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THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 16.

THANKSGIVING.

This is Thanksgiving Day by gubernatorial proclamation. We take the liberty of anticipating a portion of our day for the special purpose of offering humble acknowledgments to the Giver of all good. It is true that to the reflecting man every day in the year abounds with causes of thanksgiving. He feels his heart overflowing with gratitude for numberless mercies so common and so constant as scarcely to awaken an emotion in worldly minds. Reason's piety is grateful for the blessings of life, light, health, the capacity to learn truth, and to practice virtue. It is the skull of every dispensation of God—even for the seeming afflictions which our purblind vision fails to behold as blessings in disguise. Every day in the year, and every hour in the day, are devoted by the wise and good to thanksgiving—not prodigalitarian expressed in sublime praise, but in inward thought, and manifested by a life in strict obedience to the Divine mandate. Such perhaps is need perhaps no special indicement to accordance with the feverish pursuit of wealth and the carnival coming day, with a view of distracting their minds from worldly concerns, and dedicating their thoughts to their Creator. But these constitute merely a fraction of the community. Unfortunately the masses are little apt to elevate their souls above ordinary pursuits, save at stated periods, and in accordance with settled forms. It is well, therefore, for these that occasionally they should be reminded of truths connected with their eternal welfare; that they should be stimulated to think of something more important than riches, and more durable than earthly life. Every one may thus be chastened and improved, and even the most perverse on upon reflection admit that, as they are indebted to the source of all finite good for every blessing their days, they should be willing from time to time to render thanks for the same.

We could wish to see the custom of thanksgiving more generally and more seriously observed. It is one of the few Northern institutions which might be, not unprofitably, transplanted in the South. Originally, we believe, confined to New England and a rigorous religious people—its pleasant, gentle and healthful influence has gradually caused its extension into every State in the Union. We are afraid, however, that in New Orleans its observance is less hearty and more limited than elsewhere. Here we are a preeminently numerous people, and it is the fate of the incessant claims of business, the clashing competition of rival interests, the unrelaxed pursuit of gain, and the fierce passion for wealth, we grudge every a single day that must perforce deduct something from the credit page of the ledger. It is a curious and a sad illustration of the inconsistency and weakness of humanity, that there is scarcely a merchant in our city who would not freely acknowledge, as an abstract proposition, that men should reasonably devote a specific portion of their time to public worship, thanksgiving and prayer, and yet not one twentieth of them who yield their assent to the theory are sufficiently principled in good to reduce it to practice. Vainly does the Executive sight the day vainly do the ministers of God invite the presence of the people; vainly do the churches throw wide open its hospitable portals. Seven eighths of the men are deaf to the appeal. The merchant hurries to his counting room and absorbs his mind in the fierce pursuit of an opulence from wh. ll he may be snatched without an hour's warning; the trade-man repairs early to his place of business, attributed by the same fever—the artisan plies the implements of his profession from morning to night, and almost every class of the community continues as wonted avocations which are only a fleeting reminiscence of the day and its hallowed associations.

We are not sticklers for a rigid uniformity of observance. We are not of those who think that piety consists exclusively in regular attendance at church, far less in mechanical demeanor and discourse. On the contrary, our fixed conviction is that a man may be an excellent merchant, a sound lawyer, a skillful mechanic, a just judge, a faithful and employer, and withal a good, true, honest and Christian person. Nay, he might be of a cheerful disposition, wear a sanctimonious look, or interlards his speech with a Scriptural citation in his every word. But there is one man who can be deemed to be grounded in faith, who is unwilling occasionally to devote a moiety of his time to self-examination, to self-reproach and prayer, and to bow his knee in humble and reverential worship. We do not mean to say that such a man is a mere earnest, or a more unselfish character. It is enough that those who are living the recipients of countless blessings should come in a white robe and acknowledge them with thankfulness and gratitude. He who lives in this world as if he were exempt from all need of help to God—who feels in his prosperity or affluence that the sightiest reference to the unspeakable importance of the great Hereafter, is the most pitiable of all pitiable.

Fifty-two Bronzes.—Dr. Hale delivers the third lecture of his regular course on Electrobiology this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. We would only repeat our advice to every one who has not witnessed the astounding phenomena presented in these expositions. No one who has attended Dr. Hale's lectures can possibly doubt the extraordinary results of the experiments. They are almost enough to make us doubt the evidence of our senses. These intelligent and wide-awake citizens convicted at the will of the operator, into all sorts and statues, to behold them seeing with his eyes, hearing with his ears, and feeling with his senses, are subjects of them—we see the involuntary dupes of the most grotesque and laughable delusions; drinking water for vinegar or brandy, eating fruit from an empty plate, fancying themselves in California and the gold mines; metamorphosed into every possible transmogrification, and all this, too, with a perfect serious ness, and an absolute conviction of the reality of those freaks of the imagination, is yet inexplicably one of the most startling illustrations of the power of volition which can engage the attention of the philosopher and thinker. Dr. Hale's lecture on psychology and experiments open a new and profoundly interesting page in physiological research. They are as instructive as they are supremely funny and amusing.

The Orphans Fair now open at the Odd Fellows Hall, presents great attraction. We go with a place where a few hours of the evening can be passed more agreeably. The picture will there find the most delicious fare, dealt out, to, by our most noble-hearted and amiable ladies. The fancy tables are covered with most beautiful and valuable articles, which cannot be found elsewhere in or reasonably. Thus the purchaser can have the wherewith for Christmas or New Year's gifts, besides the gratification of having performed a generous act of charity. Call, and you will agree with us.

Death of F. E. Parmele.—We regret to announce the decease of our friend and fellow citizen, F. E. Parmele.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at five o'clock. The distinguished position held by the deceased in the Fire Department, as well as the universal desire to pay homage and respect to one beloved by all, will rally to pay a full attendance.

The Varieties Theatre.—There was another crowded house at Placide's Varieties last night to witness the second performance of the season of Tom Taylor's "Still Water Run Deep." Mr. George Jordan was again in an excellent in the character of Hawkley, and Mr. Mark Smith a Potter was some what improved upon and rendered vastly amusing. Mr. Plunkett succeeded better than before in the part of Midmas, and Seymour was good in the drill part of Dunbilk. The audience seemed well pleased with the performances, with the exception of the beautiful dissolving tableau. The bill for tonight is elsewhere announced.

Placide's Hotel.—At this capital place of entertainment, No. 151 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre, may be found the finest and choicest liquors. A splendid lunch, including turtle and other soups, is set every day, from 11 to 2 o'clock. Try Placide's lunch, if you wish suitable refreshment for the inner man.

Shell Fish Hospital.—We invite attention to the card of Dr. O. Anfoux, who has established a hospital for the treatment of small pox cases exclusively. It is situated in Eyzan Fields street, between Josephine and Prosper streets, in the Third District.

Christianity was formally reinstated in Japan, at the residence of Consul-General Harris, on Sunday, August 1, 1858. This was the first time Protestant worship had ever been held in a kingdom containing a population estimated at *forty millions*—a third more than the entire population of the United States.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Suwanee, Capt. Denison, arrived last night from Brazos Santiago, Capt. Denison reports that he was detained inside the bar six days by low water, a strong norther prevailing during the time.

Left in port at Brazos Santiago, schooner Chrysalite, loading for New York; schooner Margaret A. Johnson, loading for New Orleans; schooner J. T. Johnson, hence, discharging.

The latest news at Matamoros from Tampico and Vera Cruz was to the 20th ult. Vidaurri is actively engaged at Monterey in organizing a force to take the field against the forces of Zulouga.

A Mr. Glenn, an American citizen, residing in the interior, was shot and killed in the neighborhood of Saltillo. The particulars of the affair have not transpired, but is reported to have been a foul murder. Gen. Ardenos, Governor of Saltillo, was using every effort to ferret out the murderers.

On Sunday, 12th inst., passed, at Pass Cavallo Bar, the wreck of the schooner Marshall, from Mobile, with a cargo of salt, consigned to H. D. Caldwell. The captain and crew were saved by a pilot boat which came to her assistance.

CONGRESS.

Washington, December 9.—In the *Senate* a resolution was offered by Mr. Bright making inquiry respecting the time when the new Senate chamber will be ready for occupancy. Mr. Iverson gave notice that he would to-day introduce a bill abolishing the franking privilege as now enjoyed by members of Congress. The Senate then proceeded to hold an election for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper, which resulted in the choice of Mr. C. S. Jones, when at half past twelve o'clock an adjournment was moved and carried, in order, it is understood, to afford additional time for a reorganization of the standing committees of the body.

In the *House of Representatives* the Speaker announced the appointment of the standing committees, and the list was read by the Clerk. The changes from last session are principally to fill vacancies, and there are a few transfers of members.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, gave notice of his intention to introduce three important bills, viz: 1. To authorize the people of the several Territories to elect their own Governor and other officers. 2. To admit sugar and salt into the ports of the United States duty free. 3. To amend the naturalization laws of the United States.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary in reference to the official conduct of Judge John C. Watrous, of Texas, was taken up and the business first in order, after an ineffectual effort to postpone its consideration for a week. Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee, opened the case, and stated the grounds upon which he thought Judge Watrous ought to be impeached. Mr. Tappan, of New Hampshire, also a member of the committee, replied, and explained the facts upon which the complaint against the Judge was based. He thought him innocent of the charges preferred, and believed he would pass the severest ordeal unscathed.

From Washington.

Washington, December 8.—Certain influential Administration senators have in contemplation a stringent bill for the suppression of bigamy in Utah. The same thing will be attempted in the House when the Utah legislation comes up.

Lord Napier had a long interview with Mr. Cass today.

Horace F. Clark, and Mr. Vance, the new American member from North Carolina, have taken their seats on the opposition side of the House.

The French and English legations manifest a lively interest in the Spanish-American portion of the President's message.

W. P. Kirkland, a planter of Nicaragua, who has just arrived in Washington, is the gentleman on whose authority the Mobile *Register* lately asserted that the Nicaragua government would not permit the passengers by the White-Stetson steamer to pass through the country, and that it had deliberately resolved not to allow that company to have the Transit. Mr. Kirkland, however, in conversation with friends here, says that the statement requires a qualification, to the following effect:

When the steamer reached Nicaragua, the agent, Mr. Chidis, called on the government, when he was informed that he, as an individual, might carry the passengers through, but that this could not be done by virtue of the White-Stetson contract, which the government of Nicaragua considered inoperative on the ground of non-fulfillment of the conditions, and further, that Gen. Jerez was in the United States, endeavoring to contract with other parties for the exclusive right of the Transit, and that in the event of his failure arrangements would be made to throw open the route to competition, the government to demand a passenger tax.

Mr. Kirkland says (and his statement is corroborated by another person, of Nicaragua) that the country is in a wretched and unsettled condition, the people being in constant alarm from the belief that Gen. Walker and his followers were hovering in the neighborhood. The American and British vessels were stationed at all the accessible points to prevent the landing of the filibusters. No attempt has of outbreak among the natives were manifest, nor was it known that there was any intent on the part of them to make with the invaders. But few persons from the United States are in that country. Those who are there in good faith are not molested, but those actuated by a contrary motive soon understand that their room is better than their company.—*Tribune Correspondence.*

Gen. Lopez.—The New York *Express* predicts that there will be no fighting with Paraguay. Barking dogs do not bite, and Lopez, says the *Express*, has never undertaken to fight except when old men, women and children were disgusted. He has been all his life a braggart and a coward, and so he is to the end. The latest news from Paraguay is in the *National*, of Buenos Ayres, September 27, which says:

The news of the approach of the American squadron was known in Asuncion, it was generally believed that the government of Paraguay would compound the quarrel with money, paying every thing and yielding everything.

A private letter of three days later says:

Lopez is quiet, and is making no preparation at all to meet the American fleet. He is evidently afraid of his own people; and, to avoid actual hostilities, will, doubtless, after a little diplomatic skirmishing, yield to every demand of the Commissioner, if the latter be a proper man.

This news is of more recent date than that which reached here via England, giving an account of Lopez's alleged formidable preparations.

Hon. Henry M. Phillips has been elected Grand Master of the order of Free Masons of Pennsylvania.

Governor of South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 4th ballot, elected W. H. Gist Governor. His opponent was Jas. H. Irby.

Snow in Claiborne Parish.—The Homer (Claiborne) *Advocate*, of the 24th ultimo, says:

Late in the afternoon on the 19th instant it commenced to sleet here, and continued with intermission until dark, when a regular snow-storm set in and lasted until the earth was white with snow—an unusual occurrence in this climate for this season of the year.

Reward for Gallantry at Sea.—The Board of Trade have presented a handsome silver medal to Wm. Harland, of Whitby, for gallantry at sea. His was written on board the Gleaner, of Whitby, wrecked in September. They were from Swansea for Rouen, and came to anchor, about noon of the 17th September, in Mullion Roads. About four P. M., the wind changed to S. W., blowing a heavy gale, with showers of rain. Finding it impossible to keep it out, as the vessel was already driving fast, with one hundred fathoms of chain out, and having a rocky and perpendicular cliff immediately astern, so that, in the event of parting the anchor, the vessel, cargo, and lives would be lost, the captain had crew, after consulting together, agreed to slip anchor, and run for a small sandy beach to the eastward of Mullion Cove, which they reached at six P. M. The decks were speedily cleared of boats, and every thing movable, by the heavy seas breaking over the ship, and as no communication could be effected with the shore, the situation of the crew was desperate. At half-past two the following morning, Harland secured a small line to his person, and, at the peril of his life, swam with it to the shore, about one hundred fathoms distant. By the communication thus effected the crew were hauled ashore, through the surf, losing every thing except their lives and the clothes they wore. It is for this brave action that Harland received the medal.

Prince Albert, at a recent exhibition of an agricultural society, awarded a prize of five shillings and a pair of high heeled shoes to a laborer's wife who had brought up a family of eleven children without applying to the parish for support. That is not a virtue for which the Prince himself will ever obtain a testimonial. Every new evidence of royal humanity is chargeable on the public, at a swinging rate, too!—*Louisville Journal.*

Mr. Jas. Lenox has presented to the New York Historical Society a collection of Assyrian marbles from Nineveh. The collection consists of thirteen slabs, averaging about seven feet square and six or eight inches thick, weighing about seventeen tons; they are in *bas relievo*, with sculpture in the cuneiform character, and as the thirteen pieces stand side by side they measure 72 feet 6 inches. They are duplicates of those in the British Museum.

A Young Lady in a Trance.—Bridgewater, says the *Journal*, is at present agitated by the singular state of a young lady, who arrived at the depot of that place in the Fall River train on Monday last, and, feeling sick, was carried to the Bridgewater Hotel, where she went to bed, and has since remained in somnolent slumber, every attempt at awakening her having proved ineffectual. The physicians find no traces of poison, and their brains are racked to account for her strange state. Her identity cannot be established, but from articles found upon her, it is inferred that she is acquainted with a woman named Abigail Molnirs, and may have come from Fairhaven or New Bedford.

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

COUNT MONTALEMBERT'S SENTENCE

New York, December 15.—The Persia's mails contain but few items of general interest in addition to what was sent on Sunday night.

Count Montalembert, whose conviction in France for publishing an article offensive to the Emperor caused a decline in the French funds, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, besides paying a fine of three thousand francs.

LORD NAPIER'S REMOVAL.

The British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, whose removal was announced by the City of Washington, is to be transferred to the Berlin mission.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, December 13.—In the Senate, the Pacific Railway bill was the principal topic of interest. No action was received.

In the House, Judge Watrous's case occupied the greater portion of the session.

There is great excitement among members and all classes on account of the board up of the steamer Washington by British cruisers.

Washington, December 15.—*Senate.*—In the Senate an attempt was made to bring up Mr. Clingman's resolution of last session for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but it was voted down.

The Senate also refused to take up the Pacific Railway bill.

A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the force that would be required to garrison the military posts in the Mexican territories of Sonora and Chihuahua, according to the recommendation of the President's message.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a memorial from Pennsylvania iron masters, asking for a specific duty on iron.

JUDGE WATROUS ACQUITTED.

House.—The House, by a vote of 113 to 90, have refused to impeach Judge Watrous.

The President has communicated to the House the substance of the correspondence between Commodore McIntosh and the officers of the British cruisers at San Juan, but has not presented an official copy thereof.

Commodore McIntosh, in answer to the British officers, pronounces their explanation fair, frank and satisfactory.

The President, it is understood, makes no recommendation as to the course to be pursued.

COMMODORE McINTOSH ORDERED HOME.

Washington, December 13.—It is reported that Commodore McIntosh has been ordered home from the command of the Gulf Squadron on account of sickness (?)

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS—THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Washington, December 15.—In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs refused to report a bill for the increase of the army.

The Judiciary Committee are preparing, and will shortly report a bill to amend the Neutrality laws so as to remove the hindrance they now interpose to the legitimate commerce of the country.

House.—The House adopted a substitute for the resolution under discussion declaring the testimony presented before the Judiciary Committee insufficient to justify the impeachment of Judge Watrous.

THE STEAMER WASHINGTON AFFAIR.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously reported a resolution inquiring into the recent outrage committed in the steamer Washington, at San Juan, by the British officers of the British war steamer Valorous.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asked authority to report a bill for the relief of Lopez, as a State, and recommending its immediate passage.

The Republican members of the House opposed it strongly on the ground that foreign contained fifty thousand less inhabitants than Kansas.

COMMODORE McINTOSH'S DISPATCHES.

Washington, December 15.—The despatches of Commodore McIntosh to the Navy Department in regard to the recent visit of the officers of the British cruiser Valorous are very positive.

The visit of the British officers to the steamer Washington, in the presence of an American vessel of war, and after the United States officers had boarded the steamer, he considers any thing but a courteous or friendly act.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, December 15.—The California overland mail of the 18th has arrived here. Dates anticipated by the Quaker City.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, December 15.—The Senate has confirmed the following—Jas. S. Pike, as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

All the Liliput nominations made during the recess of Congress, together with the appointments in other States, have also been confirmed, including Wm. Preston as Minister to Spain, General Wheaton, Minister to China, and J. Glancy Jones, Minister to Austria.

TREATIES RATIFIED.

The treaties recently negotiated with China and Japan were presented to the Senate in Executive session today, and both were ratified without opposition.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIR. EXCITEMENT ABATING.

Washington, December 15.—The excitement in regard to the steamer Washington outrage is abating, it is now thought that the President was about to send a war message to Congress is unfounded. The Administration are waiting for the matter to the satisfaction of the Country.

OUSELEY'S EXPLANATION.

Captain Oldham, of the Valorous, says he only visited the Washington to get news and pay a friendly visit.

Sir William Ousseley explains the matter in the same way, and Commodore McIntosh considers the explanation satisfactory.

INDEPENDENCE OF GREYTOWN.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Greytown was held, at which resolutions were passed in favor of maintaining their independence. They applied to Ouseley for assistance.

Ouseley promised them that their petition should have due consideration in the proper quarter.

GEN. SCOTT BOUND SOUTH.

New York, December 15.—Lieutenant-General Scott sailed to-day for Charleston on board the steamship Marion.

A PROTRACTED INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis, December 15.—The New Mexican mail of the 22d has arrived, bringing gloomy accounts from officers of the army and others in regard to the Indian war.

They report that the war with the Nevajo Indians threatens to last for years.

MAIL PARTY MASSACRED.

Letters from Santa Fe report that the mail party from Albuquerque to Neosho have been massacred by the Comanche Indians, and that nothing has been heard of a similar party who left Albuquerque on the 15th of October.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Washington, December 13.—It is reported that Senator Douglas has prepared, and will soon publish a declaration of his intentions not to become a candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

New York, December 15.—The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived at this port with Havana dates of the 9th instant.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

Boston, December 15.—The Cunard steamship Europa sailed for Liverpool, via Halifax, to day at noon. She takes out $80,000 in specie on freight.

TELEGRAPH INJUNCTION.

Portland, Maine, December 15.—The Union Telegraph line recently built and put in operation by F. W. Palmer between here and Boston, has been closed by an injunction issued by the District Court of the United States for this District for infringing the rights granted by the State of Maine to the Maine Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, December 15.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1000 bales. The market closed dull at previous quotations.

Flour has a declining tendency—Ohio, $5 25 to $5 50. Sugar steady—Orleans ranges from 7 to 7½.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, December 15.—Flour firm at last quotations. Whisky firm—unchanged. Western Mess Pork, $16 50 to $17. Lard dull at 11½c. Molasses, 31 to 32c. Sugar dull at 6 to 7c. Coffee firm at 11½ to 12½.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.

St. Louis, December 13.—The Pacific telegraph line has been completed, and is in working order as far as Lexington, Missouri.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

New York, December 13.—The steamship City of Washington has arrived at this port from Liverpool.

Her advices were telegraphed from Cape Race.

The steamship Moses Taylor has also arrived from Aspinwall.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

Louisville, December 15.—The river at this point is rising rapidly—an overflow is apprehended. There are eleven feet of water on the Falls.

Cincinnati, December 15.—The river here is rising with sixteen feet in the channel.

St. Louis, December 15.—The Mississippi at this point is slowly receding.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

St. Louis, December 15.—The steamer Hy. Chouteau and the City of Memphis have arrived here from New Orleans.

The Alex Scott, the Warner, and the Planet have left here for New Orleans.

St. Louis, December 15.—The steamers Hannibal and Adriatic have arrived here from New Orleans.

The steamers St. Nicholas and City of Memphis have left here for New Orleans.

Rumored Arrival of a Slaver.—We learn, from pretty good authority, that a vessel had at last succeeded in evading the vigilance of our cruisers and landing a cargo of slaves upon the soil of the United States. The vessel, we learn, is the schooner Wanderer, which, our informant states, arrived in St. Andrew's Sound, near Brunswick, Monday last, and landed a cargo of Africans on one of the neighboring islands. A portion of the cargo, it is thought, were subsequently sent up the Satilla on board of a steamer.—*Savannah Republican, 11th.*

Suffering at Sea.

The British bark Jeannie Johnston, which left Quebec on the 5th of October for Hull, England, with a cargo of deals, became water-logged at sea, and had to be abandoned. Previous to her abandonment, however, her captain and crew, together with the captain's wife and child, experienced the most poignant suffering for several successive days, being obliged to remain aloft in the rigging, where they were without water, proper food, sleep, or room to move about, and exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which was intensely cold and bitter. They were subsequently rescued by the Dutch bark Sophie Elizabeth, Capt. Vanderhoof, and conveyed to New York in that vessel, after living for five days and nights in the rigging of the wreck in the most deplorable state of wretchedness. The storm came upon them on the 22d of October, and the vessel began to leak. The quarter boats were washed overboard, the galley door stove in, and the copper for cooking swept off the deck. In the afternoon of the same day a heavy sea washed away the cabin skylight and parried off the top of the cabin. At nine o'clock the same night another sea stove in the front of the cabin, and washed every thing on the starboard side of the boat, including the cabin door and jolly-boat. At midnight all hands, including the captain's wife and child, took to the main rigging. They there continued themselves on a round of salt beef and raw potatoes; but were unable to get any water, as all the casks that had not been washed overboard were found to be empty, and that they were not accessible on account of the constant succession of heavy seas. The next day (the 23d) was spent in the rigging, in suffering greatly with the wet and cold, and from want of water. Every part of the vessel, except the masts and upper part of the cabin, was under water. On the 25th they were able to slake their thirst slightly by catching some rain drops as they fell from the rigging. On the 26th there was another shower, and they got some more water, but not much. On the 27th the hurricane shifted to the north, and the cold was intense, and every body suffered fearfully. Thus matters continued until the afternoon of the 31st, when the Sophie Elizabeth was spoken.

Anything a Supreme Court.—One way to get rid of unpleasant decisions is to abolish the court itself—kill the head that lays the egg. Many persons to whom the Dred Scott decision was unpleasant were eager to abolish the United States Supreme Court. Judge Denio, of New York, brought down upon his head the wrath of half the legal party of the community because he gave his decision in accordance with his convictions. More recently, in Georgia, a decision was rendered in a certain bank case adversely to the popular opinion, which has resulted in the arraignment of the delinquents before the Legislature for contempt. A resolution was introduced into the Senate advising and requesting the Judges to resign their seats on the bench, on the ground that it was not in accordance with the policy of the State and was adverse to the popular opinion. It caused considerable excitement, but was at length tabled by a considerable majority.

Such a procedure is tantamount to a declaration that court decisions, in matters of controversy, should be given in accordance with the popular clamor of the day, and not according to law. It is not so in Georgia, but it is a dangerous precedent. The Supreme Court is the great bulwark of our safety, and the attempt to overrule its decisions is a revolutionary step towards subverting the great principles of our government.—*Journal of Commerce.*

American Artists Abroad.—The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from Paris on the 15th November:

An unusual number of American artists are here this winter. Wood, of Baltimore, has finished a spirited copy of Rosa Bonheur's ploughing scene, and is now at work upon a copy of Titian's Madonna in the Louvre.—White is busy painting in Paris. Hay is also at work on pictures for the next exhibition.—Yewell, who is luckiest of the young artists, has received an order for a copy of Murillo from the same gentleman who bought his copy of Rosa Bonheur. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Ambuhl and ——, of Providence, are studying at Gleyre's. Mr. Hunt, of the French school, Crauch has gone to Italy, and Rothermel, who is now at Munich, is expected here in a few days.

A want long felt by Americans visiting Paris is likely to be answered. It is proposed to establish a gallery in some central location, in which our artists can exhibit their pictures. Several resident Americans have generously offered to subscribe a sum sufficient to defray the preliminary expenses of this worthy object.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Circus.—There was a fair attendance at Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre last night to see the fine circus displays which the management have got up for the benefit of a magnificent scale. Dilly Fay, the jester, was as facetious as usual, and the equestrian and other feats of the troupe were admirable the performances of the kind. Little Kate Germond, as the *petite equestre* and charming *bareback dancing*, was received with much applause.

First District Court.—Daniel Sullivan was tried for murder yesterday in the Killingly Hall of Justice, and occupied the Court in staging extended to the wharf from the ship Lalla Rookh, while the freight of the vessel was about being discharged. Sullivan was a fireman, chief of a number of men (known as stevedores, left in charge of some of the freight) was trying to keep from crowding on the deck. The deceased was killed by C. Rousseau, Esq., and was found guilty only of manslaughter. The verdict of the jury was different from that he expected and had reason to expect, and pleased him even to laughter, though he had been very serious during the trial. He killed Morrisey by striking him with a huge club, while Morrisey was engaged in a scuffle with another man.

Recorder Adams's Court.—Jas. English and Mike Brean were yesterday fined $5 each for fighting, and English $5 more for carrying concealed weapons.

Dennis Lynch was sent to prison to answer, the 22d instant, to a charge of perjury, in having sworn that he entrusted $100 in gold coin to Jas. Cullen, at the Union Exchange, corner of Julia and New Levee streets.

Robert Johnson was held to bail to answer, on the 22d instant, to a charge of assault and battery on one Jack Finnegan.

James Carroll was sent to prison to answer, on the 22d instant, to a charge of perjury, in having sworn that he entrusted $100 in gold coin to Jas. Cullen, at the Union Exchange, corner of Julia and New Levee streets.

Robert Johnson was held to bail to answer, on the 22d instant, to a charge of assault and battery on one Jack Finnegan.

James Carroll was sent to prison to answer, on the 22d instant, to a charge of perjury, in having sworn that he entrusted $100 in gold coin to Jas. Cullen, at the Union Exchange, corner of Julia and New Levee streets, on the 15th instant, was examined and committed for trial in the First District Court. Joe Peters, who was charged by the Coroner's jury with aiding and abetting, had no affidavit made against him. J. J. Bellonge, just arrived from France, was arrested on the charge of having fired a pistol at H. W. Jones, a police officer, in May, 1857, while he was endeavoring to quell a riot. John Keegan was fined $20 for striking P. Donovan.

Drunk, Disorderly and Dangerous.—Officer Lafaith brought to the Second District police station yesterday afternoon a deaf and dumb man, who was arrested on Hospital street for attempting to cut a deaf and dumb woman with a razor, and also for trying to cut the police officers and citizens who interfered to arrest him in his murderous career. He appeared to be excited with liquor.

Chief Engineer's Office, Fire Department, New Orleans, December 16, 1858.—The different companies comprising the Department, as well as their friends of Agiers, Carrollton and Gretna, are hereby notified and requested to assemble THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Lafayette Square, in order to pay the last tribute of respect to their late fellow member, F. F. FARMELE. The distinguished position held by him in the Department, as well as the universal desire to pay homage and respect to "one of us," will naturally cause a full attendance.

JOHN F. GRUBER,
dec16 Chief Engineer.

Notice.—The sale of old brandies, wines, &c., advertised to take place THIS DAY, by R. B. Sykes, Auctioneer, at the importers' (Messrs. W. F. Vred, enburgh & Co.) store, is postponed until TUESDAY, 21st instant, this being Thanksgiving Day.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!—Beware of counterfeiters of Horstter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters!—The public are aware that for many years Hostetter's Bitters have, by their merit as the best tonic, won a name and celebrity beyond any other compound of the like kind. The immense and ready sale which Hostetter's Bitters have met with this city, and the United States generally, have induced some unprincipled parties here and in St. Louis to counterfeit them extensively with an obnoxious and dangerous compound, and then sell them at auction, and otherwise dispose of them at cheap rates. We caution our customers and dealers generally against this fraud, and request persons never to purchase any at auction, as our Bitters are never sold in that way. Also notice, when purchasing elsewhere, the name of Dr. J. Hostetter on the side of the bottle, and the same impression on the cap covering the cork, and our autograph signature on the label; all others are counterfeit.

nov30 1jnl HOSTETTER & SMITH.

☞ We have heard of some astonishing cures of Piles made by Professor Dr. Rich's Electro Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect, and in a short space of time health returns to the sufferer.

It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

J. WRIGHT & CO,
dec12 6t 21 and 181 Chartres.

Dropsies.

There is no disease in which the PERUVIAN SYRUP has achieved greater triumphs than in Dropsy of the abdomen and the limbs, whether occasioned by disease of the liver, or of the kidneys. It stimulates the absorbents to take up the effused fluids, increases the urinary and cutaneous secretions, and gives tone to the stomach and intestines, thus removing both cause and consequences in these affections.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 181 Chartres street.
dec14 1t General Agents.

GEO. GUTH.
First Brewery of Louisiana.
(OLD STYLE)
85 and 87 ....CONTI STREET....85 and 87

TAKES pleasure to inform his friends and numerous customers who have heretofore, that he has been fortunate in receiving from Albany and the North a present first rate MALT, in large quantities, and is manufacturing a very excellent MALT in Germany, from whence, also, large quantities of which he will receive in this city, and further, in buying HOPS of HAVARIA, so much renowned for their excellence. All these advantages allow him to reduce the price of his beer, and to brew it better than heretofore.

He also keeps ALE and PORTER constantly on hand.

PRICE OF BEER
One barrel..... $6
Half barrel..... 3
dec15 1m

Strayed.

ON SATURDAY last, December 11th, from the stables on Tacanner street, between Robin and Race, one dark bay MULE, "moser-marked" marked H&C on the left shoulder and burnt on the fetlock. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.

P. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
dec15

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

NOTICE TO SLAVE OWNERS.

FROM and after the date no slaves will be carried in any train of the Company as passengers, unless he deliver to the conductor a pass signed by his owner, and countersigned by the station agent at the station where the slave may be, which pass shall be retained by the conductor. Any slave found in a train without such pass shall be arrested by the conductor and placed in custody of the station agent at the place where he entered the train with the intent that the offender shall be dealt with according to the laws of the State in the premises.

The pass will be on printed blanks, ruled by the company, and conductors are forbidden to receive any other.

The fare earner at New Orleans shall act as station agent in carrying out these regulations.

NOTICE TO FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

No free person of color will be carried on any train of this company, in the state of Mississippi, under any circumstances whatever, nor in the state of Louisiana, unless in possession of a pass signed by some person of color, or a free person of color, or person known to the ticket seller in New Orleans, or the station agent at the station where he enters the train.

Master of Trans'ortation.
New Orleans, December 1, 1858. dec14 1w

NOTICE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SLAVEHOLDERS.

CITY HOSPITAL,
(Exclusively for Small Pox,)
BY DOCTOR O. ANFOUX,
ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET,
Between Josephine and Prosper streets, Third District, New Orleans. dec16 1m

French Patent Medicines.

LANDING from ship Marathon, Le Roche Lapalme, Pate de Nafé de Mirbel, pate de Cubebe, Bandes de Santonine, Poudre de Jalap, Bragée Laxative, Grains de Vie, Grains Granulés Inflatifs, Grains de Santé, Tisane de Nogaudi, Pilules Lactée, de Belloc, Bragées Anodines, Pilules de Rhubarbe, Sirop de Meisse de Boyer, Poudre de Rose, Eau Rafraichissante de Rabel, Eau de Figues, Liqueur Tarifée, Pilules de Vie, Sirop de Delabarre, Sirop de Lactucarium, &c.

P. H. HARTA & CO.,
dec16 72 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

The undersigned, agent of the French Manufacturers, will receive on Consignment a large assortment of the above mentioned Medicines.

P. H. HARTA & CO.,
dec16 72 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

200 BARRELS Lerasa's soluble phosphate of iron;
1000 do Roge's powder
100 boxes Lerasa's potassa chloride;
200 0 flasks Flon's syrup
1200 bottles anti-glairy, Dupont;
900 do Paul Gage;
1500 flasks Raqui's capsules;
1200 do Colas's gonorrhœa;
2400 do Aubergier's lactucarium syrup;
400 cakes Dedriere's purgative chocolate;
1200 boxes Colas's gonorrhœa lozenges;
400 do do do
100 boxes pate de nafe;
2000 flasks Delabarre's teething syrup;
1000 bottles Malaga quinquina wine;
100 do Brisset's syrup;
1000 boxes Mothes's capsules.

P. H. HARTA & CO.,
dec16 72 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

VANILLA—One case Vanilla beans, just received from Tampico, in store and for sale by
CABALLERO & BASUALDO,
36 Old Levee st.
dec16 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

LANDING ex ship C. A. Morrison, from Bordeaux—
Entre Prunes—60 boxes choice, in pasteboard boxes and glass jars.
Sardines—110 cases, F. Rondenet, Nantz, half and quarter boxes.
Blankets—9 boxes Grenier & Co.'s grey blankets, 50 pairs each.
For sale by GRATIAA, COMMERGE & CO.,
dec16 26 Customhouse st

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