaport, it is continually receiving accessions from Europe and the North. Of the large number who repair hither during the healthy season a certain proportion are persons of desperate character, street mendicants, vagabonds, gamblers, fugitives from justice, &c. Infinitely more vigilance on the part of the police is required in winter than in summer. At this time particularly we need increased efficiency and zeal. The commercial disasters of the North have thrown far less severity here will drive numbers of doubtful reputation to New Orleans. The gambler, the pickpocket, the night ruffian, and the entire crew of rogues who obtain a living by directly or indirectly violating the law, may be expected to repair to New Orleans in swarms. Our drivers who pass a portion of the winter season here will be constantly exposed to the snares of these *chevaliers d'industrie*. In case the Mayor is enabled to station a policeman at their several haunts, to warn the thoughtless and unwary, and affright the rogues and felons. If the police should be increased to a sufficient number, we may be tolerably sure that New Orleans will become the paradise of scoundrels; and that not only will crime and violence be more frequently perpetrated, but their perpetrators will escape detection and punishment.

We have no objection whatever to hold the chief magistrate of New Orleans to a rigid responsibility for his acts. He is vested with the power of appointing policemen, and if the latter prove incompetent or faithless, let the censure fall upon him. But the Mayor has no authority to increase the police beyond the number assigned by the Legislature. A small force is supremely useless and unreasonable to denounce him for failing to do what the law positively forbids him to do. Give Mayor WATERMAN the force he declares absolutely necessary for the protection of the city, and we shall be the first to censure him for the prevalence of ruffianism and robbery. Until, however, his earnest complaints are complied with, he is more to blame for breaches of the peace than if he lived in Calcutta. These sentiments are expressed during the administration of Mayor LEWIS. We urged upon the Council then the expediency of increasing the force, and we reiterate these views now. The matter is wholly a matter of indifference whether the police is composed of party men or men of no party; whether it contains a preponderance of Democrats or Americans. We are confident of one thing—that the present Mayor retain those members of the police whom we have proved by their acts that they are vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and we are tolerably certain that if the Council accedes to his demands, by granting him the proposed increase, not a man will be put up in the police whose character and antecedents will bear investigation, and none will be suffered to remain in that body who are remiss or negligent in the discharge of their duties. We trust, therefore, that the Board of Aldermen will unhesitatingly accord the request of the Mayor. The increased expense is no objection, as the augmented assessment will more than cover it without a resort to a higher rate of taxation. But even if the measure could only be carried into effect at a cost to the city treasury, we should advocate it on the ground that public security is a paramount consideration.

### CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived on Saturday, bringing the California, Panama and Havana mails. The news from California is not of material importance. The news of the loss of the *Central America* created a painful excitement among the people. A public meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the mail companies, and making suggestions for the future safety of the passenger carriage between New York and San Francisco.

The *Alta California* says: Mr. George Powers arrived a few days since at Los Angeles, from Salt Lake, and reports having heard many Mormons threaten to kill Gentiles passing through their country. He met a mixed party of Mormons and Indians going toward a Mormon settlement from the scene of the massacre, and they had in possession bundles of clothing and other articles, apparently the spoil of the murdered; and the whole party appeared to be on very friendly terms with one another, and to be in high spirits.

This Mr. Powers also states that in San Bernardino he heard Capt. Hunt, a man of authority among the Mormons there, say he was sent for the massacre, and believed the hand of the Lord was in it, whether it was done by the Indians or redskins. P. M. Warn, of Tennessee county, New York, who came through about the same time with Mr. Powers, believes also, from numerous facts observed by him, that the Mormons are guilty of the bloody crime. Messrs. Abbott and Fine, two gentlemen who have lately been at San Andres, from the Humboldt river, report great hostility on the part of the Mormons toward the immigrants coming to California by the South Pass, and great friendship with the Indians, who had made attacks on immigrants.

Both Mr. Abbott and Mr. Fine know of cases where trains were attacked in the Mormon country by Indians, led on by numerous white men, supposed to be Mormons. Mr. Abbott says a few hundred immigrants have been killed this year on the road between Salt Lake and California by Indians and Mormons, but this estimate is certainly very much exaggerated.

There was a little brush of a fight between the settlers at Honey Lake—a valley east of the Indian side of the Sierra Nevada, in lat. 39deg. north, and the Indians, but peace had been restored.

The newspapers contain reports of the discovery of a volcano in Sonoma county, near Petaluma, but we attach no importance to the report.

An immense grove of mammoth trees has been discovered in Mariposa county. The ordinary size of these trees is 300 feet in height, and from 18 to 30 feet in diameter. The discoverers of this last grove had no instrument for measuring the trees with them, but they thought some of the trees to be larger than the largest in the groves previously discovered. This is the third mammoth grove in Mariposa; that first discovered had 427 trees; the second 3, and the last 86. These groves are near the road to the great Yo Semite Falls. The most celebrated mammoth grove in the State, however, is in Calaveras county. There are four in all.

From CENTRAL AMERICA the advices are important. The Nicaragua papers contain a declaration of war against Costa Rica.

A letter is published from Col. G. F. Canty (nb date or place) calling on Col. Segundo Cuaresma, commander of the Port of San Carlos, to surrender to him as the name of the Costa Rican government, in case of non-compliance, his orders are to blockade the fort and starve it out. Report says that Col. Canty is now in the lake in one of the steamers, and that he had been fired upon by the Nicaraguan forces. It is also said that Mr. Carey Jones, who is in Granada, supports Nicaragua in its resistance to the claims of Costa Rica.

NEW GRANADA.—The Panama *Star*, of the 19th inst, announces the decease of the Aspinwall *Courier*.

HAVANA.—Our dates are to the 24th. There is nothing new stirring. Max Maretzek's opera troupe was playing to crowded houses.

THE TWO DELTAS.—Our friends of the *True Delta* appeared yesterday in a brand-new typographical suit, in which they make a remarkably handsome appearance. We congratulate them on this substantial evidence of increasing prosperity.

NEW ORLEANS NEWS AND READING ROOM.—This establishment is now under the control of Mr. CHARLES MIFFLIN, who has refurbished and supplied it with newspapers and periodicals from all parts of the United States. A chess-room is attached to the news and reading department.

P. & E. REILLY & Co.—This extensive and well-established house of P. & E. REILLY & Co., No. 126 Canal street, advertises in our columns this morning a variety of articles, such as beautiful silks, splendid embroideries, lace sets and trimmings, table damasks and lace curtains, &c., all of which are offered at extraordinary low prices. The reader is referred to the advertisements for details.

We learn with regret that GEORGE R. GLIDDON, the celebrated Egyptologist, died at Panama on the 19th inst. His death was quite sudden. A correspondent of the *Picayune* says he had just returned from Honduras, where he had been acting as one of the agents of the Honduras Railroad Company.

Prizes at DOLSHEN'S Commercial College, 106 Canal street, were awarded on the 28th instant. There were thirteen gold prizes for the various branches. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and judge for themselves.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 28.—In the case of Lafayette Caldwell, charged with the murder of John Toy, the jury disagreed. They stood ten for acquittal, one for conviction, and one undecided. The case caused great excitement, both parties occupying high social positions.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 28.—The Ingomar passed down at 3 o'clock. A. M., and the Antelope and Highflyer at 8.

### THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The U. S. steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on the 23d, with dates from Liverpool to the 11th.

### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

On Saturday, the 7th, shortly after the departure of the *Niagara*, the suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., one of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Great Britain, was announced. Their liabilities are estimated at something like two millions sterling. The head establishment of the house is in Glasgow, and there are branches in London, Liverpool, Manchester, New York and New Orleans, and Melbourne, Australia, but the Melbourne firm is not compromised.— The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension. The private property of the partners is of great magnitude, and it is presumed the embarrassment will be but temporary.

The applications for discount at the Bank continued very heavy. At Hamburg the rate of discount advanced to 5½ per cent. It transpired that the liabilities of Messrs. Nathan Vickers & Co., instead of amounting to a million sterling, did not exceed half that sum; that the stock of iron held by the firm in England and America is worth £270,000, and that every debtor owing to them in America is of a character on which any sound and prudent house might have relied.

On Monday, the 9th, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 9 to 10 per cent.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 sterling, closed its doors on the 9th. The Bank did an immense business in Glasgow, and had about 100 branches scattered over Scotland. The suspension will greatly distress, not but as the proprietary members many very wealthy men, no eventual loss is feared. The Bank had an extensive connection with America and with American houses in Glasgow.

The suspension was also announced of Messrs. Sandoch, Montyman and Bigg, of London and Manchester, engaged in the silk trade. Liabilities estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000. Four or five firms expected to be involved with them. Messrs. Broadway and Barclay, East India and General Merchants, London, also stopped on the 9th, with liabilities estimated at £150,000 to £200,000.

There was an absence of gold withdrawals from the Bank, and the exportation of silver to the East appeared to have received a complete check.

The acceptances of Hugo & Williamson, of Liverpool, correspondents of Wm. Hogg & Co., of New York, were not taken up; and Paris letters represented that the large American house of John Munro & Co. had stopped payment. The failure of Gallerkamp Brothers, a mercantile house of Hamburg, was announced.

A deputation from Liverpool united with that from Glasgow for the purpose of inducing government to take steps in the financial crisis, but no result had been attained. The Manchester Commercial Association declined to join in the movement, being of opinion that government should not interfere with the circulating medium.

On Tuesday, the 10th, the funds were quite buoyant, and advanced at a considerable advance. The official closing quotation was 83¾ to 85, but afterwards sales were made at 86 for money, and 86¼ @ 86¾ for account.

Sovereigns to the amount of £300,000 or £400,000 were taken from the Bank for Scotland, the fall of the Western Bank having caused a run on some of the principal banks in Glasgow, and elsewhere, including even the savings banks.

In mercantile quarters there was rather less uneasiness, but the applications for discount were still very pressing. The London joint stock banks, with one exception, refused to increase their allowance for deposits beyond 5 per cent.

The following failures were reported: Babcock & Co., of Liverpool, Glasgow and New York; J. & A. Scott, of Glasgow, unexpected. Liabilities, £300,000. Henry Dutch & Co., of Liverpool. Jos. Foot & Sons, silk manufacturers, Macclesfield; liabilities not more than £40,000, and assets fully equal.

The share market was considerably lower on Tuesday, yesterday, and to-day.

The London *Morning Post* declares that the Bank of England has succeeded in alarming credit and checking industry, and has failed in giving an inward direction to the gold currency.

A letter from Hamburg, of November 7th, reports a regular panic on the Stock Exchange there. There was a great want of specie, and bills of exchange were almost unsalable.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Borough Bank of Liverpool it was resolved to register the bank under the Joint Stock Banking Companies act, and to hold a subsequent meeting to consider the propriety of winding up the affairs of the bank.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 6 to 7½ per cent.

At Vienna there was continued depression in the money market, and the premium on gold was increasing.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—In American securities the business was limited and the tendency downward. The following business was transacted on the 10th: Illinois bonds of '75, 73; Illinois Central shares, 14 to 15 dis.; New York Central shares, 70.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The work of taking the Atlantic cable out of the *Agamemnon* had been resumed. The cable is coiled in water-tight apartments, so as to admit of its being submitted to a variety of tests under water. During the whole of the winter Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician of the company, has been engaged in experiments upon the cable, so as to ascertain not only its electric capabilities, but the rate at which each signal can be transmitted, and the effect which the different periods of the day, the temperature and state of the atmosphere have upon its conductivity. The attempt to lay the cable next year is to be made at the end of June or beginning of July, and it has been determined to resort to the plan originally contemplated, namely: to commence the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic, the two vessels engaged sailing respectively for the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland. The two thousand miles of cable are to be coiled on the vessels, instead of two thousand six hundred, as in the first attempt, and the manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Messrs. Glass & Elliott. The construction of the new paying out machine has been entrusted to Messrs. Easton & Amos.

The inauguration of Sir R. W. Carden as Lord Mayor of London took place on the 9th of November, and the occasion was marked by a grand banquet at Guildhall, at which Lord Palmerston and all the leading members of the Cabinet were present. The Premier, in returning thanks for the toast to Her Majesty's Minister, spoke in eulogistic terms of the gallantry of the British army in India. He also warmly defended the conduct of the Governor General.

The Ministers were all assembled in London, and the first of a series of Cabinet meetings, to determine upon the course of government at the ensuing session of Parliament, had been held.

The London *Times* has a leader upon the remarkable coolness with which the crisis is regarded in America, and attributes it to the constant atmosphere of risk in which an American tradesman lives even in quiet times, owing to the uncontrolled issue of paper money.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says that the French government have under their consideration the modification of the law of interest of 1807.

The French government is understood to have approved of the conduct of the minister at Copenhagen, and to be refusing to hold any intercourse with RESCHID PASHA.

The court festivities were continued at Compiegne, and a good deal of murmuring was heard in Paris that such should be the case during the severe commercial crisis.

The *Patrie*, of the 8th, proposes the following remedies for the monetary crisis:

Firstly—To decree the compulsory circulation of bank notes and an issue of fifty-franc notes. Secondly—To raise the export duty on specie. Thirdly—As the necessary complement of these exceptional measures, to reduce the bank rate of discount to six per cent.

In Paris, on Tuesday, the 10th, the funds closed at 66.84 to 67 francs.

The Emperor is believed to coincide with the Directors of the Bank of France, that the true course to pursue is to advance the rate of discount.

The *Patrie* had received a warning for its article on the finances.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts announce a complete stagnation in business.

BELGIUM.—A new liberal ministry had been formed, in which M. Rogier is Minister of the Interior, M. Frere, Orban Minister of Finance, Gen. Berten Minister of War, and M. Devriere Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King had consented to dissolve the Chambers.

The financial crisis was beginning to be felt in Sweden and Norway, and agency was becoming scarce.

GERMANY.—It is stated that the police of the free city of Frankfort, having interdicted the residence there of an old political refugee of the name of Froebel, who has since become an American citizen, M. Boetcher, the American Consul, has threatened to break off his relations with the Senate of Frankfort, if it persists in maintaining the order of expulsion against a citizen of the United States.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

### The Very Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday afternoon.—(By telegraph from London.)—Government has received telegraphic advices a fortnight later from India.

It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans on the 21st of September.

The old King of Delhi surrendered with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot.

General Nicholson had died of his wounds. The garrison at Lucknow was relieved, and a large part of the city taken.

General Neill was killed.

A rumor prevailed in Liverpool, on Wednesday, that the Bank of France had stopped payment, but it turned out to be merely a rise in the rate of discount.

The City of Glasgow Bank, at Glasgow, stopped payment this (Wednesday) morning.

### Telegraphic Items.

INTERMITTING FROM WASHINGTON.—*Arrival of the Costa Rican Special Envoy—Mr. Belmont out of the Diplomatic Ring, &c.*—Washington, Nov. 22, 1857.—Napoleon Escalante, the special envoy from Costa Rica, has arrived here. He will call on Secretary Cass to-morrow, when, doubtless, something will be known of his mission. The new treaty with Nicaragua has changed the whole aspect of affairs in Costa Rica, so far as our government is concerned, as Escalante has already ascertained through Senor Molino.

I have from high authority that the President has no idea of sending Mr. Belmont either to Spain or Paris. Mr. Belmont has settled his affairs and returned to New York.

Mr. Crawford, the English Consul-General at Havana, is here.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1857.—A destructive fire occurred on Baltimore street, near Howard, last evening. The splendid warehouse occupied by Fisher, Boyd & Bros., dry goods dealers, and others, was totally destroyed.— The adjoining store was much damaged, and several tenants suffered losses. The total loss is about $60,000, and is divided as follows: Fisher, Boyd & Bros., $40,000; S. F. Banks & Co., shoe and hat dealers, $12,000; Horner & Brother, fancy goods, $10,000; D. D. Newman, shoe house, $15,000, and Sither & Bro., clothiers, $6,000 by water. All parties are fully insured, and of the insurance of remittances to Philadelphia, and about $10,000 in the New York offices.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—Rochester, Nov. 21.—A block this morning at 4 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Eagle Bank block. The block was owned by James Chappell, and occupied by the printing establishment of the *Democrat*, the Eagle Bank, C. A. Hyde & Co., Palmer & Co., jewelers; J. Disbrow, tobacconist, United States Express office, a barber shop, and numerous law and other offices.

The entire block was burnt to the ground, with all its contents, and the fire was communicating to the Commercial Bank block adjoining, that was also destroyed. The latter block was occupied by the Commercial Bank, the banking office of Husband & Shurtleff, besides numerous other offices. Loss $100,000—one-half insured.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER DONNELLY.—Trenton, N. J., Nov. 21.—A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court this afternoon in the case of Donnelly, who murdered the barkeeper of the Seaview House, at the Highlands, some time ago. None of the exceptions taken below were allowed, and consequently the sentence of severe judgment and have a new trial was refused. Donnelly will be executed on the 6th of January next.

FIRE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the upper story of Deshler's block, occupied as follows: Franklin Branch Bank, S. Buck, jeweler; Mr. Devoe, dry goods; Mr. Stanley, hatter, and the Columbus Athenaeum. The contents of the building were saved, but the building itself was destroyed. Partially insured.

DEATH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF VERMONT.—Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 21.—The Hon. Horatio Seymour, LL.D., died here to-day. He was one of our most prominent and respected citizens, and for some twelve years was United States Senator from Vermont.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of the 23d has the following:

Our record of crime is still fearfully full and bloody. Yesterday we detailed a probably fatal assault upon an officer; a savage but less serious beating of another officer; a brutal fight in a saloon; a stabbing affair in a sailor boarding-house; a garrote robbery, and several smaller affairs. These are all new. Of the old murders, we have the inquest on Hamilton, and the commitment of the murderer, the arrest of a man accused as one of the assassins in the Water street butchery, and the continuation of the inquest upon Mr. Vincent. The peaceful rural district of Long Island suddenly sends us up a fruitful addition to our catalogue. Mr. Waters, a resident of Port Jefferson, entered his dwelling, where his wife, her daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. Sturdevant, were partaking of breakfast. Armed with a heavy bar of iron, Waters attacked the party, killing his wife and Mr. Sturdevant, almost instantly, and wounding Mrs. Sturdevant, so seriously as to render her recovery very doubtful. Having accomplished this horrid deed, Waters proceeded to his barn and hanged himself.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday's Thibodaux *Minerve* says:

The weather has been remarkably serene, clear and cold since Saturday last. It is feared that the severe freeze of the 21st has shortened the present sugar crop fully one-fourth. Nearly all planters in this vicinity have put their cane in windrow. Those who have neglected this important precaution to prevent the cane from souring, it is feared, will fare badly, should the weather turn warm. Rain is very much wanted. We hear of a number of planters who are compelled to haul water from the Lafourche, distant from one to two miles, for sugar-house purposes; others have been compelled to suspend operations to dig reservoirs for supplying them with water.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Yesterday evening, at about 5 o'clock, M. Morel, accompanied by Mr. John Jay Lane, the amiable and intelligent reporter for this paper, and Mr. Henry Pain, quest of the Avenue Hotel, made his second grand balloon ascension from the Place d'Armes, in presence of a large assemblage of delighted spectators. The great experience of M. Morel in aerial navigation, and the masterly skill with which the preliminary preparations were conducted by him, have, we are happy to say, set at rest any apprehensions we might otherwise feel for the safety of our friend Lane. The balloon rose with great rapidity, taking a Southeasterly course for some time, when it suddenly veered to the East, and was soon lost to sight in the gray obscure of twilight. We expect to hear from the airy wanderers at an early hour this morning, and we happy to be able to add that although on this occasion Mr. Lane has certainly got above his business, he is by no means addicted to "getting high"

N. B. We have the pleasure to add, since writing the above, that the party landed safely at Commodore Redbard's plantation, some three or four miles from the city.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The bill at this establishment is unusually attractive this evening. Mr. Collins will appear as "King O'Neil" in the drama of that name, and he will emerge from one of "Warner Machree," in addition to other popular songs. He also appears as "Morgan Rattler," in "How to Pay the Rent." The performances will conclude with the farce of the "Two Buzzards."

ORLEANS THEATRE.—To-night the vaudeville "Pas de fumee sans feu," "Trop beau pour rien faire," and "La Corde Sensible" will be presented at the Orleans Theatre. The brothers Godard will also perform some of their wonderful feats of prestidigitation.

CRIST'S GALLERY.—The Martinetti and Bion, dia troupe continue their successful engagement at the Gallery, where they appear to-night in a novel ballet, the "Tyrolean Echo," and the new pantomime of the "Conscript." Some of its troupe will attempt the unprecedented feat of ascending on a couple of ropes from the stage to the upper galleries. The electrical corps will conclude the performances with a farce entitled "Hunting a Turtle."

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.—This pretty and accomplished young actress, though, professedly, but one of the leading characters of the stock at the St. Charles Theatre, is incomparably superior to scores of artists whose lustre is borrowed from the ever-luminous pelts of prejudiced newspaper writers, or from their own consummate arrogance in having themselves posted as "stars" of the first magnitude in the theatrical heavens of every city in the Union. Of pretty features, and graceful and commanding person, Miss Reignolds wields the stately Queen as easily as she trips the lively country girl, and sets out the bleedering Miss, or the nervous old maid, as readily as she does the sly coquette, or the heedless belle. No one can witness her acting through any performance without feeling that she affords an admirable compend of the great volume of woman's nature in all of its peculiarities, from the gay to the grave and the humorous to the impressive. Her forte is unquestionably in lively comedy, though she combines a pleasing admixture of the *vis comica* with the *vis tragica*, and lacks admiration only at times in portraying the passions on the higher walks of tragedy. Though still young, and comparatively inexperienced, she is already quite on *fait* upon the stage, so that we have reason to infer that she will attain to high eminence in her sphere. We believe that she has only to persevere to become eminently her profession.

PRINCE LAW ENTERTAINMENT!—There was again considerable excitement on the Levee, about five o'clock Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of a spree which a man named Jack Granger, the mate of the steamboat "Robert," commanded with Capt. Conway, the tobacco of liquor and other knocking on the head, and the repeal of the effect upon that he had taken. Capt. Conway, the arts, injuring the boat, first throw Jack, the drunkard, is reported to have fired three shots at the captain in the meantime having knocked him down with a stick of cordwood. Grangger, as soon as he had recovered his feet, pursued the captain and fired the third shot, which struck the mate, Mr. Hall, in the shoulder, but for the stopping of the pistol, he would certainly have killed the unfortunate Second Officer the morning. The captain's men was brought to have been spinnered.

LARCENY LAW EXPERIMENT.—There was a tremendous rush down on the Levee, late Friday evening, on the arrival of the schooner, the ship "Sylph" and "Ivy." It appears that one Jack Smith, a free colored sailor, from the Island of St. Thomas, having been robbed of his money, and his clothes, and his pocket book, was brought to the city, and placed upon the "Sylph" to be sent back to the Island. Mr. Wm. Baker, the clerk of the vessel, ordering him to perform some duty on board, he became insubordinate, and on him he was to be sent to the Island, he was surrounded by hundreds of longshoremen armed quietly turned round upon him, and nearly had life to death before the officers could get to the rescue. The poor fellow, Jack, had to be carried from the Levee to the Parish Prison, and he was not released from the jail until he proved that he was in good health. The home to be escorted on being sent of unprecedented excitement.—Sunday, and it is reported that the Spaniards of the Island of Cuba, are to be sent to the Island of Cuba, and