THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBSTER & CO.
G. P. WEBSTER, S. SHORT,
E. DUVERGES, E. SUDOUN.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$12
Country paper, semi-monthly.....5
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The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines, in such language as the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent insertion.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,876.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This is a very voluminous document, filled with statements and reasoning not easily condensed within the limits of a newspaper article. We shall, however, essay to furnish an idea of its contents.

The report ascribes to the neglect of the Federal Government most of the difficulties which have impeded the operation of the quarantine laws, and declares that if the Government continues to refuse to make provisions for opening the hatches of vessels, and thoroughly fumigating them, the State must enter upon this work itself, or abandon the whole scheme of preventive and protective measures implied in the system of quarantine.

The epidemic of last summer and fall is made the subject of a searching disquisition in the report, and the conclusions arrived at are that the fever was of imported origin, that the first two cases having occurred to persons residing on a ship in immediate proximity to the Elizabeth Ellen, which arrived from St. Thomas on the 4th of June. There is much elaboration of argument, and skillful reasoning adduced to establish the probability that the fever of last year was brought hither from an infected port. The question then occurs, why, if quarantine is an effective safeguard against the infection, did it not prevent its introduction? The report answers this by declaring that the supplemental act to the act of March 15th, 1855, ordering quarantine, emasculated the strength of the original provisions by considering fifteen days' experience at sea of a vessel sailing from an infected port, without the occurrence of fever on board, as sufficient proof of health. The fatal laxity of this law is established as well by reasoning as by illustrations. The Board recommend the following amendments to existing statutes:

Firstly—To prohibit, from and after the 1st of May, and until the 1st of November, all vessels arriving from ports where yellow fever habitually prevails, to proceed higher up the river than the quarantine station, except with the sanction of the Board.

Secondly—To store all cargoes coming in such vessels in the United States warehouses, with the privilege to the owners or owners of them to reship, at their option, to go beyond the limits of the State. This, of course, to apply only to what are called susceptible goods, as hides, wool, etc.

Thirdly—To compel all vessels thus detained at the station to pollute their crews, etc., by unlocking any vessel, in damages, which shall permit the escape from on board of any of the crew.

Fourthly—To forbid, by suitable penalties, any towboat towing up such vessels to come to the city for the same period of time, unless they obligate themselves to carry only acclimated crews.

The hindrances to commerce which may follow these restrictions are deemed trifling in comparison with the drawbacks and impediments it sustains from an epidemic visitation.

The total mortality from yellow fever, from June 27th to December 26th, 1858, was 4852. The report notices the extreme filthiness of the city and the neglect of the authorities in terms of severe but merited animadversion, and then suggests its removal by an efficient and comprehensive system of levee draining from the swamp to the lake; by a scale of perfectly graded drains or sewers, coupled with the rapid paving of streets as far as possible; by a more plentiful supply of water; by an active and efficient corps of scavengers, and a well guarded system of regulations to prevent or remedy the overcrowding of the lodging houses of the poor.

A general system of vaccination, and a registration of births, deaths and marriages, are among the recommendations of the report.

The receipts of the Board for the year 1858 were $39,734 72, of which $33,403 50 were derived from quarantine fees. The expenditures during the same period were $33,773 96, leaving a balance in cash of $5,960 76.

The total mortality of New Orleans for 1858 amounted to 11,710. The age at which the greatest number of deaths occurred was between 30 and 40 years, and next to that infants under one year. Of those who died 5,624 were natives of the United States, and the rest foreigners, chiefly from Ireland, Germany and France. Of the total mortality 2236 were persons of color, either negroes or mulattoes, slaves or free; the males numbered 7,675, while the females did not exceed 4,035. The report concludes with a series of valuable and interesting meteorological tables.

TESTIMONIAL TO GRAND MASTER EDWARD PILLSBURY.—The presentation of the testimonial to Grand Master Edward Pillsbury will take place on Saturday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall. We shall endeavor to comply with the courteous request of the committee of arrangements to be present on the occasion.

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY BALL.—Our thanks are due the Committee of Invitation for ticket to the fancy dress and masked ball to be given by the Washington Artillery on the evening of Wednesday, February 9th, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

BALL BY NAZARETTO LODGE.—We are indebted to the courtesy of G. Radovich, Secretary of Nazaretto Lodge, F. A. M., for tickets of invitation to a grand Masonic ball to be given by said Lodge on the Spanish evening, February 12th, at Polar Star Hall, corner of Levee and History streets.

TO PLANTERS.—The attention of planters is directed to the advertisement of S. A. Hubbs, No. 74 Camp street, relative to the merits of E. Coleman's "Metallic Farm Bell," which is said to be far the cheapest and most valuable mill ever sold in New Orleans.

I. O. O. F.—The annual communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held on Tuesday evening. In the course of the session the following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Edward Pillsbury, M. W. Grand Master.
Richard Swain, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
W. A. Patterson, R. W. Grand Warden.
Henry Bier, R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. O. Nixon, R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.
Bernard Cohen and Thos. Keefe, Delegates to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

The steamship Cahawba, Captain Bullock, sails at six o'clock this morning for New York via Havana, with the following passengers:

FOR NEW YORK—Mrs Dunbar, Mr J Peck; J Higgins and servant, Miss Mary; Colonel Wm Freeman, W M Lewis, F Rimas 2d; M F Negrey; A Marks; H C Wolfe; Lieut Slaughter, Lt J S Holmes, W F Shaver; Mrs J Wolf; J Legan; K Verdon; A McArthur; Mr Gerding.

FOR HAVANA—Mr L A Benoist, lady and servant, Mrs Wood, Miss Benoist, Y Benoist, S Thomas; J B Walker, C W Pinckard, lady and servant; Mr Dubosq, Miss Dubosq; W Dubosq; Dr A Chaubis and Leyden; Modipin and lady, Mrs Summers, Miss Chase; S Isaly; F Hardy; J Lewis; F Lemoine, 2; Marino; J K Pendleton; J Masson; W H Mure, lady, child and servt; M H Macon; Mr Duncan; Mr Dauchy; Dr Lipp; Capt J Hewit; Dr Crowdis; J Trepagnier, 2; Trepat; R Eustis; W J Noble; B Oliver; Mr Taylor and lady; Mr J L Mure; Mr Trousset; J B Wilson; R Layne; A Chandelier; Mr Lacaisey; E Crook; W Massey; Mr Small; M Guilart; M Puig; Mr Sibley; J Rgaslio; Mr Sumner.

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS.—The removal of Mr. Clemens to this city has produced an impression of his entire recovery. The fact is, that so far from being well, he is yet unable to leave his room. His strength has been so reduced by suffering and confinement that, in all probability, he will not resume his seat in Congress during the present session. He came to Washington with a view to the effect of a change of situation.—*Washington States, 17th.*

VALUE OF ITALIAN IMAGE-MEN.—I cannot abstain from acknowledging the debt we owe to the poor "image-men" who wander through our streets; for I have no hesitation in saying that they have done more to improve the general taste, to place copies of known sculpture within the reach of all, and to familiarize the eye of the English peasant with what is good, than any school (which a few only can attend), than any gallery (which the working classes seldom visit), or any institution in the country; and when we reflect that English art paraded (without shame) through the street was confined to cats and moving heads, green parrots, wooden lambs covered with cotton wool, or (if the figure of a man was attempted) a coarse boor holding an equally vulgar pot of beer, we may feel grateful for the change so ostentatiously brought about by these humble foreigners.—*Sir Gardner Wilkinson on Color.*

THE JEWEL IN THE HEAD OF A TOAD.—Every one is familiar with the passage in "As You Like it," act second, second scene, where Shakspeare says: "The toad, ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in its head." Webster defines the word "bufonite," on the authority of the Encyclopedia, a toad-stone. (from, the Latin *bufo*, a toad.) considered as a fossil tooth of the sea-wolf, or sea wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and worn in rings. It was named, he continues, from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad.

In the cabinet at Ann Arbor, says our correspondent H. H. C., we saw a few days ago the same rings made of silver—this fabled toad stone as the center ornament, with a small ruby on either side. The ruby, medicinally, was accounted proof against evil influences. The rude style of the ring bespeaks its antiquity, which probably was coeval with the Jewish rings, that put upon it by the person from whom we obtained it, and who also states that it originally came from England.—*N. Y. Post.*

By Telegraph

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—THE SLAVE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—In the House yesterday, Mr. Dowdell, of Ala., moved to strike out the clause in the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill appropriating $75,000 to enable the President to execute the act of 1819 and subsequent acts for the suppression of the slave trade.

This motion, together with the case of sending back the negroes captured on board the schooner Echo, from Charleston, excited a spirited discussion, but no conclusion was arrived at when the House adjourned.

THE TEN MILLION LOAN.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the successful bidders for the ten million loan can have interest from the 15th of January, by paying interest from that date to the time when they deposit the principal.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—*Senate*—The Pacific Railway bill was under consideration, and an amendment to the bill adopted.

It is understood that the bill will be probed to a vote in the Senate to-morrow.

The Senate refused to admit the bogus Indiana Senator to the floor of the Senate while their claims to a seat were pending.

EDUCATION OF THE ECHO NEGROES.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was before the House again to-day.

It provides a certain sum for the education at Liberia of the negroes who were captured on board the Echo, and sent back to Africa.

Several Southern members took strong grounds against this appropriation, as also against the appropriation for their maintenance, now that we have sent them home.

The Northern Democratic and Republican members sustained the appropriation for these objects.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE GAMING-HOUSE BILL.

BATON ROUGE, January 26.—In the *Senate* Mr. St. Paul, of New Orleans, presented his bill for licensing public gaming-houses.

The bill provides for the punishment of all gaming at places not sanctioned by law.

The bill was ordered to be printed, and was, after some discussion, laid over.

THE NEVAJO INDIANS—MASSACRE OF SEVEN AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from the Superintendent of the Nevajo Indians, dated at Austin, Texas, January 10th, stating that a band of white from El Paso county went into the camp of the Nevajoes, behaving in a remarkably peaceable manner, but the Indians attacked them, massacred seven of their number, and wounded their companions.

The Superintendent apprehends, as a consequence of this outrage, that the Indians will commence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1500 bales.

The market is dull; prices unchanged.

Flour has an advancing tendency, without quotable change of prices. Wheat buoyant; unchanged.

Corn has advanced. Mixed Corn 88@.

Naval stores firm; prices unchanged.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, January 26.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 2309 bales.

The market closed firm, without quotable change in prices.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 26.—The Ohio river at this point is rising, with nine feet of water in the canal and seven feet on the falls.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Emperor and Empress, says the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* of December 27th, visited the grand opera in the Rue Lepelletier last night. The precautions observed on these occasions since the attempt of last January were not neglected. The entrance to the Rue Lepelletier by the Boulevards, which is generally very lightly lighted up with gas, as also the Court-tailor's highly-ornamented frontage, was dark, but the facade of the theatre was lighted. Long before the Emperor Majestied arrival the street was completely cleared, no one allowed to pass, and the groups of people standing near the entrance were made to fall back to some distance, so as to leave a considerable space between them and the side-passage of the street. The Imperial carriage arrived at half-past 8 o'clock. They were accompanied by an escort. There was no cheering on their coming or leaving.

A high opinion is said to be entertained among those who know him, of the spirit and good sense of Lord Lyons, the new British Minister. His predecessor's promotion to Berlin has been delayed at the request, it is said, of the Prince of Prussia who, for a long time, has intimated that Lord Broomfield should remain. Lord Napier, meanwhile, is to be sent from Hague to negotiate a marriage between the Princess Alice and a youthful Prince of Orange. It is a curious fact that a similar connection to that formed between the daughter of James II. and the celebrated hero of 1688 has repeatedly been attempted during successive reigns, but that in every instance it has failed. The unfortunate Princess Charlotte was all but betrothed to the father of the present King of the Netherlands, but interfered upon refusing him her hand, in order to bestow it upon Leopold, now King of the Belgians.

With one exception the European gaming establishments are said to have had a most prosperous season. Baden and Homburg realized enormous dividends. The Wiesbaden Bank, in spite of the heavy contributions which it is forced to pay to the town, has paid a dividend of 25 per cent. That of Hamburg was larger, notwithstanding a loss of 800,000 francs which inaugurated the season. This heavy loss and the new shares close to a price lower than the dividend subsequently distributed, but they were eagerly purchased by the direction of the Prince of Hohenzollern by the result. The petty tables at Wildungen netted nearly 200,000 francs, gained almost exclusively from the neighboring peasants. Spa carried away above 1,000,000 francs; and Baden-Baden, in spite of the expense to which it is put in the way of newspaper puffs, gained above 700,000 francs.

OPENING OF THE SUEZ AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—The line of railway is now open in its entire length from Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, to Cairo, on the Red sea. The distance between the two seas is about the same as from London to Manchester. The London and Southwestern Railway Company charge £3 per ton for conveyance of goods from the metropolis to Lancashire, and, bearing in mind the difference in the cost of construction, the value of land being so high in England and so cheap in Egypt, the carriage of goods along the Isthmus by rail ought not to exceed £3 per ton. At this rate there would be a wonderful expansion of trade by the overland route. Already the traffic with Egypt has received an impetus. First class steamships now depart every few weeks from the Thames to Alexandria, and they act as feeders to the Indian trade. But the Mersey people ship largely to the Mediterranean, and steamers leave that port for Alexandria every few days. As great quantities of fancy goods are forwarded from the manufacturing districts to the East, a project is on foot to place screw steamers, to connect at Suez with the Liverpool vessels for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The rate charged from Liverpool to Alexandria is 45s. per ton, and if the Pacha reduces his tax on transit through Egypt before the expiration of 1859, we may have the through rates from England to India reduced one-half.

An unusual scene occurred at the doors of the Paris Opera-House on Christmas night. The second *bal masqué* of the season had been announced for Saturday, December 25, and, it being thought a fine idea, a goodly number of large number of persons had made arrangements to go. In the course of the day, however, the Emperor intimated to the Minister of Public Worship that on Christmas day was not a proper thing. The countermand was posted on the doors of the Opera-House at about three in the afternoon, but so little was the fact known in Paris generally that from ten to twelve in the evening carriages were continually driving up to the doors and to the Passage de l'Opéra, and setting down dominoes, Pierrots and fancy masquers in infinite variety. The disappointment was great, and in many instances loud complaints were uttered. Few of the revellers, however, went home; they distributed themselves for the most part among the less renowned ball-rooms of the metropolis, such as the Salle St. Jean, Valentino, and the Prado, and managed to have a jolly time in spite of Church or State.

A NEW POCKET REVOLVER.—Mr. Sharpe, the inventor of the celebrated Sharpe's rifle, is about taking out a patent for a new pocket revolver. Besides being much lighter than those which are in common use, it is made in such convenient form that it can be safely and easily carried in the vest pocket. It has always been a great drawback with the different kinds of revolvers, that they are so difficult of loading. This is remedied in the pistol of which we make mention; or, in place of capping and loading with powder and ball, it is loaded by the insertion of a cartridge, which contains the powder, ball and cap. The barrel is grooved like the rifle, and the cartridge is also grooved, so that it not only possesses the advantage of facility in loading, but of accuracy of aim. This improved revolver will be manufactured and in the market in the course of about four months. Notwithstanding its diminutive size, it possesses considerable efficiency, having thrown a ball across the Connecticut river, a distance of three hundred yards, and having also penetrated a two inch board.—*Washington Union.*

ADULTERATION OF EGGS.—The public has lately heard much about the adulteration of various kinds of food, and yet it is not aware that a large proportion of the eggs that are now being eaten in London are what is called "pickled eggs." This "pickling" is done during summer, while eggs are at a low price, by mixing lime and water in casks and filling the casks with eggs, permitting them to lie four or six months until the lime solution and thus destroying all the natural flavor and nutritive power of the eggs, rendering them insipid to the taste and indigestible even by a strong decoction of lime, which is injurious to the stomach. Pickled eggs look very white and clean, resembling new laid eggs, and are sold in winter, when good fresh eggs are scarce and dear. They may be known by the following signs: The feel of the shell is rough, from sometimes part of the lime not having been quite washed off; they feel heavy for their size; the yolk of the egg is destroyed, and partly tanned inside, whereas a good egg is always dry to the touch, its lining is tough. Through lime-juice far pickled eggs they often burst when put into boiling water, and will always be found partly sunken, or with a few drops of lime-water in them, when cooked.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

SENATE.—The House bill for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was taken up, and considerable debate ensued upon the question, whether to pass it or refer it to the Committee on Public Lands.

The matter was subsequently laid over.

The Invalid Pension bill was taken up and passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill, as amended, was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin reported a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Mason, authorizing the President to use the public forces of the United States, which was authorized to be printed.

The first section gives power to the President, whenever he has reason to apprehend that any of the transit routes will be obstructed or closed by lawless vessels, or that an attack is threatened against the persons or property of our citizens, to use the land and naval forces to prevent the threatened injury, on condition that the forces used are withdrawn as soon as the object is accomplished.

The second section gives power, in case of actual violence to the persons or property of our citizens in any of the Central American States, or in Mexico, to use the land and naval forces in exacting instant redress, the forces to be withdrawn as soon as the redress is granted.

The third section requires an immediate report to Congress by the President of all he may do under the provisions of the first and second sections of the act.

A long discussion followed on the merits of the Pacific Railroad, in the midst of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following special committee to investigate the charges of alleged corruption in connection with the management of the New York and Philadelphia Navy Yards, and the awarding of contracts by the Navy Department:—Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, Bocock, of Virginia, Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, Groesback, of Ohio, and Ready, of Tennessee.

The bill amending the pre-emption laws was taken up.

Mr. Blair offered the Homestead bill as an amendment, but the motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Grow offered an amendment providing that from and after the passage of this act, no public lands shall be exposed to sale by proclamation of the President, unless returns of the surveys shall have been duly filed in the Land Office ten years or more. Adopted by 15 majority.

The House, by 4 majority, rejected the bill by refusing to order its engrossment for the third reading.

Much time was consumed in calling the ayes and nays on collateral questions.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's message, and immediately took a recess until 7 o'clock.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution passed by that body, a document showing the condition of our unsettled claims against foreign governments, together with those which have been adjusted.

From a hasty glance at these papers it appears that Captain Wm. Webster presents a bill against Great Britain for over $6,500,000, for the loss of and indemnity for lands purchased from the chief of New Zealand, and of which he was not dispossessed by England's officers. Claims are made by other parties against that government, for damage done to lawful commerce, by the seizure and sale of vessels, &c., amounting to $40,000. The only reparation yet made by the English government for the loss and capture of the vessel Panchita, on the African coast, is the condemnation of Captain Mosebry's conduct, and his interference with the American flag.

Against Russia there are two cases, one for $15,000, the other $38,500—preferred by J. W. Perkins, of Massachusetts, charging that government with a violation of the contract made with him for arms furnished in the Crimean war.

France, too, has unsettled claims. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the ship America, for loss by damage in 1759, and for property destroyed by violation of the blockade of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Robert A. Parish tenders a bill for 15,000,000 francs for the non-fulfilment of a verbal agreement entered into by Mr. Pould, the Minister of France, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him this amount upon his demonstration of the existence of a gold field, similar to that which was found in China, and accessible to French arms, as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks for payment.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander Ridgely, of the steamer Atlanta, dated Barbadoes, December 24. He states that the vessel had a pleasant voyage to Colmana. Capt. Pen enjoyed good health, with the exception that he was still unable to walk, in consequence of the injury to his ankle, which he received in New York, and had to be carried to his residence on a litter.

The Atlanta found at Barbadoes the steamers Western Port and M. W. Chapin, which were taking coal previous to starting for Paraguay.

Commodore Ridgely received from Gen. Paez a letter, which is enclosed to the Navy Department, in which he expresses a warm regard for Com. Ridgely and the other officers of the Atlanta, and says that the kind attentions of this government to him shall never be forgotten, and that he loves the United States as dearly as his own native land.

From Buenos Ayres.

By the bark Wilhelmine, Captain Dillingham, the Charleston *Courier* has received Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of November. The *Commercial Times* of that date gives the following amusing account of the revolutionary movement" a best reference to which has already appeared:

On the morning of the 28th October, Victor Chitino, at the head of a promiscuously armed rabble of thirty or forty men, made his appearance in the Plaza Mayor, and deposed the authorities, put the Prefect into prison, and issued a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants of the city to aid in putting down the irreligious government, who were ruining the country. Next day he departed in the direction of Canuelas, and encamped for the night on an estancia near to that town.

The authorities were fortunately previously informed of his movements, and succeeded in collecting a few National Guards, whom they armed the best way they could, one cartridge per man being the allowance of ammunition; and in the meantime dispatched chasques to the neighboring partidos, describing their situation, and praying for assistance. In the evening a slight skirmish took place, in which a few shots were fired by the rebels, and the National Guards were driven from an outpost they had occupied.

The following day the officer in command, Don Jose Alfalo, dispatched his small force to reconnoitre the city on the Indian track. But some reinforcements then close at hand; but the "religious column," who were then just engaged in preparations for breakfast, did not await any further trial of their constancy, but dispersed in most admirable disorder, followed by the National Guards, who succeeded in making seven prisoners, the illustrious chieftain, Victor Chitino, escaping, among the spoils of the victors was a cart of warlike stores, which principally consisted of some bundles of aboriginal lances, improvised from broken shears and incurva canes.

Some arrests have been made in town of persons supposed to be complicated in this affair; D. Juan G. Aguiar, a Lieutenant-Colonel out of employment, being the most conspicuous prisoner, as a proclamation has been found bearing his name at foot, in which he is styled the "Liberator and Chief of the religious forces of the province.

A military personage of the name of Del Campo has also been arrested on suspicion at Lobos, and forwarded to Chivilcoy.

How is it that Hebrew Writings are sometimes found Buried in the Ground?

Some sensation has lately been created in the continental literary world by the unexpected redintegration of a cabalistic manuscript in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, originally coming from Cairo by some loose leaves, evidently belonging to the same volume brought from the Crimea, whither they had been carried from Jerusalem, where they had been buried before. Dr. Tischendorff, who had procured the originally defective manuscript, in a letter to the Imperial librarian, shared his astonishment at the extraordinary manner in which the missing leaves had been recovered. This functionary writes, "What may have induced the Caraite community at Jerusalem to bury some leaves of its manuscript, whilst the remainder wandered into Egypt, remains undecided; that they should, however, meet again at St. Petersburg, was certainly not dreamt of by those who mutilated the manuscript." The erudite Dr. Steinschneider, in noticing in the new number of his "Hebraische Bibliographie" (Hammaskir) this correspondence, observes—"To us the matter admits of a simple explanation, by supposing that the same leaves became accidentally loosened at the time that the manuscript wandered to Cairo, and consequently remained at Jerusalem. They were then, in consequence of the well known veneration of Jews for the very fragments of Hebrew writings, on account of the name of God (Shemoth) which they might contain—removed out of the way, in order to protect them from the profane use which is often made of waste paper. It is this veneration to which the discovery of several valuable ancient printed fragments is due. Books, however, were sometimes also buried from superstitious motives, as stated by Wagenseil (Sotah, 1180) With this custom may be compared that of the Turks, who consign the copies of the Koran executed by the Sultans to the tombs in which their bodies are deposited. Hebrew works, however, were also buried in times of persecution, in order to save them from destruction. That the burial of books has sometimes preserved literary treasures, and at others robbed us of them."—*Jewish Chronicle.*

COLD WEATHER.—Yesterday morning was pronounced on all hands the coldest which had been felt in seven years. The rate charged for the last week in Boston was 25 cts. per ton, but we could not learn at what hour. At 7 A. M. on A. M., the thermometer in the telegraph office indicated 8 degrees of frost, and in front of the Merchants' Exchange stood at 22. On the cold day of 1851, January 20, the thermometer stood at 6 degrees. We do not suppose there is reason to apprehend that the orange trees have been destroyed at present, though that result may be feared if the cold weather continues. The sun shone bright during the day, yesterday, but produced little effect on the temperature.—*Mobile Mercury, Monday.*

We call the particular attention of the trade and customers to the extensive credit sale of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Gilt Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silver-plated Ware, &c., which will take place TO-DAY, at No. 63 Chartres street, between Hospital and Conti streets, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by Pasedis Fernandez, Auctioneer. The terms and conditions are as follows: For all sums under $100, cash; over $100, 90 days' credit, for approved endorsed notes.

The attention of boot and shoe dealers is called by D. R. Murphy, auctioneer, to the large unreserved sale of boots, shoes and brogans, which take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A.M., in his salesroom, up stairs, first floor, store No. 49 Magazine street.

We call the attention of the public to the extensive sale of Real Estate which will take place on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, by Masson, F. & B. Davergne, auctioneers. The property to be sold consists of about 250 lots of ground, located in the daily improving quarter of our city—that is to say, in Faubourg Treme. Among the lots which will be sold we perceive several valuable squares of ground which are situated in the middle of said faubourg, suitable for private residences, wood-yards, dairies and gardens. The lots are very high, and require no filling up. We are authorized to say the sale will be made without reserve, and as to the terms, they are very liberal—at one, two, three and four years' credit, without endorsers. We will refer our readers to the advertisement containing the descriptions of the lots for sale.

The improvements lately made to the canal by the Navigation Company are nearly completed, and all property situated within three squares of the canal has improved in value fully 50 per cent. since last year. Several squares of ground suitable for cotton presses are included in that sale. Never before has such a chance been offered to capitalists to triple, in less than a year, the amount they have invested.

Persons advanced in life, and feeling the load of time weighing heavily upon them, with no attendant ills, will find in the use of Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore, in a measure, the ardor and energy of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and vigor to their remaining years. Those who are in the least afflicted with dyspepsia, ague, languor, nausea, or any other troublesome and dangerous disease, arising from a disordered system, should not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefits derived from this great remedy.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jan24 6kdw 21 and 161 Chartres st.

Persons Advanced in Life,

and feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the energy and ardor of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, 24th January, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election for directors of this institution will be held at the banking-house, on SUNDAY, the 30th February, 1859, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan25 C. A. F. ROMDEAU, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24, 1859.

A ELECTION for Directors of this Bank by the Stockholders thereof will be held, in conformity with the provisions of the charter, on MONDAY, the 31st day of January next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.

jan25 2w 6dtd R. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

PLANTERS

Desirous of purchasing a

CORN AND FLOUR MILL,

Are invited to call and see in operation E. COLEMAN'S

METALLIC FARM BELL.

Its work will convince the most sceptical that it is the most durable of greater capacity, requires less power, and is 100 per cent. cheaper than any Mill ever sold in New Orleans.

S. A. HUBBS,
Agent, 74 Camp Street.

Pictorial Views of the Island of Cuba,

To be Sold by Subscription.

EIGHT LARGE PICTURES, representing admirable views of the Principal Cities and sites in the Island of Cuba, viz: Havana; Cabanas; Cabaña; Cuba; Cienfuegos; Puerto Principe; Cardenas and Trinidad. This recent work, by well known artists, cannot be too highly recommended to amateurs, both on account of its beauty, and its being faithful representations. A few copies can be had at Mr. G. DUPUY's, 48 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse, where the subscription book is opened.

A specimen will be left at private residences for subscriptions, the payment of which will not be required before the picture is delivered to the subscriber. Subscription, $25 for the whole collection.

jan24 1m

The Austrian Fan.

This unique and useful novelty, which has created such an excitement, is well worthy the inspection of the curious. For sale only at

GUION'S DEPOT OF FASHION,
No. 22 St. Charles street, Verandah Buildings,
a few doors from Canal street.

SHAVING A LUXURY.

GUION'S WARRANTED SILVER-STEEL

RAZORS.

Each Razor is sold with a guarantee, and can be exchanged if it should not please the purchaser. Razors so finely tempered that they will shave the most difficult beards with the greatest ease.

Each Razor is stamped "T. F. GUION, warranted." Sold wholesale and retail, at

GUION'S NEW STORE,
No. 20 St. Charles street, Verandah Buildings,
a few doors from Canal street.

PRIZE MEDAL OPERA GLASSES.

Large assortment of these very superior and popular GLASSES, embracing every variety—just received, and for sale at

GUION'S DEPOT OF FASHION,
No. 20 St. Charles street, Verandah Buildings,
a few doors from Canal street.

GENUINE
MERSCHAUM PIPES.

DIRECT importation—each Pipe WARRANTED genuine. A full supply of the most approved patterns now in store.

Also, just received, 1000 lbs. of Pure

Turkish Smoking Tobacco:

Put up in cases of 50 lbs. each, being a variety of the celebrated Egyptian LATAKIA TOBACCO.

For sale at

GUION'S,
No. 20 St. Charles street,
a few doors from the corner of Canal st.

TO PLANTERS.

WE have now in store and are offering at the lowest MARKET PRICES, the following

PLANTATION GOODS,
OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE:

Osnaburgs,
From Prattville, Frankfort, Dog River, Montour, Louisiana, Florida, Kentucky and Howard Manufactories

JEANS, LINSEYS and KERSEYS,
From the best Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama Factories

—ALSO—

OSNABURGS, plaid and striped;
BROWN SHEETING AND SHIRTING;
STRIPES, DENIMS, COTTONADES and CHECKS;
Which we will offer at the lowest cash prices.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
26 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

jan22 1w

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
15 & 16, ... CHARTRES ST. ..... 15 & 16

DIRECT importers of FRENCH, GERMAN and BRITISH Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, are constantly receiving from Europe, and keep in Store all the Latest Styles of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we will offer at the lowest cash prices.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
15 and 16 Chartres st.

jan22 1w

CHS. FARRE,
CHAMPAGNE,
Late Max Sutelze & Co.

SILLERY, CARMET AND IMPERIAL WINES for sale by the principal Grocers and Confectioners.

Mr. A. MAURICE, of this house, should be addressed, in regard to orders at No. 20 Customhouse street.

jan22 1m

For Rent,

IN whole or in part, THE HOUSE recently built and forming the corner of Toulouse and Marais streets, comprising, on the first story, two large and one small apartment, and a dwelling for dry goods; on the second story, several rooms and the residence of a family, with water on the premises. Also, yard, kitchen, and other suitable out-houses.

Apply to
MILLER, BURTHE & CO.,
jan19 1m corner Franklin and Customhouse streets.

Valuable Lot for Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, front on Water and Tchoupitoulas streets, the boundary line of the fourth District. Apply to PAUL LACROIX, jan19 1m 18 Toulouse st

Havana Cigars.

BY late arrivals, we have received 150,000 half Regalias, 100,000 Milares, 50,000 Medium Regalias, 50,000 Inferes, of the brands Washington, Lucrecia, Cabaña, Cuba, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and several others.

We also have on hand a large and well assorted stock of the brands Globo, Gutierrez, Rilica, El Mundo, El Trovadore, La Comercial, and various others of the best qualities, which we offer at low rates.

CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 26 Old Levee,
jan22 Between Customhouse and Bienville sts

New Wines.

A TWO-STORY brick Dwelling-House and Store, situated at the corner of Thalia and Prytania streets. For terms, apply to J. N. LANGHAM,
jan22 No. 62 Magazine street

Scotch Ale.

TENNANT'S celebrated double strong, in quarts and pints, for sale by J. N. CURIEN,
jan12 47 Bienville street.

Medical Cure of Corns and Bunions

THE public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has discovered a Pomatum which radically cures Corns and Bunions, without any pain or inconvenience.

It can be respectfully solicited.

C. P. LEVERISON,
76 or 66 Chartres street,
between Bienville and Conti.

Cigars.....Cigars.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public and his friends that he has received from Havana an assortment of CIGARS of the best manufacture, which he offers for sale, adapted to Consuls, Fol, and the new brand Jaguarita, manufactured expressly for him.

He has also on hand the best PAPER CIGARS.

A. A. CANON, Agent, 108 Royal street,
jan16 2w Corner Bienville and St. Louis Hotel

Havana Cigars and Produce.

PURCHASERS will always find a good assortment in store of the well known brands Perfection, Regalias, Valor de la Habana, Washington, Cuba Red, Pacifico, Excoceas, Figaro, Washington, Inguadad, El Sol, El Monumento. Pressed and Londres, all Havana Cigars.

Also, 400 bales LEAF TOBACCO.

Just arrived, per schooner Major Barbour, 15 pipes Brandy, 10 pipes Port Wine, and Mowel.

For sale by P. GUMA,
A. Corner Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets,
jan11 New Orleans.

TOBACCO SEED.—If the best Havana Tobacco, last crop, and directions for planting the same, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
jan11 29 New Levee, opposite Natchez Alley.

HONEY.—20 barrels of superior Cuba Honey, mixed with Sugar, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
jan11 29 New Levee, opposite Natchez Alley.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—40 baskets, pints and quarts, of different brands, for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES,
jan11 29 New Levee, opposite Natchez Alley.

COCOA.—50 bags Guayaquil cocoa, best quality; C for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
jan11 29 New Levee, opposite Natchez Alley.

HAVANA CIGARS—52,000 of assorted sizes, of Cervantes and Knox Segundas, landing from brig Brownsville, and for sale by

LABORDE & XIQUES,
jan11 29 New Levee, opposite Natchez alley.

POTATOES—300 barrels Yellow planting, landing ex ship J. Montgomery.

DRIED APPLES—25 barrels New York, landing ex ship D. Crosby.

CANADA PEAS—50 bbls