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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1858.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17.

THE TARIFF.

Whatever may be our predilections, or the tenets of the political school in which we were reared, it is very clear to our mind that the days of a Protective Tariff are numbered. The time was when the manufacturing interests of the country were in comparative infancy, and in their feebleness required and obtained the fostering care of the general government. The right of Congress to enact laws for the benefit of a few to the apparent detriment of the many, was invariably denied and opposed by the South; but in its wise laws the advocates of protection respected the North generally, and the industry of that section when concentrated, proved too powerful for resistance. Moreover, the argument that the tax did not fall upon the consumer, or was fully compensated by the effect of the tariff in stimulating the production of textile fabrics, and in multiplying chesapening their cost, and the further argument that the encouragement of home manufactures was a positive benefit to the whole country, and therefore a broad national, American policy, were sufficiently effective to induce a minority of Southern representatives to take sides with New England and Pennsylvania.

The case is altogether different now. Protection has had its day. It has built up and sustained many industrial interests, and has vastly enhanced the prosperity of those States which were the special recipients of its bounty. American manufacturing industry is now strong enough to stand alone. A growing conviction is pervading the public mind that protection has accomplished all that could be reasonably expected from it; that class legislation, at all times of doubtful expediency, would be hereafter palpably unjust and wrong; that with the exception of New England and Pennsylvania no State in American Confederation, and that consequently a large section of our country has no right to impose its views and wishes upon the rest. The South is almost a unit in opposition to a protective tariff. With the dissolution of the Whig party, the particular democratic principle died out in the South. The Northwest, which is rapidly becoming the preponderating power in the Union, is for liberal, not for a stable protection. Under these circumstances it is useless to anticipate any radical change in the present system of Custom House imposts. Yet the Government is in debt—the surplus revenue has been expended, and loans to a heavy amount have been contracted to meet current expenditures. The question forcing and forbidding a heavy national debt is both unwise and dishonest, and would not be sanctioned by any representative in whom either wisdom or virtue was not totally extinct. It would seem that the only possible mode of elevating the difficulty is by such a change in the tariff as would ensure an adequate revenue adequate to the wants of the government. The question has been so ably argued by the President in his late message, and the conclusions he has reached are probably the so which Congress will arrive after the issue is fairly and fully discussed. The President decidedly recommends the substitution of specific duties for the *ad valorem* system. In his judgment specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, besides which they afford a far more ample protection to the manufacturer than the *ad valorem* system. We think he is perfectly right. We think Mr. BUCHANAN has at last arrived at the time beyond which the present Congress cannot agree to pass. We are satisfied that a material modification of the tariff of 1857 is impossible, but the necessity of raising sufficient revenue, the absolute impossibility of a direct tax, the dread of a return of the alteration of the tariff, and the universal desire of all parties to see a stable system, will probably unite, at least the Northern members with some of their brethren in the policy of a return to specific duties, with perhaps some small increase in Pennsylvania and New England.

There is much sense in the observation of the New York *Times* on this subject. That paper thinks it unfortunate that any necessity should exist for changing the tariff at all. Under the most favorable circumstances for such a change, remarks the frequent tinkering would be a great importing country, a fertile source of losses and speculation, more than ever, with the characteristics of a tariff. At the moment, when commercial affairs are just beginning to experience a revival of activity, such alteration in the tariff as the country would be expected to make would be the most inopportune. The moment that public opinion in the direction of the tariff of foreign markets becomes shaken, the merchant uncertain how soon the duties on certain articles may be advanced or reduced, operates his imports stations by arbitrary conjecture, and even regarding the probable duties of the next change, and either increases or restricts his foreign orders accordingly. In the former case he depresses the market, in the latter he advances it; and the ordinary operations of business, which would be in their usual and legitimate course under a stable system of duties, are rendered entirely erratic and dangerous principle. Such a state of things is to some extent inevitable, and perhaps probable. These opinions are well founded. Hence, though the change may be indispensable, it is to be hoped it will be the last for many years.

THE WORK ON EXOTICS—DR. HALE.

We have the fourth volume of his course of lectures at hand. It is a fine volume. We take occasion to inform the public that each of these exhibitions contains entirely novel features, and is a vast improvement on its predecessors. As the Professor succeeds in placing the subjects more completely under his control, his experiments with them become infinitely more satisfactory. Their complexity is gradually developed by repeated settings, and little by little they present the highest and most wonderful man festations of biology.

We are glad to perceive that Dr. Hale is generally patronized. He is a gentleman of high character, great intelligence, pleasing manners, and is evidently an enthusiast in his profession, which, by the way, he has studied long and profoundly. The lectures form a course of delivery are little more than an introduction to the more important theme of the adaptation of these new scientific truths to the preservation of health, and the evolution and cure of disease. Every one who does not feel he at once instructed and entertained should attend these exhibitions.

SPANISH (SERIA) BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Spanish anthropic association will celebrate the anniversary of its formation on Sunday next, the 19th inst., by a procession and a fast feast. The splendid flag of the society will be taken to the Cathedral, and there consecrated by the clergy, after which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Third District Orphan Asylum.

Our thanks are due to the Committee of Arrangements for tickets of invitation to the first anniversary ball to be given at Odd Fellows Hall, on Thursday evening, the 23d instant, by Company A, City Guards.

The success of camphor as an antidote to strychnine, in the two cases reported last year, prompted to its trial in a recent case reported at length in the *Virginia Medical Journal*, by Dr. Claiborne, of Petersburg. The strychnine was taken with suicidal intent in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until tetanic and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued for hours, until one drachm of camphor had been administered in doses of ten to six grains every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—The charter election in New York, on Tuesday of last week, resulted in the substantial defeat of both wings of the Democracy. The chief contest was for Controller, and the vote stood Hawes, Republican and American, 29,500; Purser, Tammany Democrat, 15,049; Russell, anti Tammany Democrat, 11,916—Hawes over Purser and Russell, 2835. Brunenghausen, Republican, and Lynch, anti-Tammany Democrat, (probably) are elected Almshouse Governors. The *Herald* sums up the general result as follows:

1. The Controllership. The Republicans have gained that.

2. The fight between the Sachems of Old Tammany and the Wood party. The Sachems have saved the bacon (by the skin of their teeth, but the glory of Old Tammany departed in the struggle.

3. The contest in the election of school officers for the Bible in the public schools. The result is largely in favor of the Bible.

HOMEOPATHY.—An extraordinary trial has opened in the first Civil Chamber in Paris. Twelve homeopathic doctors have commenced an action for 50,000 francs damages from an allopathic medical journal for an attack upon their system of medicine. It is the virtues of that system which they desire to establish, and not a pecuniary claim, for they promise to give the money to the poor.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1858.

In the *Senate* a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a call made at the last session for information respecting all moneys appropriated to the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Allen, it was resolved that the Senate proceed on Monday next to ballot for the standing committees. After the introduction of several bills by Mr. Rice, among which the most important was one authorizing the establishment of a Northern Pacific mail route, the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

In the *House of Representatives* the principal subject of discussion was the report of the Judiciary Committee in regard to the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas. Mr. Billinghurst, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, favored the impeachment, and Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, a member of the committee, opposed it. The House adjourned without coming to a decision.

Bennett upon Gen. Scott.

We have already alluded to the call made by the New York *Herald* for a national issue and a national man, and the response to its own call which it makes by bringing forward Gen. Scott. The *Herald* contends that Gen. Scott was the people's man, and that if the Whig party had not taken him up, in 1852, he would have walked over the track. It compares his case to that of the yachts last summer, when Bennett's yacht, though immeasurably swifter than any other, having taken a near cut through Plum Gut, (through a mistake with regard to the sailing orders) was ruled off the track. It then continues:

It will be remembered that the great captain of the age—the hero of Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, and of Cerro Gordo, Cobtreras, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico—the veteran whose laurels have been kept ever green these fifty years—was nominated in 1852 by the pressure of popular opinion.—The old Whig party was in its decadence, and its leaders hoped to have themselves as they did by the nomination of General Taylor, in 1848, and therefore pretended to initiate a movement which really began with the masses of the people throughout the country. Thus the campaign commenced—General Scott was a bluff soldier, unused to political intrigue, and the details of the open field were left in the hands of the Whig committees. How they blundered and stumbled about, and threw away all their chances, depriving the old hero of a victory which was almost a foregone conclusion, is well known. Thus it was in the ocean yacht race. As is now acknowledged, the yacht which sailed a winning race throughout was deprived of the prize through the blundering of the Sailing Committee, who ruled the boat out for not complying with directions which the pilot had never received. As poor Pierce won his race against Scott by an accident caused by the blunders of Scott's managers, so was the little Minnie declared first in the race in which she never had the lead. Well, poor Pierce has come and gone. The ocean regatta has been succeeded by another, in which there was no blundering, and the prize has been awarded to the real winner of the race around the island. The friends of Gen. Scott—and that expression seems absurd, because he has something over thirty millions of friends in the United States—well, the whole nation, then, should try him again. Fairi heart never won any race, whether for the Presidency or the Yacht Club plate, yet, General Scott is great enough and strong enough with the people to bear the prestige of a defeat worse than that of 1852—a defeat which was caused by an over confidence in victory and deficient sailing directions. Let the Gen. Scott entered for the race of 1856, as the candidate of the people whom he had served for so many years. Let him sail already over the course, unhampered by the mysterious direction of any broken down politicians, who are so hungry for the spoils of office, and so blind when they are far out of reach. Then we will give him a fair opportunity, as the winning yacht had in the Olympic regatta, and he will see if any of the little political Minnies can catch him in Plum Gut a second time.

The Escape of the Susan.

The Washington *Union* of the 11th has a semi-official notice of this event. It considers the escape of the Susan as a circumstance which may precipitate at any moment a crisis in the foreign relations of our country. It says:

From manifestations that have been given out, it can hardly be doubted that the British and foreign forces in Central America are on the eager look-out for excursions of this sort. In that direction, and that like "filibusters" may either be intercepted by capture before landing, or be pursued on land, confiscated and arrested after embarking. The news of such an event would at once rouse the volunteer feeling in this country to the highest degree of excitement. The whole southern and eastern coasts would be in a blaze, immense reinforcements would rush to the seat of war to rescue our countrymen and sustain our interests in Central America, collision would ensue between these bands and the European forces in that region, and the most angry and threatening state of things probably result between our government and those of Great Britain, France and Spain.

And further along:

It must be confessed that the endeavors of the government to avoid such a crisis as may now be brought on have not been fully sustained by public sentiment in the Gulf States as it had good reason to expect that they would. If there is any region of the Union more directly and profoundly interested in the preservation of the peace of the world, especially of the peace between this country and England and France—it is the region composed of the cotton-growing states. It is quite natural that Louisiana, largely interested in a sugar monopoly, should look with indifference upon war and the suspension of commerce which would cut off the cities of foreign sugar into competition with her—but it is almost inexplicable that the cotton States of the Gulf, so far from discouraging the filibuster movement, should have so actively and openly endorsed it.

It was the duty of the Administration, under the imperative requirements of the laws standing upon our statute book, which the cotton States have made no effort to repeal—to use all lawful means in its power to repress this movement; and, although it was the imperative mandate of the law, there was every thing in the diplomatic aspects of the case to extort from the Administration all the exertions it could put forth to defeat the whole scheme. Unmistakably encouraged, however, in the cotton States, while the very States which have suffered most decidedly, intensely, and injuriously, upon the expedition has got off, not large enough, indeed, to effect any damage, but enough to bring about the very political crisis which our government has been deprecating so earnestly and so anxiously.

It is to be hoped, however, that our only naval vessels may yet succeed in intercepting the fugitives, bringing her back to our ports, and preserving this filibuster question still longer as a purely domestic one. In our policy in the Gulf of Mexico, our officers in the waters of the Gulf may depend, in a great measure, the peace of the world. Let us hope that our little fleet in those waters will be fortunate enough signally to illustrate on this occasion the importance of an efficient and patriotic navy to the preservation of peace between nations.

FIRST MOUNT VERNON BOND PAID.—We have before us an extra of the *Mount Vernon Record*, published in Philadelphia, which announces the payment, on the 2d instant, through George W. Riggs, Esq., of this city, Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, the sum of $7,000, with interest, to John A. Washington, Esq., that sum constituting the first dividend of the association. The occasion is improved to appeal to the friends of the cause throughout the country, and a plan is proposed, the particulars of which we extract from the *Record* as follows:

A large sum is yet to be obtained, and a wide and more extended generosity is now asked of the people, that an early possession of this sacred and honored spot may be secured for the nation—North, South, East and West.

The eloquent appeal of the Regent of the Association (Miss Cunningham) is now before the public; do not let it plead in vain, but with willing hearts work, for the object is glorious, and well worthy of woman's pure and lofty patriotism.

Among the modes of collecting means for this purpose, one presents itself as being decidedly appropriate and acceptable: it is by forming clubs in all parts of the country, and sending for Stuart's Gold-Mounted Old Portrait, which the association offers at the small tribute of *one dollar* each.

Clubs of ten, twenty or more persons can result to the Regent, Mrs. Susan L. Pellet, Corresponding Secretary, Richmond, Virginia; or Vice Regents representing the Mount Vernon interest in other States.

A BRAIN AND NERVE PROPER.—One who appears to comprehend the American people, popularly speaking, says with no little justice:

The Americans are fast becoming nothing else but brain and nerves. Fat and flesh are only valued as they sell in the markets, and muscle is only thought of as it pertains to our draught animals. Our stimulating climate and our fast habits make us so nervous that life is becoming to us but one continuous spasm. Our movements are like those of a dancing jack. Even our pastimes are so intense that they fatigue us as much as our business. The so-called rest which we begrudgingly give ourselves wears us as much as our work. We cannot bear to have another called more "smart" than ourselves, and we will die and be buried rather than not become as rich as our neighbors. There is ever the same unsatisfied restlessness, whether we go abroad or stay at home. Nobody shall travel faster, or see a given number of objects in a less number of hours than ourselves, no matter at what cost of money or health. There is no impossible Alps that we will not climb, and no deep cave of earth or sea that we will not explore. There are none who shall not grow numb before ourselves on the highest frozen peak, and there shall be none who can hold their breath longer under water. When the guide is not looking, there is no king's throne, or Pope's chair, on which we will not sit. There is nothing within the scope of human ability which we will not undertake, and when we boast of what we have accomplished, there are none who shall draw a longer bow.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Steamship Indian Empire Safe—Count Montalembert Released—The Suez Canal Project—Later from India—Commercial Intelligence—Cotton Declined.

HALIFAX, December 16.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at this port this evening.

She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th inst., and brings advices of the day of sailing, which are one week later than those received by the Europa at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—The sales of Cotton during the week amount to 38,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000 and exporters 3500 bales.

The market has a declining tendency.

All grades of cotton have slightly declined during the week.

The lower qualities have declined ¼d. Middling qualities have declined ⅛d.

The sales on Friday, the 3d inst., were 6000 bales, of which 1000 bales were taken by speculators and for exportation.

The market closed dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 7 5-16, Middling Orleans 6 15-16, Fair Mobile 7¼, Middling Mobile 6 13-16, Fair Uplands 7, Middling Uplands 6¾.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 530,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales are American.

Cotton has arrived freely during the week, under a favorable change of wind.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester and the manufacturing districts are still favorable.

The market for goods and manufactured yarns was firm, with but moderate transactions.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre market is unchanged. Orleans Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 108 francs.

The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 4500 bales.

The stock at Havre is 39,000 bales. The market closed dull.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, December 4.—Consols closed at 98 to 98⅛ for money and account.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Breadstuffs market had a declining tendency. Nearly all descriptions had slightly declined.

The Provision market closed dull.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—The Emperor Napoleon has relieved Count Montalembert from the penalties pronounced against him by the Court.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The subscriptions to the Suez Canal project are said to have closed with a larger amount than was required.

THE STEAMER INDIAN EMPIRE.

The steamship Indian Empire, about which there has been so much anxiety, is safe.

OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

The Bombay mail of November 9th has been received in England.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the campaign in India commenced on the 15th of October, and reports numerous victories over the Sepoys.

The Queen's proclamation was promulgated on the 1st of November.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The correspondence between Commodore McIntosh and the British officers in regard to their visit to the steamer Washington at San Juan is to be acted upon in the House to-day. The affair has created much hostile feeling against Great Britain, although there is now less apprehension of serious trouble with that government than when the intelligence was first received.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Captain Dedham, in reply to Commodore McIntosh, declinations any intention of searching the steamer, and represents that he sent the officers on board merely to obtain news from England and the United States.

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRANT VESSEL.

MOBILE, December 16.—Julius Hesse & Co., the agents of the Southern Emigrant Society, have instituted a suit against Mr. Sanford, the Collector of this port, for damages sustained by them in consequence of Mr. Sanford's refusal to grant a clearance to the bark Alice Vivian, which they had chartered to convey emigrants to Greytown.

Hesse & Co. have set their damages at twenty-five thousand dollars.

It is thought they will be able to sustain their claim.

CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Washington *Union* of this morning has a strong article upon the policy of our government in regard to Central America and Mexico. In commenting upon the recent occurrence at San Juan, the *Union* very emphatically declares that England, France and Spain concur fully in the line of policy laid down by the United States concerning Mexico and Central America.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend the bill for the establishment of a Territorial government in Arizona, so as to provide for the election of officers by the people of the Territory for a term of two years.

THE SCHOONER WANDERER.

A resolution was adopted asking the President for information concerning the schooner Wanderer, recently reported to have landed a cargo of slaves on our coast, near Brunswick, Ga.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Central American Difficulty.

In the House a message from the President was received in response to the resolution of yesterday respecting the steamer Washington affair.

The message was accompanied by communications from the State and Navy Departments, explaining the recent events in Central America, with an abstract of the correspondence between McIntosh and the British officers.

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs without being read.

A communication from the Secretary of State was also received and read, asking for an appropriation for the purpose of conveying the destitute American citizens at Vancouver's Island to San Francisco.

The Maryland contested election case was brought up and discussed at some length.

THE CLAYTON BULWER TREATY.

Mr. Clingman made another attempt to day to bring before the Senate his resolution to abrogate the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Mason objected, as he thought it would embarrass the pending negotiations between the two governments.

The Senate refused to take up the resolution, by a vote of 28 against 22.

The Pacific Railway bill came up and was discussed.

The Agricultural College bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—The House in Committee of the Whole called up from last session the bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 and of subsequent wars.

The subject was under discussion when the House adjourned.

CENTRAL AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Among the documents sent to the House to-day was a letter from Mr. Dallas, our Minister at London, to Secretary Cass.

Mr. Dallas says in his letter that the Earl of Malmesbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed him that the English government favored the treaty negotiated by Sir Wm. G. Ouseley with the Minister of Nicaragua, and that the object the British government had in view in sending a naval force to San Juan was for their protection against filibusters while Ouseley was attending the ratification of the treaty by the Nicaraguan government!

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—THE SECRET OUT.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Washington *Statesman*, purporting to represent the President's views in the matter, says that Ouseley has gone to Nicaragua with instructions from his government to surrender the protectorate of the Bay Islands, and to deliver them over to Honduras.

Our government being advised of these instructions, preferred not to press the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty at the present juncture, but to forbear discussion and enable the British government to cope with the complicity in which it appears to have become involved. (?)

Our own government, as well as that of England, the *States* says, desires to settle the question without the interference of the filibuster question, and thus avoid all danger of a collision.

THE GILA RIVER GOLD MINES.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The overland mail route is reported to be in good condition.

The Gila river gold mines are yielding rich products. All accounts of them are of the most favorable character.

BRIG PARTHIAN DISMASTED.

NORFOLK, VA., December 16.—The brig Parthian has arrived at this port from St. Thomas, having been dismasted in a severe storm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The Flour market is firm—sales to-day 9600 bbls, at $5 30 to $5 50 for Ohio. Lard dull at 10½ to 11c.—Whisky buoyant at 26c.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1500 bales. The market closed quiet but firm at previous quotations. Sugar has advanced ¼ to ¼c.—Orleans Sugar sold at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7½. Coffee firm—prices ranging from 9¾ to 12c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—The Flour market is firm—prices unchanged. Whisky buoyant at 23c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Flour very dull at $4 75. Holders are anxious to realize. Wheat dull and declined 5c. per bushel. Red Winter selling at $1 to $1 10; White $1 16. Corn has a declining tendency; White Corn 53 to 55c.

Pork dull. Lard dull at 11 to 11½c. Hemp steady, prices ranging from 95c. to $1 05. Tobacco $3 to $5 10.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, December 16.—The steamer Eclipse passed down at three o'clock this evening.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

PITTSBURG, December 16.—The depth of the river at this point is 21 feet 3 inches in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—The Ohio here is rising, with twelve feet of water over the falls.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—The river at this point has risen three feet during the twenty-four hours, ending at noon to-day.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The river here is falling rapidly. The Missouri river is rising.

At Boonville the river is full of ice.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The Harlem railroad depot was partially burnt at an early hour this morning. It was occupied in the upper stories for various manufacturing purposes. The loss on the building is $10,000, and the loss of the occupants very heavy. Three firemen were injured by the fall of a wall, probably fatally. The building was owned by the New Haven Railroad Company.

TROY, December 10.—The extensive brush factory of J. G. McMurray & Co., at Lansingburgh, took fire yesterday afternoon, and is now in ashes. Several other buildings are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire.

P. M.—The fire has spread to adjoining buildings, and is still raging. Our firemen have been sent for, and a number of companies have gone up.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—The telegraph office and depot of Springfield Block, at Cairo, Ill., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

THANKSGIVING STATISTICS.—Some statistician, after filling himself with turkey on Thanksgiving Day, amused himself by estimating the devastation of the day in the twenty-three States that celebrated it as follows:

One million turkeys, 12,000,000 chickens, 30,000,000 pounds of pork, 30,000,000 pounds of beef, 6,000,000 pounds of plum puddings, 3,000,000 pounds of mince meat, 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, &c. The turkeys placed three feet apart in a straight line, would reach from Massachusetts to Indiana. The chickens, one foot apart, would reach from N. York to California. The pies, side by side, would reach across the Atlantic ocean. It would require 25,000 tailors and 50,000 awls to furnish the beef and pork. The raisins would cost nearly a million of dollars, and the flour quite that sum. The sugar would cost about $3,000,000, and the whole value of the items we have named would exceed $40,000,000! Our estimate gives one turkey to three families, four chickens to each family, nine ten pies, to the each of pork and beef, 2 lbs raisins, 10 lbs flour and 10 lbs. sugar, &c. The eggs, spices, lard, butter and "fixins" generally, of which we have made no account, would raise the sum total to nearly twenty five millions of dollars.

EXECUTION OF SCHWITZER.—Wm. Schwitzer, alias Sanders, was hung on Friday week at Goshen, (N. Y.) for the murder of a German man servant employed by Mr. Hudson, a German merchant, and the attempted murder of a German woman in the same family. He was tried at Newburg on the 8th of October, when the accused pleaded alibi, and he was sentenced to death. Schwitzer has expressed to the Lutheran clergyman who has attended him great remorse and deep repentance for his sins. He admits his intention to have been to murder both the servants at Mr. Reeves's, rob the house, and then return to Germany.

GRAND LODGE, ALABAMA.—The following Grand officers have been elected for the ensuing Masonic year:

R. H. Erwin, of Wilcox, G. M.
S. F. Hale, of Greene, D. G. M.
H. C. Shelton, of Pickens county, G. Warden.
J. A. Whitaker, of Russell, G. Jr. Warden.
Rev. Geo. Dodge, of Montgomery, G. Chap.
Daniel Sayre, of Montgomery, G. Secretary.
Thos. McDougal, G. Tyler.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At Placide's Varieties. The sterling comedy of Wild Oats, dancing and the laughable farce of the Young Widow.

At the St. Charles Theatre: Bulwer's play of the Lady of Lyons, by Mr. Anderson and Miss Denin; with the farce of Good For Nothing, by Spalding & Rogers' Ethiopians.

At the Amphitheatre: Spalding & Rogers's Circus, who offer a brilliant programme. They had full houses yesterday noon and night.

At Vannuchi's Museum: The Mozart Minstrels, with numerous other attractions.

RECORDER SUMMERS'COURT.—A man named Schriberg was sent to prison yesterday to await hearing on a charge of having been concerned in the heavy robbery committed the 2d ult., on board the steamer Kate Hilward, near Baton Rouge: also P. Jones, alias Dr. Wm. Collins, to answer a charge of robbing Capt. Kelly of $25; also Mary Call and Thomas Burk, charged with robbing Wm. L. Freeman of $100, in a den in Bank street, and Paul Belancon, f. m. c., charged with stealing $50 from a negro woman named Letty.

Wm. Lewis and F. Gilles, charged with taking the slave William, of Mr. Gwyn, feloniously on board the steamboat S. Boulware, for the purpose of being shanghaied, (at $1000, for examination the 15th instant.

RECORDER WILTZ'S COURT.—Capt. Glasscock was dismissed from the charge of having usurped possession of the steamboat Jackson Belle—the charge not being substantiated.

Mrs. Joseph Greuyere was bound over to keep the peace towards Julie Meugin, of Bourbon, near St. Ann street, Henry Robert, charged with stealing $5 and a certificate of deposit of $500 from the house of Jobariah W. Hilkins, of Gallatin street, was committed for trial in the First District Court. In default of $500 bail he was sent to prison. John Clark was dismissed from the charge of assaulting J. McGuire with a dangerous weapon—the prosecutor not appearing. John Barbieve was also released from the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character. Pierre Marie was held to answer for breaking the peace of the widow Foley, on Franklin, near Customhouse street. P. Harnist was held to answer for the charge of keeping a disorderly coffee-house on Water street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

G. W. Seward, the deaf and dumb man who was arrested on Wednesday for attempting to cut people with a razor, was discharged yesterday, the parties who were arrested at the request of the Street Commissioner for selling fruits, &c., between the Cathedral and the Cemetery, on the ground of Bruneau, was sent to jail as a runaway.

FRACAS IN A BANK.—Some time since, as the story is told, Mr. W. S. Mount, Cashier of the "Bank of James Robb," let the secret to a gentleman, a relative of family connection of ex Judge J. B. Robertson, late of the Criminal Court of New Orleans, relating or reminding him of the approaching maturity of certain notes in which the Judge and his friend were jointly interested, the Judge at the same time requesting the favor for his friend Mr. Hudson, the drawer. Mr. Mount, it is said, wrote Mr. Hudson to know if the notes would be promptly paid on maturity—an inquiry which he and Judge Robertson, under the circumstances of Mr. Hudson being considered solvent, was deemed insulting. Hence a collision between Mr. Mount and Judge Robertson at the bank yesterday morning, which resulted in the latter being severely beat about the head, after demanding an explanation of Mr. Mount, and taking hold of him in the course of some angry words which passed. Judge R., it is said, was held by some of the men in the bank.

INJURED.—Jacob Deuhler, second cook of the steamboat Music, was yesterday taken to the Charity Hospital with his nose bitten off by a man, name unknown, who was found by the cook handling his dishes on board the boat.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—This officer was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with drawing a pistol on Mr. Toledano, at Sam's Saloon. The case will be examined into by Recorder Summers on the 22d inst.

A BAD FELLOW.—John Morton was arrested yesterday in the First District, charged with snatching fifty cents from John Briggs, a pedler, who is afflicted with St. Anthony's fire.

ESTRAYS.—A black boy named Billy, about 10 years of age, who was not able to give the name of his master, and Sally, a colored child, about 4 years old, were picked up as estrays yesterday, and are now at the police station, in charge of Officer Hale.

MEDICAL COLLEGE VALEDICTORIAN.—Our talented and worthy young friend, James W. Saunders, (of Centenary College Association) has been elected to deliver the valedictory oration at the approaching graduating occasion of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—A German named Theodore Wellner was dangerously cut by another German, Mathias Fracas, Wednesday night, on board the ship Columbus, the latter using a knife, and inflicting several very deep wounds on Wellner, who was taken in consequence to the Charity Hospital. Fracas was arrested.

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Fever and Ague,

FROM which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasms of vegetable decay. This exhalation is created by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is hot it is lighter than the vapor in its rays near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it sets up a irritating action on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the in flux of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the Ague. But to this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the the paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health, if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found an antidote.

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which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should so it does cure this all-cing disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more—or rather it does what is of more service to those who fear the infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks, keeps the system in health, although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Fever, Dumb or Muscular Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Choleic Paralysis and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to answer more or less to the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This is a powerful medicine, stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system, and these organs by regrees become habituated to do this from the influence of their action. These acts are long term accumulative. Time may accomplish the same end, but then life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as a speedier cure for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other medicine has been discovered, and it has all another important advantage to the public, which is that it is cheap as well as good.

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has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of lung and throat disease that it is entirely unnecessary to us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed, it has long been in constant use throughout this section. We need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the standard to which it has attained, it may be relied on to do for them for relief all that has been found to do.

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Their excellence is in their adaptation to all purposes for which a cathartic is required. Such as Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dysentery, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Worms, Piles, Flatulence, Dizziness, Nausea, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Bowels, Pain in the Back, Worms, Fever, Inflammation, Loss of Appetite, Costive Bowels, Dysentery, Flatulence, Colic, Piles, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Bowels