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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1857.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO. 10,237.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, [illegible] first insertion, and [illegible] that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for [illegible] than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements on the first page $1 per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals [illegible] charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language [illegible] each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers [illegible] to advertisements strictly within the [illegible] business, and in extent to one square every [illegible] day.

THE DAILY BEE.

[illegible] MORNING, JANUARY 9.

Subscriptions by the Week.

[illegible] the Bee are authorized to [illegible] by the week, at the [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday from [illegible] not believe that the [illegible] once regularly for [illegible]

LOTTERIES.

[illegible] drawings of the Royal [illegible] year. We are in[illegible] persons regularly [illegible] of receiving and [illegible] 1,500 to 2,000 [illegible] are sent to New Or[illegible] so much prompt[illegible] demand continues [illegible] exhausted long be[illegible] drawing is received. [illegible] at the rate of twenty [illegible] hundred tickets (we [illegible] $20 each, amount [illegible] by 20—the [illegible] gives a pro[illegible] every year by the citi[illegible] in the Havana [illegible]

[illegible] three years the lot[illegible] and Mary[illegible] and the prizes [illegible] greatly patronized [illegible] precise stat[illegible] to our city; but [illegible] rigidly with [illegible] let us [illegible] of all the lot[illegible] and Maryland, in [illegible] those of the [illegible] we have no [illegible] yet taking it as [illegible] we feel that the [illegible] contribute annually [illegible] as the enormous [illegible] hundred and forty [illegible]

[illegible] our State? [illegible] the occasional [illegible] a few lucky [illegible] calculation, [illegible] is annually sent [illegible] enrich the treasury [illegible] of Cuba, and the [illegible] and Maryland. [illegible] a great evil; an in[illegible] of gambling. [illegible] Political [illegible] The laws of many [illegible] but them. No [illegible] is a serious [illegible] or check [illegible] benefited. [illegible] so rooted [illegible]

[illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]
THE SOUND DUES ABOLISHED.

The schedule for the capitalization of the Sound dues, as published in the New Orleans Bee of 29th December, and now the report of Great Britain's final decision in favor of that measure, intimate that the question is settled in European policy and obligations.

Russia, that consented on account of its consumption and demand; and England, that hesitated for a while, after peace was concluded, in sharp look-out to the powerful and active competition of the United States in the increase of the Baltic trade, has also consented; and, indeed, true to her words and expressed liberal sentiments, (see London Times of 20th April, 1848) Lord Palmerston, in the British House of Commons, affirming (amid popular applause) "that there are circumstances connected with the previous history of Denmark that will make everything affecting the welfare of that State a matter of peculiar interest to all men of high feeling and liberal sentiments." England has thus agreed to the immediate settlement of the Sound dues controversy.

These two [illegible] owers together, therefore, must be considered as having decided the question, for they contribute, in almost equal shares, two-thirds of the whole amount Denmark demands for her Sound dues' right.

As now facts thus have proved positive, matters on this subject can be cut short, by evident fact, also, that, as the United States shall stand perfectly free, in the premises, to act as their honor and interest shall demand, Denmark will now stand equally so. And then the relative positions shall decide; therefore, these are now to be considered.

It is, then, not to be left unobserved, that Denmark is not now in a position as when it engaged in a treaty of reciprocity with the United States like that of April, 1826; and with the Sound dues now abolished, with or without the United States taking part in their capitalization, the States offer but a small equivalent in a true balance of reciprocity. These relations of commerce and shipping reciprocally must be thoroughly investigated. Former relations with Denmark in the Baltic trade have proved what facilities Denmark can offer or withhold from the United States, and with which the latter cannot dispense. And now, true in the premises to act as the honor and interest of Denmark may demand, she cannot be disputed the right to regulate her internal and own affairs as she may think proper and in her own just interest.

Now, on the other hand, it seems as if the present administration will or must bequeath the Sound dues question in American policy to their successors—and then comes, after all, the question: Can and will the President elect alter his position from that of the former on said point? We believe he cannot—he has offered for the United States the $206,000 in a general capitalization; and though this offer was withdrawn by order of the present administration, there is nothing to prove that he did not consider the same as an equitable one in the interest of the United States, and himself justified in making it. The only question remaining for us, then, after the consent of England, is: Will the President of the United States alter the position in their policy? Of course here one must wait and see.

Only to this one anticipation: "True honor and interest will, in the positions of both countries, undoubtedly decide; and the character of both nations and their governments, in their free representation, will speak in the decision.

J. KORNBECK.

The Belladonna Question.—The Boston papers are extensively discussing the "Belladonna and Scarlet Fever" question, some of the physicians affirming that the medicine will cure the disease, and others that it will not. Opinion appears to be about equally divided, and so are the experiments upon which the opinions are based.

A convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, has been concluded between the United States and Austria. That convention requires that the crime which the fugitive is charged with shall be also punishable in the State to which he has fled. Neither contracting party is bound to deliver up its own citizens, and if the accused is guilty of a crime in the country where he is found, he must be tried for that offense before he can be sent abroad.

Fraud in Flour.—The Detroit Tribune says that a fraud in the manufacture of flour has just come to light, which is likely to lead to much litigation and serious depreciation of the choice brands of Michigan flour, which has heretofore stood foremost in the esteem of the merchants in our Atlantic cities. The fraud consists in the selling of Illinois red wheat flour by millers of the interior of that State, on the representation that it is Michigan white wheat. It is alleged that thousands of barrels have been thus fraudulently disposed of, and the merchants are justly indignant at the swindle. The consequences of this practice do not end with the sales in the flour market. The reputation of the genuine article is seriously damaged among consumers.

Worth Preserving.—Sir Charles Napier wrote very beautifully and touchingly to a lady on the eve of his great victory at Meanee: "If I survive I shall be with those I love; if I fall I shall be with those I have loved."

Newly Invented War Engine.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, alluding to the "Infernal Machine" which General Walker's friends have recently purchased for his army in Nicaragua, thus explains its efficiency and deadly instrumentality:

In form it resembles a small grindstone, turned by a crank, and will discharge 300 [illegible] balls every minute, attended by only two men. Every machine is calculated to destroy three regiments of soldiers in the same space of time. It can be directed with the same ease as a common rifle is handled. The inventor, a Yankee, is now in England experimenting before the Admiralty, and a great many old Generals, of all countries, who evince much interest, and have written him letters expressive of their wonder and astonishment. One distinguished Polish General expressed himself to the inventor, "that as soon as this deadly weapon becomes in use, wars and rumors of wars must cease." The gun, or machine, discharges without report, and sends the ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. The British government has offered the inventor £200,000 sterling, if he can enlarge his machine to discharge a sixty-four pound shot. This he is now doing, and informs his agent here he shall accomplish it. The Russian Minister at London is anxious for the patent, and has offered him his price, but he says to his friends, "I mean no other nation shall have it, but England, and my own country."

Previous to his going to Europe, he offered the right to the American government at Washington. Experiments were made with one-ounce and seven-pound cannonades, before our naval and other officers, by order of the Secretary of State, which prove all I have related above and to the entire satisfaction of those present. One of these "infernal machines," placed upon the deck of a vessel, one of the Commodores remarked, "would sink a frigate in three minutes." Such a constant discharge of balls, just as fast as they can be handled and rolled in, with the accuracy they can be directed, must inevitably destroy all before it, besides the great distance and out of danger of the enemy's guns.

Neufchatel.

Where is Neufchatel? Look to the map; there it is, so much a bit of Switzerland that if it were taken away you would say something was wanting. Go there, and you find yourself on a Swiss lake, across which you see the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc; and, what is more, you find yourself shut in by the vast range of the Jura, which nature itself made to be the wall of nations. Everything is Swiss about it, from the fantastic costume, adorned with little silver chains, to the rather showy Hotel de Ville, Museum and College, with its several hundred slaves of all ages, lurking about on the shores of the lake—all these buildings founded by a citizen of the town. To tourists the place is two days' journey, in the interior, from Bale. But who disputes the fact? Whoever does so must at least be a sworn foe to geography. But the fact is disputed, and that by the most ungeographical State in the world.—Prussia, that lies in pieces over the map of Europe, like the fragments of a shell, says that Neufchatel is hers, and actually talks of recovering it by force of arms. Little more than a century ago, by dint of hard bribing, she got a very bad title to a very equivocal "protectorship" acknowledged by Europe; the said protectorship, even then an evanescent property, was afterwards knocked about in the wars of the revolution, given by Bonaparte to Berthier, and only restored at last to Prussia in about the same condition as the curious old title to the Kingdom of Jerusalem, extant somewhere, indeed in several places. At the great crash in 1848 what was left of the thing, a coat of arms, or a particolored post, was thrown down, and Prussia was congratulated on being saved a property which consisted in the expense of bribing a clique of partisans. In the course of this year the said partisans, having among them one or two people who find no favor in the eyes of Republicans, seized the bit of a chateau, with its picturesque little quadrangle, in which the miniature government is carried on. The next day they were stifled like wasps in their own nest, and the leaders put in durance, for there is a thriving, independent population in the neighborhood, besides a Federal camp on the shores of the lake, which leave the little city itself small choice in the question. Nothing was more simple, but the King of Prussia, who has been obliged to acquiesce in the loss of his nominal honors ever since 1848, now demands that his friend shall be released without trial: the Federal Council has unanimously refused to do so, though ready to negotiate with Prussia on civil terms.

A passenger on the steamer Northerner, on her last trip from Memphis to Louisville, gives, in the Evansville Journal, the following account:

The fellow who was the confederate of the Indian that was hung in Paducah, in August last, for rape and murder of the little school girl, was taken in Pulaski county, Mo., where he attempted to commit another rape. He has confessed that he aided the Indian to kill the little girl, and that he has killed three other persons—one in Gibson county, Indiana. He gives his name as Fields; says he has several uncles and cousins in Gibson county, Indiana; he looks very young—I should think not over seventeen or eighteen years of age. He was in the custody of a gentleman by the name of Carter.

A Reminiscence.

The National Intelligencer, in the course of an elaborate and interesting review of the Slavery question and the Missouri Compromise, reproduces the following letter of Henry Clay, as bearing directly upon the point, and as furnishing some valuable information relative to the Missouri restriction:

Ashland, July 16, 1836.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your favor of the 8th instant, and feel greatly obliged by the friendly sentiments and the constancy with which you have adhered toward me.—I regret extremely that I can supply you with no copy of any speech that I ever made on the Missouri question. The debate was long, arduous, and, during the last agitation of the question, I spoke almost every day for two or three weeks on the main or collateral questions. The set or prepared speech which I made of three or four hours' duration was never published. Of my share in the debate there is, therefore, only a meagre account to be gleaned from the papers of the day.

The question first arose in the session of 1819—20. When the bill for admitting Missouri into the Union was on its passage, Mr. Taylor, of New York, proposed to insert in it, as a condition on which the State was to become a member of the Confederacy, that it should never tolerate slavery or involuntary servitude. The argument by which that proposition was maintained by himself and others was, that slavery is contrary to the divine law and to the acknowledged rights of man; that it ought not to exist; that it is an admitted evil; that, if the general government cannot extirpate it from the old States, it can prevent its extension to the new; that, being contracted within a limited sphere, it will be less pernicious and more controllable; that Congress, having the power to admit new States, may prescribe the conditions of their admission; and that in all preceding instances of the admission of new States some conditions were annexed.

To all this we replied that the general government had nothing to do with the subject of slavery, which belonged exclusively to the several States; that they alone were to judge of the evil and the remedy; that every State had such entire control over the matter that those which tolerated slavery might abolish it, and those which never had it, or had abolished it, might now admit it without any interference from the general government; that although Congress had the power to admit new States, when admitted, by the express terms of the Constitution, they were on the same footing in every respect whatever with the senior States, and consequently had a right to judge for themselves on the question of slavery; that, if Congress could exercise the power of annexing a condition respecting slavery, they might annex any other condition, and thus it might come to pass that, instead of a confederacy of States of equal power, we should exhibit a mongrel association; that, in the case of other new States, they were not conditions upon their sovereignty, but voluntary compacts, relating chiefly to the public lands, and mutually beneficial; that the extension of slavery was favorable to the comfort of the slave and to the security of the white race, &c.

The proposition by Mr. Taylor (which I think had been made at the previous session) was defeated by a small majority, and the bill passed without the obnoxious condition.

Missouri assembled her convention, formed a constitution, and transmitted it to Congress. In that constitution she unfortunately inserted a clause against free blacks; and when, at the session of 1820-'21, it was proposed to admit her into the Union, the same party who had supported the condition, taking advantage of that exceptionable clause, now opposed her admission.

I did not reach Washington until in January, and when I got there I found the members from the slave States and some from others in despair. All efforts had been tried and failed to reconcile the parties. Mr. Lowndes had exhausted all his great resources in vain. Both parties appealed to me, and, after surveying their condition, I went to work. I saw that each was committed and so wedded to its opinions, that nothing could be effected without a compromise; and the point with me was to propose some compromise which would involve no sacrifice of principle. I got a committee of thirteen appointed by the House, and furnished to the Speaker (Mr. Taylor) a list of such members as I wished, embracing enough of the restrictionists to carry any measure, if they would agree with us. In that committee I proposed, and, with its assent, reported to the House a clause, by way of condition, to be annexed to the act admitting her, substantially like that which was finally adopted. It was defeated in the House by Mr. Randolph and Messrs. Edwards and Burton, of North Carolina, voting against it.

My next movement was to get a joint committee of twenty-four appointed by the two Houses. That on the part of the House was chosen by ballot, and a list which I made out was appointed, with a few exceptions. They reported the resolution now to be found on the statute-book, which was finally passed 2d March, 1821, and settled the question.

Never did a party put so much at hazard as the restrictionists did on so small a question as that which arose on the second occasion, growing out of the constitution of Missouri. Never have I seen the Union in such danger. Mr. King, of New York, was understood to concur in all the measures of the restrictionists. He was a member of the Senate, spoke largely on the subject, and was most triumphantly refuted in one of the ablest speeches of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, that I ever heard.

Besides the topics employed in the first instance, on this second occasion the main effort of our opponents was procrastination; they urging that the matter should be put off until the next Congress. We believed that their real purpose was to consolidate their party and to influence the Presidential election then approaching. I never was in better health and spirits, and never worried my opponents more. I coaxed, soothed, scorned, defied them by turns, as I thought the best effect was to be produced. Towards those, of whom there were many from the free States, anxious for the settlement of the controversy, I employed all the persuasion and conciliation in my power.

At the conclusion of the business I was exhausted; and I am perfectly satisfied that I could not have borne three weeks more of such excitement and exertion.

This account of that memorable question is written for your own satisfaction, and not for publication. It is the first draught, and I retain no copy.

Your letter has brought on you a great infliction in this long epistle. You must ascribe it to the friendly feelings excited by yours. I rarely commit this sort of offense. With great respect, I am yours, faithfully,

H. CLAY.

Wm. S. Woods, Esq.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Jews.

We learn by our last advices from Austria that the Minister of the Interior of that country has made general a prohibition hitherto applicable only to certain provinces, by which the Jews are prevented from manufacturing or trading in church vases, crucifixes, and images of saints. This is another of the results of the Concordat. In Paris a similar business is carried on, even by the orthodox Israelites, without hindrance or molestation, for in France the Catholic Church is of very limited influence in the direction of public affairs.

This curious race of people, marked by characteristic differences which have not been effaced since their overthrow as a nation, have within the last half century greatly advanced in their social position. The increased liberality of the age has relieved them from many of the disabilities under which they have labored for ages. In England, a Jew is another person from what he was in the time of Richard the First, or even George the First. The Lord Mayor of London is a Jew, and so are some of the members of Parliament. In 1853, the first Jewish lawyer, named Goldsmid, was admitted to the English bar, and in New York there is quite a number in the profession. The Rothschilds are professedly the greatest stock gamblers in Europe, and the best friends of kingly borrowers. In Germany all the highest walks of literature and philosophy are filled with Jews, and in this country we find them in our colleges and schools of learning, and in the Senate of the United States. They excel in many of the fine arts, and as composers, musicians and actors they are remarkable for their excellence. We need not look further than our own theatres to observe their predominant tastes. They tread the stage as performers, or fill the boxes of the Academy as patrons of the Lyric art.—The greatest actress in the world is a Jewess, Rachel; the most popular ballad singer of the day is a Jew, Russell. The composers of some of the most scientific and classical operas are Jews. In business none are more keen, though others may be more scrupulous. They occupy whole streets in Europe; they are beginning to do so in this country. In this city, and even in Albany, there are parts of the town where they monopolize their peculiar branches of trade. Many of them do not hesitate to keep their shops open on the Christian Sabbath, as well as their own, and we have heard this complained of by other tradesmen as a great advantage taken of those who observe at least one day in the week.

The peculiarities of the Jewish character are thought to consist in the single mindedness with which each individual follows his peculiar profession. A cotemporary says of them, that "they have the power of seizing the strong points of whatever they attempt to do beyond any other nation, and developing them with unsurpassed energy and enterprise." Nothing is allowed to stand in the way of their projects, and thus they appear selfish in everything they undertake. But they are devoted to each other, and are capable of the most generous actions.

It is difficult to say, what at the same time are the real tenets of the Jews. The old distinction of Sadducees and Pharisees is pretty much gone—the latter prevailing in the synagogue, and everywhere in the ascendant. In Africa, it is said, some of the former may yet be found, who deny the resurrection of the body. Much infidelity, according to their own Rabbis, prevails among them everywhere, and the lower classes are very ignorant and poorly informed as to the exact nature of their faith. The more learned are very subtle and able in the support of their opinions, and are difficult to be overcome in argument. It is a common opinion among them that the Socinians of modern times assimilate closely in their belief, and would become Jews if it was not for the rite of circumcision.

The synagogues in this city are numerous, and several of them very elegant in their interiors. The service is solemn and serious, and the zeal with which the prayers are recited is remarkable. We have seen tears coursing down the cheeks of men of mature age, as they uttered their heartfelt invocations to the God of their fathers. The rites of their religion are very scrupulously followed in this city by a large number of its faithful, and some of their ceremonies are singular enough. The Feast of Tabernacles was observed by some of the most strict, by their actually living out of their houses, in their gardens, during the allotted period; and even the little boys of that persuasion might have been seen sitting on dry goods boxes, at shop doors, with green branches over their heads, in playful remembrance of the feast.

The Jewish population of this city is estimated by many as high as 30,000. It is utterly impossible to say what their numbers are in the whole world. A recent estimate gives the total at four millions, which is three times and a third fewer than it was when they were in Canaan. Writers suppose that the exodus is at hand. Their dispersion over the earth is a remarkable fulfilment of the predictions of their own prophets; but their firm expectation to their ancient home is fully believed in. The period of this return is fixed by some commentators at 1860, to be preceded first by the fall of the Turkish Empire. As we walk up Chatham street, however, we see no particular preparations for such an event as a trip to Palestine.

Popping the Question.—"What a strange thing is acquaintance!" said a beautiful girl the other day to a friend of ours; "a year ago we had not seen each other; many seasons had rolled its course, bringing hope, happiness, and perchance sorrow to each without the cognizance of the other; and now we are so intimate?" Our friend says she looked so lovely he could not help pressing her delicate cheek; he asked her "if he had might to do with the happiness of her future.—"You are in all my dreams of the coming days," replied she. We consider this one of the neatest "poppings," especially as it happens in a leap year.

A chap in Albany recently advertised "an infallible method of detecting a counterfeit bank note," which he proposed to impart to all who chose to learn it for $1 each. A good many "green ones" paid the amount, in return for which they received the following instructions, which, though good enough in their way, were hardly worth the money:

"Whenever you take a bill about which you entertain the slightest doubt, at once proceed to the banker in whom you place the most confidence, offer him the bill with a request that he will change it, and if he declines so to do, make up your mind that the note is bad."

City Intelligence.

Yesterday.—The day passed off yesterday with the usual and numerous ceremonies in commemoration of the great battle of the 8th January, 1815. The military paraded, with martial music, through the principal streets, flags were waved from the several offices of the papers, and the cannon boomed once—all proclaiming that Gen. Jackson cannot be forgotten so long as there is a heart to beat in response to a nation's impulse.

The Jewish Widows and Orphans' Home.—The first anniversary of the inauguration of this institution, situated at the corner of Jackson and Chippewa streets, in the Fourth District, was appropriately celebrated yesterday by the delivery of an address by E. G. Lobeit, Esq., and other ceremonies. Mr. Lobeit's oration was written with classical elegance, and delivered to an audience of two or three hundred, chiefly of the Jewish persuasion, with expressions of the warmest approval. He briefly reviewed the history of the Jews from the time of Abraham, and through all their reverses as a nation to the present time, alluding to their peculiar characteristics in a manner which feelingly impressed every hearer, drawing a very nice contrast, indeed, between their former and present social condition, and concluding with a touching tribute to the provident spirit which had led to the foundation of the Widows' and Orphans' Home in New Orleans, and which, he was assured, would be more liberally manifested in the contributions of the day. He felt confident that they would improve the adage that "charity begins at home," in sending it abroad. His truly eloquent address was listened to with marked attention and received with great applause.

After the conclusion of the address, which was appropriately preceded by prayer from the Rev. J. K. Gutheim, the audience repaired to the banqueting rooms, where two splendid repasts were offered, this one of substantial viands, and the other of the most delectable sweetmeats and the greatest abundance of champagne. [illegible] the greatest clarity of feeling, till in its hearty rebound set pure to "matters of very nice consideration," and the eloquence of all became what the God like Webster has defined it, "action," and repartee flowed on the wings of the wind.

[illegible] having proposed the health of Mr. Jonas, (formerly of Ward & Jonas) that gentleman [illegible] for $100. He was followed by Mr. [illegible] for $40; Mr. Moses Greenwood [illegible] for $25, and with equally happy complimentary remarks in allusion to the worthy matron of the establishment, Madame Depass, and an allusion to the excellent condition in which he had found and reported the "Home" when foreman of the grand jury. His remarks were felicitously expressed, and his toast to the health of the estimable lady was drunk with the most marked approval.

This, from much which we waited the occasion to learn, was indeed a well merited encomium upon Mrs. Depass for her energy of action, and truly motherly concern for the inmates under her charge.

A toast to Hon. J. Benjamin was eloquently responded to by him in a beautiful allusion to the double anniversary of the day—the one of war with all, and of peace and the forbearance of Christianity which. He concluded by subscribing $49, and was followed by others, all of whom made some appropriate remarks, backed by subscriptions, till an aggregate sum of $600 or $700, or even more, was contributed. Among them were Messrs. J. L. Levy, for $40; A. Abrahamson, for $25; B. B. Hart, for $50; A. Hoffman, for $50; G. Friedlander, for $50; L. Rose, for $50; and I see Hart, for $25. Mr. Simmons, the [illegible], as he was playfully toasted, and who more feelingly replied, subscribed $25, and several others at his or less amount. Some ladies and representatives from Donaldson, Baton Rouge, and other places, also contributed.

The games was finally toasted by Mr. Isaac Hart, when we modestly replied from the bottom of heart and purse, and left highly delighted with the occasion. We would return thanks to the President, Mr. M. M. Simpson, and Messrs. Abrahamson, Hart and Solomon for very especial courtesies extended them.

The Races.—The races which came off yesterday, at 3 P. M., resulted as follows: D. F. Kenner's "Minnehaha" won the first, on a dash of two miles, for a purse of $300—time, 3:53. T. J. Wells's "Lis Mardis" won the second, in three heats—time, 1:53½, 1:54⅜ and 1:54¾.

Scalded to Death.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Jane Murphy, aged 4½ years. Verdict, "Accidentally scalded to death by the upsetting of a kettle full of boiling water, in a house on Bienville street.

Fire.—At halfpast 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on Third street, between St. David and St. Andrew streets, which resulted in the entire destruction of two small one-cupied frame houses belonging to Thomas Ferrall.

Attempt to Murder.—A negro named Silas was yesterday arrested in Jefferson City, and locked up in the Carrollton jail, to await a hearing on a charge of having attempted to murder a lady named Mrs. Clark. He entered her residence, as it is supposed, for the purpose of stealing, and being met and interfered with by Mrs. Clark, he struck her over her head with a club, thereby fracturing her skull and occasioning injuries which, it is feared, will result fatally.

Stealing.—A trunk belonging to Thomas Hilliers, was forcibly opened last Wednesday evening by means of a marlinspike, in a house on Levee street, and $415 were stolen therefrom. The Chief of Police arrested one C. R. McGregor, on St. Charles street, as the offender. He will be arraigned before Recorder Seth this morning.

Brutally Beaten.—Sergeants Morehead and Brophs found a man named Thomas Ryan, last Wednesday night on St. Marc street, in so helpless a condition from the effects of a brutal beating which he had received, that he had to be at once conveyed to the Charity Hospital. The parties to whose hands he received the injuries in question have not been arrested.

Winter Clothing, White Shirts, Hats, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of winter clothing, white shirts, hats, &c., which will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Blache & Leaumont's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

No Family should be without Hoofland's German Bitters.

Children afflicted with the Summer Complaint entirely cured by them.

Camden, N. J., March 14, 1855.

Dear Sir.—It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the great benefits derived from the use of your German Bitters in my family. During the greater part of last summer, my only aged two years, was severely affected with the Summer Complaint in the worst form, for which various remedies prescribed by Physicians and others were used, but with no avail. I also sent him to the country, but it proved of but little benefit. Having a bottle of German Bitters in the house, I was persuaded to try that, which, to my astonishment, actually cured him. He continued to take the bitters some time afterwards, and became healthy. I have the greatest confidence in the Bitters, and feel no hesitation in saying that no family should be without them.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN W. PARIS,

To Dr. C. M. Jackson. Plum st., above Second.

See advertisement.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

A Mistere-piece Outdone.

We have lately supplied Ayer's Cherry Pectoral [illegible] [illegible] for sale by Druggists, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. [illegible]

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

Advance in [illegible]—Cotton [illegible]—[illegible] Market [illegible].

GENERAL NEWS.

New York, January 8.—The United States steamship North America, from Liverpool, bringing dates of the 24th ult., four days later than the Niagara, arrived at Portland on the morning of the 8th.

COTTON MARKET.

Cotton has advanced ⅛d., and the quotations are firm; the sales for the last three days amounted to 30,000 bales—31,000 of which were taken on speculation and 5,000 for export, the quotations for middling Orleans being 7 3-16.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices, in the Manchester markets has been directly in the finer qualities, the tone of the market generally being very firm.

The Liverpool circulars quote breadstuffs as firm and steady, with no material change.

PERSIA.—The Persian war still continues, but is decidedly unpopular.

PRUSSIA AGAINST SWITZERLAND.—The Prussian government is understood to be collecting an army of invasion against Switzerland.

POLITICAL NEWS.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Message of Gov. King, of this State, shows a general state of prosperity, and a balance of over $2,000,000 (three millions) of dollars in the treasury.

The banking system of the State he announces to be in a healthy condition; he alludes to that portion of the president's message which touches on Black Republicanism and says the charges were groundless and unjust.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Washington, Jan 7.

Senator Bright has been elected pro tem to fill the senatorial chair as presiding officer.

In the House nothing of importance has transpired.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, New York.

For sale in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

IMPERIAL HOT-HOUSES. PELLOMCH & CO., [illegible] Fresh European vegetables, fruits, flowers [illegible]

Catalogues to be had at No. 71 Chartres street, next to Mr. Kaiser's variety store.

A FINE FAMILY RESIDENCE [illegible] for particulars, apply to CLEMENT RAIN [illegible]

[illegible] Two Store [illegible] 19 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.

DR. CHARLES H. KELLS, DENTIST, No. 151 Canal street, New Orleans.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] CABALLERO & RAMIRO, 90 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!—[illegible] MEYER VEITTON.

FLOUR.—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

WHISKY.—100 bbls Taylor's Rose; [illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

CANDLES.—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

STARCH.—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

WHISKY.—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

BEANS.—[illegible] JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.

[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS.

CALIFORNIA SEED.—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship [illegible] LANATA BROS.

LANDING ex ship Marengo, from Bordeaux [illegible] LANATA BROS.

HAVANA TOBACCO SEED.—[illegible] MERCIO [illegible], No. 86 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE.—[illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO., 29 Old Levee st.

SARDINES AND FRUITS IN JUICE.—[illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO., 29 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR.—[illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO.

CLARET IN CASES.—[illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO.

CLARET! CLARET!—1700 boxes Claret St. Julien, Margaux, [illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO., 29 Old Levee st.

FRENCH QUININE.—[illegible] P. D. [illegible] & COUTIN, 15 Bienville street.

LANDING ex ship [illegible] P. D. [illegible] & COUTIN, 15 Bienville street.

LANDING ex ship [illegible] C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal street.

BUCKWHEAT.—[illegible] ALFRED KEARNY, 72 Magazine street.

LEAF TOBACCO.—[illegible] ANT. [illegible], 24 Gravier st.

LANDING ex [illegible] E. LEMONNE, 66 Magazine street.

SUPERIOR CLARET AND WHITE WINE.—[illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO.

SUPERIOR WINE [illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO., 29 Old Levee st.

COGNAC BRANDIES of the best brands [illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO., 29 Old Levee st.

QUININE.—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

MALT AND HOPS.—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINDOW GLASS.—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SEASONABLE GROCERIES.—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PAPER FOR SEGARS.—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

[illegible] arrive per [illegible] J. VIONCA, Jr.

EXCHANGE ON [illegible] J. & J. TARBOX, 31 Old Levee st.

[illegible] J. VIONCA, Jr.

[illegible] LANATA BROS.

NOTICE.

[illegible] having claims against the estate of [illegible] deceased, are requested to [illegible] Dr. Vs. [illegible]

[illegible] WANTED.—A GOOD COOK for a small family, [illegible]

WANTED.—In a Commission House, a YOUNG MAN, [illegible]

[illegible] Notice [illegible]

[illegible] COMPANY [illegible] G. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

ERARD'S PIANOS. H. GERARD. [illegible]

HIS friends and the public are respectfully informed that he has constantly on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from Erard's celebrated Manufactory, [illegible] All the Pianos [illegible]

PROF. CHASSAIGNAC, Professor of Singing and the Piano. Apply at [illegible]

A. ELIE & CHASSAIGNAC, [illegible] CHARTRES STREET [illegible] DEPOT of French, German and Italian Music and Musical Instruments. [illegible] A. ELIE & CHASSAIGNAC.

The undersigned tenders his [illegible] T. E. BENOIT.

SEMMONS & CO. MEDAL PORTABLE [illegible] VICTORIAS, [illegible] B. J. DURAC.

The Bagasse Kettle Train and Furnace. [illegible]

THE BAGASSE FURNACE.

PATENTED Dec 4th, 1855; [illegible] S. GILMAN, [illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]

[illegible] S. GILMAN COMPANY, [illegible] GIRARD & [illegible]

For Sale. THE PLANTATION [illegible]

ADOLPHE BLACHE. [illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible]

JUST received per ships Castonay and Oregon, a [illegible] of French Goods, comprising in part—

SHIRTS. Linen shirts, [illegible] Embroidered cambric shirts; White and colored cotton shirts; [illegible] Plain and embroidered cambric shirts; Linen and cotton shirt fronts. DRAWERS. Linen drawers, all sizes; Merino and knitted cotton drawers; Mixed Merino; Knitted woolen do. UNDERSHIRTS. [illegible] HALF HOSE. [illegible] CRAVATS. [illegible] FOULARDS. [illegible] ALSO: A fine assortment of walking canes; [illegible]

C. J. SEMMES & BROTHER, No. 30 Chartres street, HAVE received, [illegible] the following

DRESS GOODS, [illegible] C. J. SEMMES & BROTHER.

BLACK SILK VELVET [illegible] C. J. SEMMES & BROTHER.

[illegible] C. A. [illegible]

REAL [illegible]

New Orleans, September 21, 1856. [illegible] COTTON [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, December 19, 1856. [illegible] ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

[illegible] Notice [illegible]

New Orleans, Dec. 8th, 1857. [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN E. HOLLAND, [illegible]

[illegible] AGENCY [illegible]

[illegible] Notice [illegible]

[illegible] JEROME RIVERS, A. F. HICKMAN.

[illegible] Notice [illegible]

[illegible] BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

[illegible] SONTHEIMER, Chairman.

[illegible] A. GONZALEZ.

[illegible] THE DOMESTIC [illegible]

Lithographic Establishment [illegible]

TOMBOLA! [illegible]

[illegible] LION & PINARD.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward. [illegible] ASHER [illegible] BLANCHARD, Secretary.

JOHN GULBERTSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 23 St. Louis [illegible] Alley, [illegible] Court [illegible]

WANTED.—[illegible] PAUL LECHOLL.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, [illegible] Canal st.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, ALBERT MUNSON & CO. [illegible]

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO., NO. 75 CANAL STREET. [illegible]

[illegible] THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.

☞ 56 ☜

THE ABOVE NUMBER WINS A PRIZE.

56 JOSEPH RAFEL, 56
56 CAMP STREET. 56

JOSEPH RAFEL, Number 56 Camp street, still continues to distribute prizes in jewelry, by auction, to the public of New Orleans. He begs them to bear in mind the magic number which heads this advertisement, and call and examine for themselves the following splendid stock of goods but faintly described below—viz:

"Lever" Diamond and Enamelled Backed Hunting and Open Faced Watches.

Celebrated Patent Levers, Open Faced and Hunting, Watches manufactured by Dent, Cooper, Johnston, [illegible], of Copenhagen, and every other celebrated maker.

[illegible] Repeaters, [illegible] in silver and gold cases, warranted not to vary a second in a year.

[illegible] Repeaters, at [illegible]

Mosaics, set in more than Oriental splendor, in Pins, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Bandeaux.

Mosaic Sets, direct from Florence.

Pearl, Enamel, Opal and Plain Sets, of every pattern and design, of the latest fashion.

Five hundred Opera Glasses, of every style and pattern, with twelve glasses, and at most all prices.

Silver and Sheffield Plated Ware, in Castors, Candlesticks, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Inkstands, Salvers, &c.

Silver, of pure standard, in Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Fish, Butter and Cheese Knives, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Water, Ice and Molasses Pitchers, Cups, Goblets and Napkin Rings.

Writing Desks, Work and Toilet Boxes, Dressing and Travelling Cases, in rosewood, mahogany, papier maché and leather.

Clocks for drawing-rooms, parlors, halls, offices and kitchens, in marble, bronze, ormolu, papier maché, mahogany, rosewood and iron pedestals.

Fancy Goods, such as Card Cases, in gold, silver, pearl, tortoise shell and ivory, Port-monnaies, Ivory Tablets, Bouquet Holders, [illegible] Fans, Cigar Cases, Souvenirs, Chess and Backgammon Boards, [illegible] Paper Weights and Cutters, with hundreds of other articles necessary for use.

Articles enumerated in this advertisement will be sold at private sale twenty five per cent. cheaper than any other such establishment in the southwest. CALL, EXAMINE and be CONVINCED.

[illegible] will repair or manufacture with promptness and dispatch, on the shortest notice, any article in my line, having engaged the services of the most accomplished workmen [illegible]

Having purchased the fine stock of [illegible] the largest Jewelry and Fancy Goods establishments in [illegible] country, it, with his own unrivalled one, constitutes the greatest assortment ever opened for public inspection.

☞ CALL SOON. [illegible]

NOTICE.

General Collecting Agency.

WE respectfully inform the public that we have [illegible] under the name and style of [illegible] ARMAND, ARNAULT & CO., for the purpose of conducting a General Collecting Agency.

[illegible]

We shall have an open account at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, where all moneys collected will be duly deposited.

Our office is located at No. 41 Royal street.

REFERENCES:

P. Borel & Co., A. Chiapella, J. A. Brand & Landry, [illegible], [illegible], Dr. Scott, [illegible], C. C. Lathrop, Dr. O. Menard, Edward Barnett, E. Conery, Dr. Stanbury, [illegible], Dr. B. [illegible], H. D. Sciences & Co., McCutchon, Howell & Co., S. W. Holbrook, [illegible], Moses H. Fitz, Sewell T. Taylor, Gen. John L. Lewis, Turk, Stone & Co., Chas. M. Waterman, Malard & Co., Barbarin, Hanauer & Co.

PAUL E. THEARD, EDWARD E. AUDLEY.

[illegible] NEGRO WOMAN as house servant, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 13 Magazine street, up stairs.

THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans have, this day, commenced operations, and are prepared to take Fire, Marine and River Risks at the usual rates.

—Directors.—

Geo. W. Hunt, E. P. Reed, [illegible]

[illegible] President. [illegible] Vice-President. [illegible] Secretary.

Office, No. 3 Commercial place.

[illegible] CHARLES LAVILLE [illegible] FRANCOIS, GAUDIN & CO.

[illegible] LOUISIANA [illegible]

[illegible] JEROME RIVERS, A. F. HICKMAN.

Wanted to Hire, A STEADY COLORED MAN, to take care of garden and horses. Apply 125 Common street, or at [illegible]

Notice. SEVERAL pieces of property in the First, Second and Third Districts for sale [illegible] J. S. PERKEY, Notary.

BALLS. ORLEANS BALL-ROOM, NEAR THE THEATRE.

A Series of Masked and Fancy Dress Balls will take place at the above establishment on the following days: 1st, 7th [illegible]

COSTUMES, COSTUMES. 197 [illegible] 197. [illegible] COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER. JULES [illegible]

FOR SALE. Mares, Mules and Horses. JUST RECEIVED [illegible] for sale by [illegible] F. VAN BENTHUYSEN [illegible]

Laurent Ucer. DEPOT OF FRENCH LOOKING-GLASSES, 60 Chartres st., [illegible]

HE respectfully informs the public [illegible] FRENCH LOOKING-GLASSES [illegible]

[illegible] PICTURE FRAMES [illegible]

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY. SIGHT PRESERVED—BLINDNESS PREVENTED.

SEMMONS & CO., INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS of the Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, [illegible]

89 Camp street, corner of Natchez.

[illegible]

DR. T. M. AUSTIN, Oculist.

They have been recommended by Prof. A. H. Taylor, M. D., [illegible]; Prof. L. Pease; J. H. McMahon, Editor; John Waters, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; [illegible]

For Rent. [illegible]

[illegible] J. VIONCA, Jr., 29 Conti st.

California. Will sail on TUESDAY, Jan'y 20, at 8 o'clock, A. M. FOR CALIFORNIA, via HAVANA, ASPINWALL, AND PANAMA—The U. S. Mail steamship Company's first class steamship PHILADELPHIA, J. McGowan, commander, will leave her wharf, opposite ST. JOSEPH STREET, as above, connecting with the steamship Golden Gate at Panama.

The days of sailing will hereafter be the 5th and 20th of each month from the port via Havana.

Through tickets can now be obtained at the office of ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO., 61 Natchez street, near Camp.

New York, Charleston, Key West and Havana.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For NEW YORK via HAVANA.—The new and elegant steamship PHILADELPHIA, McGowan, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite ST. JOSEPH STREET, for New York via Havana, [illegible]

JENNINGS, LAUGHLAND & CO., Agents.

NEW YORK, BREMEN & SOUTHAMPTON. United States Mail Steamers.

THE ships composing this line are the WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Cavendy, HERMANN, Capt. Edward Higgins. These steamers stop at Southampton, both going and returning.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING—1856.

	From New York. Saturday.		From Bremen. Saturday.		From Southampton for New York. Wednesday.	
HERMANN	Jan.	26	Feb.	24	Feb.	27
WASHINGTON	Feb.	23	March	22	March	26
HERMANN	March	22	April	19	April	23
WASHINGTON	April	19	May	17	May	21
HERMANN	May	17	June	14	June	18
WASHINGTON	June	14	July	12	July	16
HERMANN	July	12	Aug.	9	Aug.	13
WASHINGTON	Aug.	9	Sept.	6	Sept.	10
HERMANN	Sept.	6	Oct.	4	Oct.	8
WASHINGTON	Oct.	4	Nov.	1	Nov.	5
HERMANN	Nov.	1	Nov.	29	Dec.	3
WASHINGTON	Nov.	29	Dec.	27	Dec.	31

Stopping at Southampton, both going and returning, they offer passengers proceeding to London and Havre, [illegible]

Prices of passage from New York to Southampton or Bremen, [illegible] $130, Second do, $60.

[illegible]

C. H. SAND, 11 South William street, New York; C. A. HEINEKEN & CO., Bremen; CROSKEY & CO., Southampton; WM. [illegible], Havre.

FOR HAVANA.—The A 1 [illegible] R. CAHUZAC & CO., 29 Old Levee st.

THROAT AND LUNGS. DR. GILBERT, 11 Carondelet street, near Poydras, [illegible] DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Such as Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, &c., &c. [illegible] DR. GILBERT, [illegible]

DR. JAMES SCOTT [illegible] FRANKLIN HOUSE [illegible]

COAL—COAL—COAL. [illegible] BAXTER, [illegible] & CO.

Strayed—Dog Lost. A VERY [illegible]

Notice. [illegible] R. STRAUB.

Fortune-telling and Phrenology. [illegible]

Lottery through Palmistry. [illegible]

PORTRAIT PAINTING. H. HARDING, HAS taken a new stand at No. 74 Chartres street, (second story) where he is prepared to furnish customers with portraits of the most approved style of the beautiful art. He requests an early call from his friends and the public.

A. MALLET, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, No. 12 Camp street, HAS constantly on hand a choice assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY and PURE SILVERWARE. Also, Plated-ware. A great variety of Spectacles, to suit all ages, of Gold, Silver and Steel.

An experience of twenty years' practice in the repairing of chronometers, watches and clocks, is the guarantee he offers to the citizens and strangers for the faithful execution of all work entrusted to him.

PREMIUM SUGARS.

EDWARDS'S STEAM TRAIN.

IT is an undeniable fact that the Open Steam Trains of my construction have produced Sugars that have commanded the highest prices yet paid for any sold in this market this season.

Planters about introducing steam on their estates would do well to call and see samples of the sugars made, and also examine the Trains of my construction, to which late improvements have been added, rendering them superior to those of any other make. Satisfactory references can be had as to the ease and facility with which they are operated, as well as to their efficiency and economy in working.

They have been in operation several years with the most satisfactory results, evidenced by the high prices being paid for the sugars made on the estates of the following gentlemen:

Messrs. Nelson & Dobbins, Lafourche; R. C. Camp, Esq., Iberville; [illegible], Ascension; Estate of R. T. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]

DANIEL EDWARDS, 16 and 32 New Levee st., New Orleans.

CHAMPAGNE.—[illegible] FREAU & COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

CLARET.—[illegible] FREAU & COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

500 BOXES NEW ITALIAN MACARONI, [illegible] LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

100 SACKS Tarragona almonds; [illegible] LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WHITE WINE AND CLARET.—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

TO ARRIVE per ship Ingenue from Bordeaux, 24 casks ordinary claret; 20 eighth pipes cognac; 25 baskets, 12 bottles each, sweet oil, Flageolet; [illegible] RISTE & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st.

TO ARRIVE per ship Marbeuf Livingston, from Havre; [illegible] RISTE & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st.

TO arrive per ship Isabella, from Bordeaux—200 half boxes plain green peas; for sale by RISTE & GRIMA, 72 Gravier st.

STRAWBERRIES.—Landing ex ship Annie Kimball [illegible] FREAU & COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st.

HONEY.—[illegible] LABORDE & XIQUES, 30 New Levee st. opposite Natchez Alley.

[illegible] LABORDE & XIQUES, 30 New Levee st. opposite Natchez Alley.

LANDING ex ship Memphis, from New York: 100 baskets, 12 bottles each, champagne, [illegible] J. VIONCA, Jr., 29 Conti st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

MR. B. DeBAR .... Lessee and Manager
MR. M. [illegible] .... Acting Manager

Fifth night of Mrs. AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOUCICAULT.

FRIDAY, January 9th, 1857—The celebrated comedy of MILLY, THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.—Milly, with the Song [illegible]—Miss Agnes Robertson. [illegible] THE COLLEEN [illegible]

To-morrow, Benefit of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

The most elegant Theatre in the United States.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 9th, 1857, Benefit of W. H. [illegible] [illegible]

AMPHITHEATRE AND MUSEUM, ON ST. CHARLES STREET.

SPALDING & ROGERS, Proprietors and Managers.

SECOND WEEK (commencing Jan. 5) [illegible] [illegible] GREAT CHANGE—Novelties accumulating and excitement increasing. First night of the beautiful [illegible] MADAME ORMOND, in a characteristic act of Dramatic Equitation.

ROBINSON, HACELTON, and [illegible], in new feats never attempted by any other Equestrian.

THE MORLEY BROTHERS, The wonderful TRICK HORSES, A new installment of Jokes, by MILL LAKE AND JOHN DAVENPORT. [illegible]

MIDDAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY. [illegible]

FRENCH SOUTHERN OPERA HOUSE, Armory Hall—Camp street.

OPEN EVERY EVENING, (Sunday excepted) by the celebrated Campbell Minstrels, under the direction of the celebrated MATT PEEL!

Monday and Tuesday—[illegible] SWAN [illegible]

Wednesday and Thursday—[illegible] and AUTOMATON [illegible]

Friday and Saturday—JULLIEN TROUPE CONCERT and PLANTATION PASTIMES.

[illegible] NEGRO MINSTRELSY by the Model Troupe of the World.

Admission 50 cents. [illegible]

R. F. [illegible], Secretary.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 107 St. Charles street.

THE LARGEST LIVING WOMAN IN THE WORLD—MADAME OCEANNA. Weighs 570 pounds, only [illegible] The Kentucky [illegible]

THE YOUTHFUL [illegible] (Only two years and five months old) weighing 125 Pounds!

This extraordinary [illegible] be exhibited FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!

In addition to this attraction can be seen the magnificent collection of WAX FIGURES.

THE TRIAL OF CHRIST! [illegible] THE LORD'S SUPPER, THE CHAMBER OF DEATH, THE CRIMEAN HEROES, THE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS. [illegible]

Doors open from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. Admission 25 cents; children and servants half price.

Specialty for Laces.

MRS. P. LAFARGUE. [illegible]

J. P. SARRAZIN'S Steam Tobacco Manufactory. [illegible] No. 27 Chartres street, corner of Conti, and No. 42 Conti street. LARGE assortment of [illegible] TURKISH, FRENCH, CORPORAL SMOKING TOBACCO.

FINE LONDON GUNS. THE undersigned, [illegible] TON, Late of [illegible]

Watches and Jewelry. ROYAL STREET, CORNER OF ST. PETER. P. N. RIVERA, [illegible]

ACADEMY, DIRECTED BY MRS. WIDOW CHARLES D'AQUIN, 71 DAUPHIN STREET. [illegible]

Negro Nurse for Sale. A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, [illegible] J. B. [illegible], Broker, 96 Customhouse st., corner Bourbon.

For Sale. A CERTAIN PROPERTY, with a corn-mill thereon, measuring 30 feet front on Prieur street, by 87 feet in depth; together with a steam engine, eight corn-boxes, power 8 large mills, Durrow's steam drying apparatus, furnace and roasting coffee, scales, horse, mule, cart, &c. Apply to J. B. DERREY, Corner Bourbon and Customhouse sts.

For Sale. A COFFEE-HOUSE, together with a BILLIARD TABLE attached thereto, in the Second District, in a good locality. Apply to [illegible], 96 Customhouse st., corner Bourbon.

New Year's Gifts. New Year's Gifts.

P. MALLARD, No. 67 Royal street, HAS received, by the last arrivals, a fine assortment of rich articles for New Year's Gifts, such as TOILET SETS, of the finest description.

A CHOICE LOT of ALFENIDE.

SPLENDID FRENCH MIRROR PLATES, with Rich Frames; VENETIAN MIRRORS in Medallion frames; FRENCH WINDOW SHADES, Arm chairs, Puffs, &c., &c.

J. B. STEEL, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER, 60 Camp st., New Orleans.

Always on hand—A complete assortment of French and English Law Works, Medical, Scientific, Classical and Literary Works; Camp Publications; School Books, etc, etc, etc. Stationery—Domestic and Foreign. Blank-books, Checks, Notes, and Notarial and other Blanks, etc. etc.

PRINTING AND BINDING neatly and promptly executed.

J. B. STEEL, No. 60 Camp st.

E. F. SIMMS, Merchandise and Produce Broker, 33 Bank Place, and 36 Natchez street, New Orleans.

DILLON & HOVEL. 9 .... Camp Street 9

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS AND SILVERWARE.

DILLON & HOVEL, having received considerable additions of new and fashionable goods, would solicit the attention of purchasers.

WATCHES. Gold, $25 to $300. Silver, $10 to $45.

JEWELRY. Ladies' Fall Sets—some very choice new styles; Brooches, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, Chains, Bracelets, Gold Jet and Enamelled Lockets, &c.

SILVERWARE. Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Dinner and Dessert Forks; Salt Cellars, Tea Sets; Goblets, Cups, Napkin Rings, &c.

REPAIRING. D. & H., being practical Watchmakers and Jewelers, can execute all orders for manufacturing and repairing at moderate prices.

DILLON & HOVEL, No. 9 Camp street.

CIGARS.—A fine and large assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, [illegible] LABORDE & XIQUES, 30 New Levee street, opposite Natchez Alley.

LANDING ex ship [illegible], from Bordeaux: 170 casks St. Julien claret; [illegible] V. & E. [illegible], 20 St. Louis st.

GREAT REDUCTION! 300 [illegible] RECEIVED, per steamship Black Warrior, and for sale by the undersigned, at the following prices: [illegible] U. LAROUSSINI & CO., Red Store No. 1, near Vegetable Market.

LANDING ex ship [illegible], from Havre—[illegible] V. & E. [illegible], 20 St. Louis st.

MOLASSES.—[illegible] GALLOWAY & PASCAL, [illegible] Old Levee st.