THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. WEBBER & CO.
G. P. WEBBER. H. HARST.
E. DUPRIEZ. H. JOURDAN.
Daily paper, (one year in advance).....$10
Country edition, semi-weekly.....$3
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice to a publisher before he can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of carriers, or otherwise, will be considered a subscriber, and obliged to pay for the period he is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,853.

THE DAILY BEE.
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1859.

DOUGLAS AND HIS OPPONENTS.

Some shrewd political speculator, writing from Illinois to the New York *Times*, affirms that both the friends and enemies of Senator DOUGLAS are admirably combining to make him President in 1860, if he should live so long. We think so too, but are of opinion that his enemies are working harder and more effectually for him than his friends.—The latter, indeed, bestow upon him abundance of discreet eulogium, and bring him before the public whenever they conveniently can, and usually in the most favorable light; but the former, in their blind and senseless hostility, commit a thousand blunders, each of which renders the object of their hatred more dangerous in the eyes of the nation, and invests him with that most attractive of all characters—a persecuted patriot. The panegyrics of Senator DOUGLAS's admirers are far less beneficial to their object than the execrations of his foes. They have regarded the warfare waged against the distinguished son of Illinois as a striking illustration of political insanity. First, they undertook to vilify and traduce him as a traitor and a renegade, because he declined supporting the President in his Lecompton theory. Had they bestowed upon him the boon of their silence, DOUGLAS would never have attained the prominent position he now holds. This was blunder No. 1. Next, they endeavored to defeat him in Illinois, deriding and decrying his claims to affiliation with the Democratic party, abusing him as a deserter, starting a wretched abortion of a quasi-Democratic ticket against him, and coalescing with the Black Republicans to compass his discomfiture. This was blunder No. 2, and was signally verified by the result. Those silly and shallow partisans had not sagacity enough to understand that their course would put DOUGLAS on his mettle; that the system of persecution against his adherents established by the Administration would inspire them with renewed zeal and ardor, and induce them to make tenfold greater exertions for his triumph. It might possibly have been expected from any other than infuriated and reckless partisans that after DOUGLAS has emerged victorious from the smoke and thunder of the Illinois campaign, the most rational plan would be to let him alone; to treat him as if he were still part and parcel of the Democratic organization, and had never wandered from its tenets, or declined obeying its behests. But, no! Rule or ruin was their principle of action. Accordingly, no sooner did Congress assemble than the superlatively absurd policy was adopted—at the instigation, it is said, of Mr. BUCHANAN—of stripping DOUGLAS of all senatorial distinctions, by evicting him from the chairmanship of the Committee of Territories. This was blunder No. 3, and decidedly the capstone of the column, the climax of folly. It has destroyed the last possible chance of keeping DOUGLAS in comparative obscurity. It has blazoned forth his name as the victim of a vile, narrow and personal spite, and thus has kindled that his friends with a splendid opportunity which they have promptly improved of advancing his claims to the gratitude and admiration of the country and of signalizing the inveterate and groundless animosity of which he has been made the victim. It will scarcely be credited that these enormous mistakes have failed to convince his adversaries of their errors, and that now—according to reliable authority—they are preparing a plan to annoy him as soon as he reaches Washington, by excluding him systematically from all Democratic fellowship. We predict that this effort will enhance DOUGLAS's reputation and popularity, if that they and not he will alone suffer from the experiment.

It appears that the ridiculous conduct of the Democratic enemies of DOUGLAS has given that gentleman extraordinary advantages for the next Presidential canvass. He has the whip hand of the Democracy, and can either secure his own nomination or defeat the party. He may, if he so pleases, treat the Democracy as Van Buren did in 1848, and present to the Charleston convention the alternative of sustaining him for the Presidency, or of losing the election. We do not say he will do so. Senator DOUGLAS may possibly be of a more magnanimous temper than his partisan politicians. Having displayed his power, he may be satisfied to use it no further. He may compel his party to recognize him as one of its boldest and most independent champions, and there pause. But our experience and acquaintance with human nature teach us that this is the least likely phase of the future. We standing like DOUGLAS high in the affection and confidence of a large proportion of the people; who, by the most gigantic exertions and exhausting labors, have vindicated themselves from the aspersions and assaults of their foes, are seldom disposed to remain contented with their laurels, and to refrain from grasping fresher and greener wreaths. They who have climbed slowly and painfully up the ladder of fame till they can discern the topmost round inviting their ascent, are little apt to dismiss their ambition, and descend ungrudgingly again to the dead level of the multitude beneath. Should Senator DOUGLAS practice so rare an act of self-abnegation, he will be included in that excessively small list of heroes and martyrs who have resolutely eschewed their own advancement, and have patiently toiled for the welfare of others. It remains to be seen whether the Senator is formed of such precious materials, or whether the clay in which he has been moulded is of a coarser earth than that composing common men.

DR. BODENHAMER.—It will be seen by the card in our columns that this distinguished and experienced practitioner has taken an office at No. 137 Canal street, in the building occupied by the French Consulate, and starts on the 1st of the month. Dr. Bodenhamer is now prepared to render his professional services to all who may stand in need of them. The exalted reputation of the Doctor, and his extraordinary success in the treatment of diseases of the lower bowel, fistulas, hemorrhoids, and other painful and afflicting disorders, are so well known that we deem it scarcely necessary to do more than announce his arrival and expected sojourn amongst us during the winter season. We shall be happy to exhibit to all inquirers the most unquestionable testimonials of Dr. B.'s capacity and skill. The wonderful cures he has effected in our city are the most satisfactory recommendations which can be submitted to the public.

DEATH OF HON. HARRY CAGE.—This distinguished gentleman, long and favorably known generally, but more particularly in this State and Mississippi, died at the St. Louis Hotel last Saturday noon, the 1st instant, after several weeks' severe suffering of a chronic affection.

Judge Cage was a gentleman of kind heart and the most generous impulses. He came to Mississippi a poor young man at an early age, where his talents rendered him alike successful at the bar and distinguished on the bench. He represented Mississippi in the United States Congress, serving during the same session with ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire. He had for many years next prior to his death resided on his sugar plantation in the parish of Terrebonne, where he leaves two sons with families to mourn his death. His remains were removed for interment to his old homestead in Wilkinson county, Mississippi. Judge Cage was a Whig in politics.

CHOICE CIGARS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Prats, No. 29 Commercial Place. The people of New Orleans are great amateurs of the weed, especially in the form of cigars. Those, therefore, who love the perfume of a genuine Havana may be perfectly certain of finding the article in the choicest brands at Prats's establishment. Whether they prefer a Figaro, or a Pipe Hermosa, or a Cabaroas, or a Partagas, or indeed any particular favorite mark, they can be readily accommodated, and will not be required to pay more than a fair and equitable price for the same.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AGENCY.—Messrs. Miller, Burthe & Co., No. 63 Common street, are constantly receiving from Virginia a great variety of celebrated brands of manufactured tobacco, which they offer on accommodating terms. They are likewise sole agents for Rourke's patent snuff, and for Bogg's well known fine cut chewing and smoking tobacco. They solicit attention to their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SOMETHING NEW.—A New York paper says: Col. R. M. Hoe, the celebrated printing press manufacturer of this city, is about to construct upon a new and improved plan, street carriages to run upon common roads, which now making one for his own use, to run between his place of business and his residence, situated some twelve miles from the city. The carriage and propelling power will not cost more than an ordinary carriage and good span of horses, and it is supposed that it will run over a good road at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour. What a revolution this will make in travel, and what a saving of horse flesh and oats.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

COLUMBUS, GA., January 2.—The reporter of the Columbus Sun has returned from the scene of the railroad disaster, and reports the following additional names of the killed:

The lady and three children before reported killed prove to be Mrs. Loverett and her three children, of Spring parish, Louisiana.

Among the killed are also Mrs. Smith, of Texas, two Misses Guys, of Ala., Mr. Millet, the engineer of the train, Mr. Buck, foreman, and W. H. Snell, train-hand, of Columbus, Ga.

All the bodies have now been recovered, except an infant of Mrs. Loverett.

The cars fell through a bridge thirty feet above the water, breaking them in pieces, and scalding the passengers into the stream.

Some of the first reports of the accident were much exaggerated.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE MOBILE FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION.

Wreck of the Schooner Susan—Schooner a Total Loss—Passengers Landed in Honduras—Col. Anderson and the Leon Democrats—The British Honduras Authorities—Gov. Seymour's Conduct, Capt. Maury Exonerated.

MOBILE, January 1.—The sloop of war Bastlick has arrived at this port from Ruatan, bringing the important intelligence that the schooner Susan, from Mobile, landed her passengers at Puerto Cabello, in Honduras.

The captain reports that immediately upon landing, the passengers commenced preparations for crossing the country through Honduras to the department of Leon, in Nicaragua.

It appears that the arms which, some months ago, were abstracted from the arsenal at Leon are now in the hands of the Nicaraguan Democrats in the vicinity of Chinandega and Subtiaba, and that these Democrats are only awaiting the advent of the Americans to declare against Martinez and revolutionize the country.

A leading Democrat named Chares, who is a relative of General Valle's, was at Gotocol, on the confines of Nicaragua and Honduras, prepared with a large force of Democrats to unite with the Americans the moment of their arrival.

Col. Scammer was sent forward by Col. Anderson to complete the political arrangements with the Leonese Democrats.

WRECK OF THE SUSAN.—The correspondent of the Alabama Press, who was among the passengers by the Susan, sends us the following dispatches direct from the scene of the wreck:

BELIZE, British Honduras, December 20.—The schooner Susan, Capt. Maury, from Mobile, with the Nicaragua emigrants on board, was wrecked on Glover's Coral Reef, about sixty miles off the coast of Belize, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst.

The passengers were all saved, but the vessel is a total loss. The wreck is sixteen miles from Middle Cay, the Belize bearing north-northwest, fifty-five miles from the wreck.

SECOND DISPATCH.

THE BRITISH GOVERNOR'S CONDUCT.—Belize, British Honduras, December 24.—Captain Maury has just arrived from a visit to the wreck of the Susan, and finds she cannot be saved.

He has endeavored to charter another vessel to carry the passengers to their port of destination, but in vain. He has to do so.

Governor Seymour, at Belize, politely tendered to Capt. Maury the British war steamer Bastlick, to convey the passengers to any Southern port in the United States which he might designate.

Report, fully prejudice of the passengers had been previously circulated by an American captain who happened to be there, but Governor Seymour said they had initiated no British law, and he could not with the slightest where they were bound, but chose to regard them as shipwrecked citizens of a nation with whom his government desired to cultivate the most friendly relations, and said he would give them any assistance they needed.

Captain Maury leaves to-day to take the passengers from the island on which they took refuge from the wreck, and will proceed immediately to Mobile, acquitting himself of the kind offer of Governor Seymour.

The passengers are loud in their praise of Captain Maury for his praiseworthy efforts in their behalf, and entirely acquit him of all blame in connection with the wreck of the Susan.

LATER FROM MOBILE.—*Arrival of the Bastlick—Additional Particulars Relative to Mobile*, January 1.—The British war steamer Bastlick, Captain Thayre, has arrived in the river bay, from Ruatan, Honduras, with one hundred of the shipwrecked passengers of the schooner Susan, who were taken on board by order of the Governor of Belize.

The Americans were treated in the most gentlemanly manner by the officers of the steamer during the trip.

BERIZ, LATTS.—*Arrival of the Emigrants—Excitement in the City—A Procession Formed—The Nicaragua Flag Hoisted.*—Mobile, January 1.—The emigrant passengers from the wreck of the Susan have arrived in the city. They came up in a towboat and were received by a large concourse of the crowd of citizens assembled on the wharf.

A procession was formed and the emigrants marched through the street.

The Nicaraguan flag was hoisted. Captain Maury was called out and made a speech.

Large crowds collected around them and much excitement was manifested.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*Nineteen Killed.*—Columbus, Ga., January 1.—There are twelve dead bodies brought in last night, but there are seven more missing.

The road is badly washed at different points, for a distance of forty miles. The most efficient and energetic means have been adopted for the relief and restoration of those who have survived the crash.

HEATHER PARTICULARS.—Columbus, Ga., January 1.—The train due here yesterday morning left Macon, and when the culvert near Columbus, and killed two hands, injuring the engineer severely.

The train was returning to Macon, having twenty-nine persons on board, including the train hands, fell through the bridge sixteen miles from Columbus, killing seventeen persons.

Name of Dead Recovered.—The following bodies have been recovered:

The Misses Guys, (two) of Salem, Alabama; T. H. Millet, master of the train; two young children, residing in Texas, and two ladies of Columbus, names not ascertained.

Among the killed are Mr. Smith, of Texas, O'Brien, of Charleston; Laura West, of Ga.; Van Mess and Celeste Sharp, who are believed to be Cyprians; and W. B. Dupree, of Houston county, Ga., all of whom are missing.

THE SAVED.—Twelve of the twenty-nine persons on the train were saved, among whom are Dr. Wright, of Columbus, Ga.; Phillips, of Alabama; S. M. Blake, of New York; Conductor Snell, previously reported killed; Angelican from Texas, a gentleman from Alabama, names unknown, and two others, whose names and residences are unknown.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.—Vicksburg, January 1.—The steamer Ben Lady passed down at 6 o'clock this evening. The steamer J. C. Swon passed down at 10 o'clock last night, the John Simonds at 9, and the Pacific at 10 o'clock this morning.

FUNERAL BY THE FULTON.—*Liverpool Market.*—Liverpool, December 15.—Southern Flour closed at 30s. to 37s. Ohio 35s. to 36s. Mixed Corn 32s. to 37s. Tallow 25s. Common Rosin 4s. 3d. Sugar closed buoyant. Coffee quiet. Spirits Turpentine 29s. Lard closed dull—prime 50s. Bacon dull. Land dull at previous quotations.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Magnolia we have received Texas papers to the 30th ult. We extract the following from our exchanges:

SPEAK ANOTHER NOT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. The Victoria *Advocate* states that Ned, a free mulatto—the Lavaca barber—who speaks the English, Spanish and French languages fluently—is a good penman—has traveled in the free States—is thirty years of age, and was made fully acquainted with the consequence of his act, has gone into voluntary servitude for life, and chosen Mr. E. Clegg, of Lavaca, for his master.

COAST SURVEY.—The *Courier* states that a topographical party of the United States Coast Survey, under command of Capt. Wm. H. Dennis, have arrived in Galveston, and are about to commence operations, under instructions to complete the survey of Matagorda Bay, and then extend their operations further southward.

ARTESIAN WELL AT AUSTIN.—The *State Gazette* says that Mr. Peterson, who took the contract for an artesian well in the rear of the Capital, for the purpose of supplying the public buildings with water, has bored some 320 feet, and expects to bore about a half a day. He is working with steam. He loses a day and a half in each week in repairing his tools.

The San Antonio *Ledger* states that Gen. Twiggs has received instructions to meet Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the army, at New Orleans, on or before the 15th of January next, to confer upon matters connected with this department. The General will leave San Antonio for New Orleans about the 1st proj., accompanied by Capt. Blair.

THE SUGAR CROP.—The *Planter's (La.) Banner*—a well informed journal—has the following:

With some pretty good near of knowing, having recently passed through most of the sugar parishes of the State, and made diligent inquiries in regard to the crop of the present year, we have put the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1858 down at three hundred thousand hogsheads. We feel confident that we have not underestimated the crop. Just on examine facts in relation to the matter.

The overflow destroyed, it is estimated, from sixty to seventy-five thousand hogsheads of sugar, or its equivalent.

It probably destroyed forty thousand acres of cane, and this yield sheet of land will have to be planted by cane taken from other fields, and that would have been made into sugar but for the overflow!

The early freezes destroyed an immense increase that naturally belonged to the crop.

There was a gradual loss going on in the windrowed cane from the time it was cut down till it was worked up.

In some locations there was considerable loss by sour cane.

In several parishes there was much less attention paid to sugar than in previous years, the action crop being considered more profitable.

With these facts before us, we are unable to see how the sugar crop of Louisiana can be for the present year exceed three hundred thousand hogsheads.

And we do not know why sugar should not be now a very high price during the season. We are confident that those planters who hold on till March will obtain fine prices.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—There is yet no reason to believe that the Liberal party in Mexico, who are seeking a recognition of Juarez government by our own, would consent to enter into a treaty by which the United States could establish military posts in Chihuahua and Sonora, thus avoiding the objections to a forcible occupation as recently officially recommended by the President.

A lately received reliable letter states as a reason why passports were given to the Chevalier Bayard, Chargé d'Affaires, that he had officially informed the Dominicans of the wish of the Emperor Napoleon that they should surrender their own form of government and submit to that of Hayti.

The most intimate friends of Mr. Forsyth say that he has not thought at present of resigning his position as Minister to Mexico.

Answer is expected by the latter part of January to certain propositions looking to the settlement of the Central American question, which were transmitted to England several weeks ago.

Letters received by the overland mail from an officer at Fort Buchanan, under date of December, state that rich deposits of gold have been found on the Gila river for one hundred and sixty miles on both sides. Six hundred and fifty men were at work, and five hundred more were on their way from California.

Should the emigration increase at the same rate that it has commenced, there will be 50,000 persons in Arizona within the next twelve months.

Specimens of silver, richer than those found in Heintzelman's mine, have also been discovered.

Judge Hart, writing from the Rio Grande, says that he has received letters from leading men in Santa Fe yielding their opposition to a Territorial government for Arizona.

The prices asked for Mexican titles to land in Sonora have increased, the holders believing that the Americans will soon obtain possession of the country.

It is said that certain parties have anticipated the action of our government and obtained the right to construct a railroad from Guaymas to some point on the American line. Lieut. Murry has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, showing the necessity and asking for the establishment of a military post at the Peinde' villages, to protect emigrants and prevent collisions between the whites and the Indians.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—A letter received at the Indian Bureau from the Commissioners engaged in surveying the Indian boundary line, says that they are under the protection of Major Van Dorn, who recently inflicted the severest punishment upon the Comanches residing on the Cadodan river, and that, through his vigilance and that of the officers accompanying his command, the frontier of Texas is not likely to be molested again for a long time by these marauders, who have disappeared, and nothing has been seen of them since the fight at Whichita village.

Judge Samuel Black, of Pennsylvania, will, there is little doubt, be appointed Governor of Nebraska, and the vacancy on the bench of that Territory will be filled by a gentleman from Georgia.

While the opponents of the old soldiers estimate that from eleven to fifteen millions would be required to carry the act for their benefit into effect, its friends say that, from the most accurate calculation, the amount would be only three millions per annum. There is no prospect, however, of the bill becoming a law.

KEY WEST.—The steamer Galveston brings us Key West papers of the 14th ult. They are destitute of news.

How to Cure Corns.

Few people in this age of tight boots and diminutive shoes, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, are free from the annoyance of corns, and many are seriously and painfully afflicted with these ungainly and unwelcome pedal excrescences. The prevalence and severity of these enemies to personal comfort have excited the ingenuity and cupidity of a large class of persons who, from time to time, have made the subject of corns their study, to possess the information and means necessary to produce a radical cure of corns, bunions, etc., through the medium of pills and ointments, at very the least pain. For so philanthropic and excellent a service, the chiropodist, *anglice* corn doctor, expects a handsome fee, and, perhaps, deserves it. It is quite true, however, that gross impositions are frequently practiced upon people in this regard, and a great deal of money is expended, not only without benefit, but to the actual detriment of the sufferer. In the view of the matter, we believe we shall do our readers a service by copying from that excellent and well informed publication, Hall's Journal of Health, a simple, cheap and efficacious remedy for corns of all sorts. The Journal of Health tells us that the simplest, safest, most available, and consequently most sure for corns on the toes, consists in, three operations:

1. Soak the feet in hot water for fifteen minutes, night and morning for a week.

2. After the soaking, rub a little sweet oil on the corns, of any other mild form of grease, with the fingers for five minutes.

3. Cut a hole in one, two or three thicknesses of soft buckskin and bind it on the toe; so that the hole in the buckskin shall receive the corn.

The object of the water and oil is to soften the corn and prevent adhering, the object of the buckskin is to protect the corn from pressure.

In a very short time the corn will become painless, and will subsequently fall out itself, as it is a growth, and is pushed upward and outward by the healthy natural growth beneath. It is thrown out of the body by the action of the parts, as a splinter or a crushed bone, as being no longer a part of the body.

If any thing else is done to the corn, it should be simply picked out with the finger nail, as cutting makes it take a deeper root, and dangerous bleeding sometimes occur. Our object was to recommend something which we knew to be safe, practicable and efficient. We stated that our first original causes of them, to wit, pressure with a tight shoe, or friction with a loose one, would cause them to return, but they more readily than at first, because the structure of the skin about a corn is malformed for life, and would no more become entirely natural than a finger would grow out of it cut off. So, when a person has had the consumption and gets well, he cannot be said to be perfectly cured, because it will always remain with, deficiency of lungs; the portion destroyed never can be replaced, yet by taking the remainder of the lungs work more fully, he may have even better health than he ever had before. Thus, it is literally and strictly true that corns and consumption are never cured—because their very existence depends on destruction of the organization and substance of a part of the body to be replaced.

There are corn doctors and corn salves, some of which latter are of very powerful constituents. They do effectually cure, but for no longer time than the plan we have devised; while ours has the preference, as costing nothing, and being free without danger. Remedies are valuable for the multitude in proportion as they are safe, cheap and attainable.

If corns are pared down, from that time their base becomes more deeply rooted, and in old age blackens, and becomes the ultimate death! Therefore we advise the prompt treatment of corns as above. It may be months before they return, but when they do, the same treatment will always be effectual and always safe.

Educated Fleas.

Passing up by 599 Broadway, near Bleecker street, last evening, our attention was arrested by a crowd gathered upon sidewalk, were depicted a number of strange objects, in shape and size not unlike rats, engaged in fierce warfare with swords, and again busy at pulling railway cars, and again tripping it upon the light fantastic toe. Curiosity prompting us, we mounted the stairs and were shown into a small square room, illuminated by gas, the windows being carefully closed and draped with black muslin to exclude the daylight. At one end of the room stands a counter, and upon this counter are displayed about a dozen little toys—at least such they appear at first sight to be—representing little villages, windmills, railways, landscapes, etc. These are the habitations and the spheres of duty of a society of sixty small fleas.

Professor Bartoletti, the great flea proprietor, presides at this counter, and explains the various fleas exhibited. He first hands to the visitor a small microscope, seen through which a minute flea becomes as large as a shetland pony. The insect is fastened by a silver wire around his neck, like most of his brethren in this exhibition, and spends his leisure moments in wriggling about. Every night he is released (an operation which requires great care) and fed. The unhanneling and loading of the members of this entomological troupe occupies some five hours, and as much time is occupied the following morning in preparing the members of the company for active service.

After satisfying the eye with the microscope, the Professor proceeds to exhibit the feats of the fleas. He holds a pistol horizontally in his hand, with the mere clicking of which the insect is as familiar as a horse with the sounding of a whip. There is a flea who turns a windmill by walking over a little cylinder, and he dares not stop while his master is near him. Another flea draws a railroad train of two hundred thousand times its own weight; another, of aquatic tendencies, serves as the motor to a steamboat; another propels a wheelbarrow with his head; and at a pleasant rural retreat, we find a number of industrious fleas, ready at the given click, to set in motion rotary swings and carousels.

The belligerent as well as industrious propensities of the performers are not forgotten, and near the miniature representation of the camp at Staten Island are a couple of these insects in a pine thicket of the pine trees must be at least a quarter of an in. in height, pleaded in a fierce duel, bravely brandishing with their forepaws silver swords, considerably longer than themselves. Sometimes the honorable pair will become needlessly alarmed, suspend hostilities and endeavor to take refuge in flight, thus confirming the Scriptural assertion: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," but they are unable to go very far, and at the sound of the warning shrieks of their companions with renewed vigor to the direful conflict.

Another house represents an Italian landscape with an opera set, musical and ballet performance. The flea orchestra is seated in a little balcony, the leader waving his baton *a la Jullien*, while on the platform the Italian, the entomological devotees of Terpsichore indulge in the inspiring waltz or exhilirating polka. This gay and festive scene was recently the scene of a fearful catastrophe. A smoking visitor carelessly permitted his cigar to fall directly upon the platform, upsetting the musicians and throwing the unfortunate dancers and players in an avalanche of cigar ashes, destroying them at completely as the Pompeians were destroyed by the lava from Vesuvius. Even a sedate elderly flea, who was quietly reading a newspaper upon a cobb spar by, and one or two lowly lady fleas, who were placidly admiring the dancers, were involved in the same dread ruin.

At one end of the counter stands the Academy where these gifted creatures receive their education—the very Alma Mater of fleas-dom. Many gratify those of our readers who intend to undertake the training of these delightful insects, to have a syllabus of the mode of instruction, recently officially recommended by the President.

The first thing the Professor does is to catch his flea, and to imprison it in a small box with two glass windows, through which the little prisoner tries in vain to escape. He is taken out daily to be fed, by being placed upon the Professor's hand, a glass case or tumbler inverted over him to prevent his flight. In the fourth or fifth week the flea gives up struggling and resigns himself to imprisonment. He is then taken out, fastened to a little wire, and left upon a miniature wharf, by a miniature river. For some four or five weeks he remains obstinately torpid, only exhibiting vitality when feeding time comes; at the end of this period he is attached to a little vessel or car, and, by an occasional twinge with the pincers, and the unstinting efforts of the Professor, is soon taught the duties of his station, and becomes a thoroughly well ordered and industrious flea.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 12th.

AN OVERSEER KILLED BY A SLAVE.—Macon, Miss., December 29, 1858.—Our quiet town was thrown into commotion yesterday evening by the murder of Mr. Edward Hart, an overseer to Mr. M. Edwards had killed his overseer, a young man by the name of Laird. The overseer undertook to whip the negro, when he (the negro) cut the overseer with a knife, letting out his entrails, then rushing into the house, and seizing a gun, fired upon him, killing him upon the spot. Dogs were immediately put upon his track, and this morning he was caught and brought to town and securely lodged in jail. There has been a meeting of the citizens held this day to see whether the negro ought not to be hung. Public feeling is very strong against the law. The meeting broke up without coming to any definite conclusion. The negro was not actuated with killing one man, but before he was captured he took deliberate aim at one of the gentlemen who were in pursuit, and snapped twice at him.

P. S.—The negro has not had a hearing up to this time, but is heavily chained in the dungeon. There are two in jail, one for murder and another for attempt to murder.—*Correspondence Mobile Mercury.*

HARD TIMES AND THE DECREASE OF MARRIAGES IN BOSTON.—The times are, and have been for the past year, undeniably hard for all classes. Consequently, in our city, the consequence there has been in the year 1858 a marked decrease in the number of those taking upon themselves the responsibility of matrimony. In 1857, we believe, there was a decrease from the previous year, and this year we have another decrease of the number of licenses issued by the city registrar, as compared with the same period in 1857, of three hundred and fifty-two, the number this year being two hundred and twenty-five thirty-four. As usual, of late years, a majority of the applicants were persons of foreign birth.—*Traveller.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The clear skies and the genial sunshine which ushered in and crowned the first day of the new year—clearer and brighter by the contrast to the gloomy weather of the week preceding—seemed to put every body, as if by magic, in the best of spirits; cheerful faces and pleasant words were to be seen and heard on every side, and early in the day it was very evident that the custom to which it has been dedicated would be well honored—not "in the breach," but "in the observance." Until nightfall, and even later, the streets were enlivened by innumerable troops of gay pedestrians, and direction carriages freighted with visitors were to be seen "on the wing," while the "name was legion" of those who preferred the less aristocratic mode of self conveyance, in spite of the mud which cumbered the crossings; and the wayfaring man, though he could not proceed very fast, was spirited and happy time wore on, and in consequence there has been in the year 1858 a marked decrease in the number of those taking upon themselves the responsibility of matrimony. In 1857, we believe, there was a decrease from the previous year, and this year we have another decrease of the number of licenses issued by the city registrar, as compared with the same period in 1857, of three hundred and fifty-two, the number this year being two hundred and twenty-five thirty-four. As usual, of late years, a majority of the applicants were persons of foreign birth.—*Traveller.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The clear skies and the genial sunshine which ushered in and crowned the first day of the new year—clearer and brighter by the contrast to the gloomy weather of the week preceding—seemed to put every body, as if by magic, in the best of spirits; cheerful faces and pleasant words were to be seen and heard on every side, and early in the day it was very evident that the custom to which it has been dedicated would be well honored—not "in the breach," but "in the observance." Until nightfall, and even later, the streets were enlivened by innumerable troops of gay pedestrians, and direction carriages freighted with visitors were to be seen "on the wing," while the "name was legion" of those who preferred the less aristocratic mode of self conveyance, in spite of the mud which cumbered the crossings; and the wayfaring man, though he could proceed very fast, was spirited and happy time wore on, and in consequence

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, January 24, 1859.
A DIRECTION for Seven Dollars of the late Bank of the Stockholders thereof will be held, in accordance to law, at this office, on MONDAY, the 17th proximo, next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.
R. BROMLEY, Cashier.
jan3 2aw 4tw4

Bank of America.
NEW ORLEANS, December 31, 1858.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th January next.
AM. FORSTER, Cashier.
jan1 6t

Southern Bank.
NEW ORLEANS, January 1st, 1859.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 31st ultimo, a dividend of Four per cent was declared on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those in the North on the 17th instant, at the Chemical Bank in New York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

BY mutual consent, we have changed, from this date, the firm of our firm, Fant, Jack Pike & Co., established in this city since the 1st day of February, 1856, into FAUT, JUCK, FANT & CO.
PAUL JUCK FILS,
CHARLES FANT.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1859.

In reference to the above, we shall continue the same business as heretofore, under the same style.
PAUL JUCK, FANT & CO.
27 St. Louis street.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1859. jan1

Partnership Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership under the firm of OUDIN & BOY, for the Old Levee street, for the importing and general commission business.
OSCAR DUPRIEZ,
E. DEFFEZ.
New Orleans, January 1st 1859 jan 1m

NOTICE.
In consequence of the decline of Mr. Louis Commagery, the late commercial firm of Gratian, Commagere & Co. is this day dissolved.
The surviving partners of the late firm, Pierre Lonjet, of Bordeaux, and E. D. Gratian, of New Orleans, will continue the same line of business, under the firm of E. D. GRATIAN & CO., in New Orleans, and of P. LONJET & CO., in Bordeaux.
Mr. JOHN JACOB HERR has the general power of the house.
P. LONJET,
E. D. GRATIAN.
New Orleans, 1st January, 1859 jan1

83.....CHARTRES STREET.....83
DAWSON & CO.,
(*Formerly 59 Chartres street.*)
HATTERS.
EXTENSIVE assortment of Hats, on MODERATE TERMS.
Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have already on hand a great variety of the best kinds of spring and summer straw hats, received by late arrivals.
jal-1y
New Illustrated Presentation Books.
PRETTY NEW JUVENILE
AND
NEW EDITIONS OF POPULAR FAVORITES,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YEAR,
—For sale by—
THOMAS L. WHITE,
Bookseller,
108.....CANAL STREET.....108
—Among which are—
THE STRATFORD GALLERY.—Comprising Forty-five Ideal Portraits described by Mrs. J. W. Palmer—One volume, imperial octavo.
WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM, FROM SEMIRAMIS TO ESGENIE—A Portrait Gallery of Feminine Loveliness, Achievements and Influence, with Nineteen fine English Engravings—By Frank B. Goodrich.
THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, OR SOCIETY UNDER THE FIRST EMPIRE—With Portraits of the Beauties, Wits and Heroines—By Frank B Goodrich—A New and Improved Edition, with Sixteen fine Engravings.
A GALLERY OF FAMOUS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS—With an Introductory Essay—By Henry Gospec, and richly illustrated with One Hundred Steel Engravings, from Designs in the style of art, mostly from Original Designs by distinguished artists.
—Also—
FAMILY AND PULPIT BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS—Of every variety and style of binding.
FLORAL AND POETICAL ILLUSTRATED BOOKS—By Favorite Authors.
WILD FLOWERS—Drawn and Colored from Nature, by Mrs. G. M. Badger—With an Introduction, by Mrs. L. M. Sigourney.
N. B.—A large assortment of STANDARD WORKS, in the Classical, Theological, Medical, Scientific and Scholastic Departments, for sale in lots to suit, by DONNELLY, BIZZINA & CO.
jan3 48 and 50 Tchoupitoulas st
ONIONS—100 bbls choice Northern Onions in landing ex steamship Philadelphia; for sale by DONNELLY, BIZZINA & CO.
jan3 48 and 50 Tchoupitoulas st
BEANS—165 bbls choice new small white navy, in store, and for sale, in lots to suit by DONNELLY, BIZZINA & CO.
jan3 48 and 50 Tchoupitoulas st
POTATOES—2300 barrels choice Northern pink eyes, Peachblows and Carrolls for planting. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by DONNELLY, BIZZINA & CO.
jan3 48 and 50 Tchoupitoulas st
POTATOES—1700 barrels choice Northern Mercers, Dykemans, Book-Eyes, Mountain Daisies, etc., in lots to suit. For sale by DONNELLY, BIZZINA & CO.
jan3 48 and 50 Tchoupitoulas st
VANILLA.—One case Vanilla Beans, in store and for sale by CARALLERO & BASUALDO, 34 Old Levee st.
dec31 between Customhouse and Hospital sts
HAVANA CIGARS—107,000 Havana Cigars, just delivering ex ship Ann Hasbrouck, from Havana, consisting of Medium and Half Regalias, Londres, Milsey, Ins, of the celebrated brands Pilar, Regalia, Virginia, Jumpers, Meridiana and several others. For sale by CARALLERO & BASUALDO,
dec31 34 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Hospital sts
POTATOES—6000 barrels New York Bogtons, Louisville; and St. Louis Pinkeyes, London Jackies, Mercers, Prolific Mechanics, Carrolls, Johnstons, Jersey Blues, Pinkeyes, Whites and Kidneys, for sale by
ONIONS—710 bbls Bermuda and Yellow Silver-skins and Reds, landing and in store.
BARLEY—1000 bbls Pearly Northern Pearl, a prime article, landing and in store.
PEAS—A small lot of Marrowfat, landing of barrels and half barrels Yellow Peas, half barrels Green Peas, barrels and much Lady, barrels Canada, seeds over New Year, and Black Eye Peas.
BEANS—350 barrels large Northern Kidney, Navy, China, Red and Pea, Domingo, in store.
DRIED FRUITS—200 barrels and half barrels New Northern and Western sun-dried Apples and Peaches, in store.
APPLES—150 barrels choice Romanites and Genetans, in store.
GARLIC—500 bunches large Spanish.
For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO.
jan 31 Gallows & Pascal, 57 and 58 Old Levee st
BEEF—100 barrels family mess; 60 half barrels do do; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec31 57 and 58 Old Levee st
PORK—400 barrels mess; 50 barrels prime mess; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec31 57 and 58 Old Levee st
BUTTER—25 firkins Goshen; 10 half do do; 40 firkins Western; 110 kegs do. For sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
DRY SALTED MEAT—50,000 lbs sides, Shoulders and Hams; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
CHEESE—80 boxes Western Reserve for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
POTATOES—600 bbls Northern Pinkeyes, suitable for planting; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
MACKEREL—250 bbls No. 3 large and shore; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
COD FISH—600 quarter boxes; 20 half drums; 20 quarter drums; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
LARD—80 casks Side, Shoulders and Hams; for sale by GALLOWS & PASCAL,
dec30 01 57 and 58 Old Levee st
POTATOES—410 barrels choice northern Mechanics, Dykemans, Mountain Jesses and Pinkeyes, landing ex ship Atlantic, and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by DONNELLY, BIZZINA & CO.
dec27 48 and 50