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The New-Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.
No transient advertisement taken for less than one year. No advertisement to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4.

SLOW POISONS.

It might be imagined that the life which flesh is heir to, and which no amount of prudence can avoid, would constitute an array of mortal ills appalling enough to deter mankind from adopting death either by gradual or precipitate means. Fierce fevers, hereditary consumption, chronic ailments, inflammations with all their train of suffering, and a thousand other diseases, hurry us into eternity soon enough, without entailing on us the necessity of compelling premature dissolution. Yet it would seem that seven-eighths of mankind either so little wished to flee from experience, that they are willing to hasten nature's work by a thousand slow but certain methods of sapping the vital powers. We omit from our considerations such absolute and sick-producing poisons as alcohol and opium, the former of which numbers its myriads of victims, while the latter is yearly diffusing its dread and fatal fascination amongst us; but will confine our remarks to a few of the more insidious agents which, though less violent, are usually not less certain in their operation. The drunkard buries his life away by degrees in persons reflect that the slothful, by small a habit quite as pernicious. Many are very regard to the quality of the quantity of what they eat, or to the manner of doing so. To bolt food without proper mastication, or to be highly injurious, for this imposes a double action upon the stomach. It is incontinently of the teeth—a function which it resents after a while by sluggish action and the consequent pangs of indigestion. To eat too much is practically to overload the stomach in the same injudicious way, and to eat at undue seasons, and do indigestible food is to lay the foundation of those disorders which aggregate, are termed dyspepsia. He who neglects the warnings of nature, and consults indiscriminate appetite instead of enlightened reason, daily swallows a dose of poison, and, like the arsenic-eaters of Styria, acquires a temporary plumpness and roundness of person, at the cost of the permanent decay of health, and the curtailment of life.

The continual inspiration of impure air is another slow poison. Hundreds of families sleep in hermetically sealed apartments, and fancy when they rise languid and unrefreshed, that they have caught cold. They forget entirely the simplest truths of physiology, and sacrifice the bracing and invigorating stimulus of health to momentary warmth and comfort. Every breath we take vitiates a certain proportion of air. If the process could be continually renewed, suffering cause—if the poison were excluded, death inevitably follows. Ventilated chambers are indispensable to health. In cold countries consumption is the most common of diseases, not because cold *per se* is hurtful, but because the inhabitants endeavor to protect themselves from the nipping air by closing up every chink and crevice in their rooms, and thus force the laboring lungs to expand in vain, and the struggling heart to circulate throughout the system an imperfectly oxygenated and deleterious blood. This neglect of ventilation is a pervading error in our country, and is one of the most prolific causes of lung disease.

Yet another slow poison is almost peculiar to America—is the total absence of recreation. Mind and body alike require rest and repose, but our make-haste-to-be-rich population grudge every instant of leisure afforded to either. The Sabbath, if nominally observed, brings with it no respite to the scheming brain, though it may to the toiling frame. Our merchants carry the cares of the counting-room to their dwellings, and debase the sanctity of home with the carking and corroding troubles of business. The mind that cannot or will not throw off the pressure of occupation, but remains immersed therein, even amidst social life and the endearments of the fireside circle, will gradually forfeit its clearness, its elasticity, and its strength. Wrinkles will write themselves on the forehead. Gloom and discontent will oppress the spirits, and the body will be weighed down with premature decrepitude and old age. Rely upon it, that one-half the business men of our great cities are sunk and disorganize their health by systematically refusing the slightest relaxation to their strained and wearied energies; by abridging the time dedicated to refreshment, and the hours claimed by slumber; by carrying to the theatre, the concert, and the lecture room the eternal and haunting burden of money. The slow poison is a crime for which men will be held responsible hereafter, if not here. No one has a right to do that which he knows to be detrimental to health, and he who, despite this knowledge, persists in working every physical law, till he sinks into an untimely grave, virtually commits suicide.

We might enumerate other poisons to which multitudes are addicted. We might refer to the exactions of fashion, which constrains our wives and daughters and sisters to wear immense balloons instead of dresses, thereby exposing them to take cold from the slightest vicissitudes of the weather; which encases their ribs in a terrible straight-jacket of steel and whalebone, narrowing the chest, contracting the lungs, and entailing painful and lingering disorders on themselves, the germ of which is transmitted to their offspring. We might allude to vital errors in dress, in diet, in bed, but we have no desire to extend this article beyond readable limits. The hints we have furnished will suffice perhaps to awaken the attention of a few who have infringed the edicts of nature more from thoughtlessness than deliberate disregard of health; and our purpose will be fulfilled if we can induce any of our subscribers to remember that they will be held accountable by their Maker for the life they derive from him.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—Dr. Hale delivers this evening another of his pleasant and instructive lectures on electro-biology. It will be preceded by some explanations of the philosophy of the extraordinary power of one human being over the mental faculties and volition of another. These lectures have astonished multitudes and disarmed skepticism. Dr. Hale has had the good fortune to find excellent subjects among a number of respectable gentlemen and ladies of our city, so that even if the standing and character of the lecturer did not suffice to convince the audience of the impossibility of collusion or confederacy, the truth of the science and the wonders it sets in action would be by those whom he has brought under his influence. As this will be probably the last week of the popular course we advise our citizens not to neglect the present opportunity. They will witness developments which will excite equal mirth and amazement.

BARRE'S COQUETTE.—The marble statue of the Coquette, by the young Virginian, Barbee, is now on exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall. It is the production of great natural genius, enhanced by careful, artistic culture. The statue represents a youthful maiden holding a heart in one hand; and in the other an arrow with which she is about to pierce it. The attitude is graceful, elegant and easy. The expression of the face is the triumph of the sculptor, embodying as it does the archness and *espieglerie* of a consummate flirt. It does not present the faultless features and classic beauty of the Greek Slave, but is distinguished rather by the fascination arising from that nameless witchery of expression which a finished coquette might be supposed to wear. No words can do justice to that inimitable countenance, with the eyes full of suppressed mischief, the lips half parted with a dawning smile, the nose slightly *retroussé*, and the chin exquisitely moulded and perfectly beautiful. The proportions of the statue are admirably observed, and unbounded accuracy has been maintained in every stroke of the chisel. The statue merits the attention of the lovers of the fine arts. It is unquestionably one of the most masterly works of native genius to be found in America. Wherever it has been exhibited, it has justly elicited unbounded admiration.

We are greatly indebted to Hon. George Eustis, Jr., for numerous valuable public documents.

OUR MEDICAL FRIEND.—A. & E. Eustis, No. 7 Exchange Place, have received No. 4 of this remarkably cheap publication—12 pages of choice music for ten cents.

LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due A. & E. Eustis, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the January number of this excellent periodical—one of the cheapest and best conducted that is published.

DOCTOR ST. ROMES.—Our readers are directed to the card of Dr. St. Romes in our advertising columns. The Doctor is a graduate of the schools of Paris and Philadelphia, and offers his professional services to the citizens of New Orleans. We understand Dr. St. Romes has paid special attention to diseases of the eye, and has enjoyed much experience in that department of medical science.

By Telegraph

[TRANSCRIBED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

Reported from America.

Treason in Ireland—At Belfast—Trouble in Africa—Seventeen Arrests—Later from India—Italy—Affairs in the Two Sicilies—Commercial Cotton Advance—Intelligence, &c.

HALIFAX, Sat. Blackman, has arrived at this port 18th ult., which are three days later than those received by the Fulton at Saturday's noon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—The sales of the week ending Friday, 17th, 67,000 bales.

Of qualities of Cotton have advanced ¼d. Cotton market is active, and closed with advancing tendency.

Of the 67,000 bales sold during the week, 5500 bales were taken by speculators, and 3080 bales were sold for exportation.

The market closed buoyant, with an increased demand.

The sales on Friday were 8000 bales, of which 1000 bales were sold to speculators and exporters.

The market closed firm at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 7¼; Middling Mobile 6 15-16d.; Fair Uplands 7¼d.; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d.

The stock of Cotton at Liverpool is 290,000 bales, of which 219,500 are of American production.

Some circulars report an advance of 1-16. to ¼ only.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, December 18.—The funds are unsettled. Consols for account, ex-dividend, closed at 91.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue to be of a favorable character. There was a good demand from India. Yarns and manufactured goods were advancing.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, December 16.—The Havre Cotton market opened in the early part of the week with a declining tendency, but closed firm at 105 francs for Orleans Tres Ordinaire.

The sales of the week amount to 8000 bales. The stock at Havre is 93,900 bales.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon, 18.—The estimated sales of to-day are 15,000 bales. The Cotton market has an advancing tendency, and prices are a shade dearer.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed dull, with some little symptoms of revival.

The Provision market also continued dull, with little change in prices generally.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS OUT.

HALIFAX, January 3.—The America arrived at this port yesterday.

The Asia, Capt. Lott, of Baltimore, the Prince Albert, and the Glasgow had arrived out at their respective ports of destination.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The political news from the Continent is said of an important character.

Every thing was quiet, except in Italy, where political affairs have assumed rather a serious aspect.

TREASONABLE MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

The government officers had arrested a number more of the Phœnix Club in Ireland for treasonable acts, in connection with an insurrectionary scheme, which is supposed to have emanated from the United States.

The schemes has been carried further than was at first apprehended.

Pikes have been manufactured, and arms have been imported from the United States for the purpose of organizing the country.

The government troops have been distributed in strong detachments in the western portion of the county of Cork, to prevent any insurrectionary movement.

Seventeen arrests have been made in Belfast.

THE MORTARA AFFAIR.

Lord Malmesbury has declined to intercede with the Pope for the liberation of the Mortara family.

ROME AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

Cardinal Antonelli has taken measures to suppress all letters of foreign correspondents at Rome.

The British press, in return, threatens to expel all letter-writers in England who correspond with Rome.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—The advance in Cotton is chiefly on inferior qualities. Middling and fair qualities have advanced ¼, and the quantities have been somewhat restricted.

Sellers generally have become more firm, which is attributed to the more hopeful feeling in relation to the future supply.

The report that Brigham Young had been summoned before the Court to answer on the charge of having illegally impeached Gentile witnesses is false.

Major Crosman had not left for the States when the mail party left.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—The steamer Alexk Scott has arrived here from New Orleans, and the Illinois and Uncle Sam have left for that port.

FIRE IN CAMDEN, ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—A fire occurred at Camden, Ark., on the 25th ult., by which one thousand bales of cotton, and other merchandise, belonging to Messrs. Wartonse, HIM & Co., were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at $100,000. There was no insurance on the property.

FIRE IN DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—A fire occurred in Decatur, Ill., on Friday, by which six business houses were destroyed. Loss estimated at $25,000. The property was partially insured.

ANOTHER FIRE.

BOSTON, January 3.—The woolen mills of Messrs. Edwards & Colby, at Dedham, Mass., were entirely destroyed by fire to-day.

The loss is estimated at $70,000—partly insured.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—The Mississippi at this point is falling slowly.

The Illinois river is falling rapidly.

At Keokuk the river is rising, and also at Rock Island.

The Missouri is open as far as St. Joseph, and rising.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day were limited to 800 bales.

Middling Uplands are quoted at 12 9-16 to 12 11-16.

Orleans Sugar plenty at 6¾ to 7¼

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

NATCHEZ, January 3.—The Piota passed down at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

VICKSBURG, January 3.—The steamer Minnehaha passed down at 1, the Baird at 3, the Piota at 4, the Susquehanna at half-past 4, and the Daley at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. The Falls City passed down at 1 o'clock this evening.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The Cunard steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates of the 17th ult., arrived at New York on the 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In a speech at a banquet given by the Fishmongers Company in London, the Earl of Carnarvon (a member of the Cabinet) took the opportunity of declaring the total dissent of the government from the recommendations of Sir J. Young's pamphlet detailed relating to the future policy to be pursued in the protectorate of the Ionian Islands.

Several distinguished politicians, including Lord Palmerston, Mr. Lowe, and Messrs. Gibson and Bright, had been addressing large public meetings on political topics in general, and the Reform question in particular. The long pending demonstration—in the shape of a soiree—at Manchester, in honor of the two last named gentlemen, came off on the evening of the 10th instant. The Free-Trade Hall was crowded with an audience of about 5000 people, who were addressed in their turn by the two to their two late representatives in Parliament. Congratulatory resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Gibson and Bright spoke at considerable length. The latter reiterated the sentiments recently enunciated by him at Birmingham, eulogistic of the representative system of the United States.

Some of the English newspapers having published a report that Lords Richard Grosvenor, Frederick Cavendish, and Sidney had been murdered by a party of Sioux Indians, Lord Shaftesbury, the father of Lord Evelyn, writes to the papers contradicting the story.

Baron Rothschild had given the sum of £2000 for the purpose of founding a Scholarship for Hebrew students, in his son-in-law's name, in commemoration of the 26th of July, 1858, the day on which he was admitted (as a Jew) to take his seat in Parliament.

The *Morning Post* having stated that Mr. Horace Rumbold had been nominated British Minister to Pekin, the *Times* reiterates its statement that the Hon. Frederick Bruce, brother to Lord Elgin, is to have the mission, and that Mr. Rumbold will merely accompany him in an inferior capacity.

A filibustering scheme against Ireland is said to have been brought to light. The Cork *Daily Reporter* of the 7th publishes the following in an extra edition: "At half-past 11 o'clock this day fifteen prisoners, charged with being members of an illegal society, arrived by the Bandon train, under the escort of a large body of police. They are all young men, and of respectable position in society. Twelve of them are from Skibbereen and three from Bantry. The captures were effected last night while most of the prisoners were in bed. They were members of the Phœnix Society, and the informations have been sworn against them by one of their body, named Sullivan, who arrest of the society is said to have been to obtain an invasion of our country by American filibusters."

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had confirmed the decision of the Admiralty Courts in the matter of the collision between the American ship North American and a Spanish vessel, in the Irish channel. The decision held that both vessels were to blame.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes an official notification from Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in China, dated Shanghai, 3d October, 1858, the bay and river of Tourane and the port of Cha-Coullon are declared in a strict blockade. All vessels attempting to force the blockade will be treated according to the usages of international law.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a report from Marshal Vaillant, approved by the Emperor, appointing a committee to examine into the best means for improving the manufacture of fire-arms in France.

It was said that the opening of the Chambers, which was to have taken place on the 19th of January, is adjourned until the month of February, owing to the preparation of the budgets not being sufficiently advanced.

The *Patrie* says the proceedings in the appeal of M. Montalembert had been fixed for the 24th of December.

The Minister of Commerce, in answer to a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, complaining of the injury suffered by French commerce in consequence of the state of affairs in Mexico, has informed the Chamber that their complaints has been communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has consulted with his colleagues, the Minister of Marine, as to the measures which it may be necessary to take.

The monthly return of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash in hand in Paris of 13,700,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 15,200,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is informed that Count Walewski is appointed to report on the subject of the engagement of free negroes in the French colonies, have declared in favor of the present system. The commander of the French squadron on the African coast reports to the Minister of Marine that a fresh difficulty has arisen, a French vessel, laden with a cargo of slaves having been overhauled by the English cruisers and forced to re-land the immigrants, although the proceeding was perfectly regular.

ITALY.—The *Opinione* of Turin says that from Lombardy, that the greatest activity reigns in the arsenal of Venice; that the number of workmen has been doubled, and that warlike stores of all sorts are being brought in. It adds that several arrests have been made in Milan, and that seventeen students have been arrested at Pavia, where several houses have been searched for arms, many of which have been seized. The garrison has been increased by a field battery.

It has already been stated that the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria, lately visited the Pope. The *Opinione* states that he is formally entrusted with a political mission, the object of which is to obtain permission from the Pope to occupy some new points of the Legation with Austrian troops, in order to be prepared against an outbreak.

It is affirmed that the Sardinian government has sent to its diplomatic agents abroad a circular, declaring that the chances of war with Austria, declaring that nothing whatever hitherto has arisen to confirm such assertions.

SPAIN.—A Madrid telegram says that Marshal O'Donnell had declared that the government had resolved to preserve the constitutional system.

The first vote which took place in the new Spanish Congress gave the government a majority of 152 out of 163 votes.

Letters from Spain state that the expedition to Mexico will be on a larger scale than was supposed.

Considerable damage had been done at Seville by inundations.

There had been many shipping disasters on the Spanish coasts. Upwards of one hundred dead bodies and great quantities of wreck having been washed ashore on the Andalusian coast.

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The King of Prussia, in his reply thanking the Chamber for their address, says they cannot give him a better proof of their fidelity and attachment than by supporting his brother, the Regent, in his difficult mission.

TURKEY.—Constantinople advices of Dec. 1st state that the ambassadors of the Great Powers had met in conference, during two consecutive days, to deliberate on the critical state of the Principalities. There was an extraordinary movement and activity among the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The reserve of the army in Asia had been called out.

Notwithstanding the arrival of a part of the loans contracted in England, the Turkish troops had not received their arrears of pay, and there was also a delay in paying the offices of public functionaries.

INDIA.—The following is Lord Clyde's proclamation on taking the field:

"GOVERNOR 29TH.—The Commander-in-Chief proclaims to the people of Oude that, under the order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, he comes to enforce the law.

"To enable him to effect this without damage to life and property, resistance must cease on the part of the people.

"The most exact discipline will be preserved in the camps and on the march; and when there is no resistance, houses and crops will be spared, and no plundering allowed in the towns and villages.

"But wherever there is resistance, or even a single shot fired against the troops, the inhabitants must expect to incur the fate they have brought upon themselves.

"Their houses will be burnt and their villages plundered.

"This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots.

"The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of protection against all violence."

The Calcutta mail of Nov. 9 arrived at Suez on the 5th Dec.

Lord Clyde announced to attack Amethee on the 9th November, and Rajah submitted and entered the British camp, and the fort surrendered.

On the 11th the Sepoys fled from Gwearry, which was occupied by the English. Gen. Kerr occupied Lucknow Karis on the 4th.

CHINA.—The Calcutta mail, with Hong Kong dates to 29th of October, reached Suez on the 5th December.

Lord Elgin's negotiations at Shanghae had proved satisfactory.

The American Commissioner had not returned from Japan.

The Emperor of Japan is reported to have died.

Canton was perfectly quiet and trade resumed.

Foreign missionaries were locating themselves in various parts of the city and suburbs.

Eighty-four chops of tea had been disposed of. The stock was estimated at 300 chops.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mail of September 16, from Melbourne, reached Suez in the Calcutta mail steamer, the steamer Victoria, which was conveying it, having sprung a leak near Ceylon, and the Ossaba, to which it was at first transferred, having likewise broken down.

The amount of gold accompanying the mail was £130,000. The steamer Niagara left Alexandria on the 7th for England, with the mails and treasure.

Parade was quiet at Melbourne.

The Legislature of Victoria assembled on the 7th. The diggers were returning disappointed from Port Curtis.

The departures of gold ships for England were the Orwell, with 79,220 ounces, and the Kent, with 97,886 ounces.

OFF AT LAST.—The steamship Washington sailed from New York on Sunday week for San Juan de Nicaragua, with about 300 passengers. If the Nicaraguan government still refuses to open the Transit route, the Washington is to go around Cape Horn.

THE MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.—The proceeds of the festival is stated as follows:—Gross receipts $5000; deduct expenses $3000; and one-half of the balance, $1000, is just what Mount Vernon will get. Not a very brilliant result, says the New York *Day-Book*.

The father of the Jewish child Mortara is about to settle in France. A letter from Rome in the *Gazette de Liége* states that the Sacred College at Rome has resolved to prevent the recurrence of any case similar to that of Mortara in future, by directing that Christians shall not in future be allowed to enter the service of Jews.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.—A very severe shock of an earthquake, lasting more than a minute, was felt at Lisbon on the morning of the 11th December. Houses were demolished, and buildings cracked and dilapidated by its violence. The theatre was greatly injured, and several churches received considerable damages. Many persons were killed by the falling of walls. A letter dated the 13th says:

The news to-day from Oporto is very sad. The shock was felt there most severely; several public buildings were destroyed, and many persons killed. The church of the church fell. The barracks at Val de Perreira are greatly damaged and will have to be rebuilt. The Queen has left Oporto in search of a Brazilian steamer. Sailing from Southampton on the 9th, she was in the Bay of Biscay on the 11th, when, during a fog, the needle of the compass suddenly went round and round, in a manner most inexplicable and alarming. The captain knew not where he was, and declared to the passengers that something very remarkable was taking place on land—*that is, terra firma*, my confidence in its stability has been shaken."

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* has the following:

JOHN ROBERT.—The residence of Mr. Oscar Barbee was entered last night by this negro, who appear to have had designs of murder. After helping themselves to Mr. B.'s loose change and jewelry, they plotted together about the premises until they laid hands on a basket of "sparkling Catawba," which they sent down to the quarters, and treated most excellently, using that beverage to wash down the supplies obtained from the pantry. It is believed that this gang of villains can impudently carry on their avocation almost every night without detection.

GIN-HOUSE AND COTTON BURNED.—We learn that the gin-house and fifty bales of cotton belonging to Wm. Lemon, of West Baton Rouge, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last.

City Intelligence.

THE WRECKED OF THE SUSAN.—We had the extreme pleasure last evening of meeting our friend Major Ellis, who was one of the schooner wrecked of the Susan, Capt. Maury, and the passengers and crew were a few days ago brought to Mobile by the British steamer Bastilick. The Major says the schooner was wrecked eight days after escaping from the revenue cutter in Mobile bay, and the main reason for the shipwreck was that there were no sailors on board. Those who worked the ship were better acquainted with cards than with the rigging, and Capt. Maury adopted the novel mode of fastening different cards to the different ropes. For instance, he would say, "belay the ace of diamonds," "haul taut the king of clubs," &c., but unfortunately when he sung out "breakers ahead, hang up the helm," the steersman put the helm "down a-lee," and the Susan went aground. The Basilisk, however, brought the whole party back to Mobile, and on the return voyage they were treated like "fighting cocks."

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—Spalding & Rogers have so added to and improved their circus troupe that the Amphitheatre is now an unrivalled source of enjoyment. The latest acquisitions to the troupe are The Conrad Brothers, Dale, the great vaulter, and the camels. The elegance and comfort of the Amphitheatre, with the rich entertainment nightly offered, make it as fashionable a resort as exists in the city, and amusement time can be most profitably employed there.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties: The Road to Ruin will be repeated, with a dance, and the sterling comedy of the Young Widow.

At St. Charles: The Bride of Lammermoor, by Miss Avonia Jones, with the King's Gardener as the afterpiece.

At the Amphitheatre, Spalding & Rogers's Circus troupe, with the camels and other strong attractions.

At Congress Hall: The Campbell Minstrels, in a great variety of performances—every one of them *artistes*.

At Werlein's Museum: The Mozart Minstrels, the dwarf and giantess, and new works.

At the Orleans Theatre: Rossini's opera of the Barber of Seville, in 4 acts. In the 3d act will be given the Nel cor più mi sent of Paisiello; in the fourth act, the Grand Air d'Action.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At the election last evening of the Firemen's Charitable Association, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: For President, I. N. Marks; Vice-President, J. C. McLellan; Secretary, Josiah Folger; Treasurer, James Beggs; Chief Engineer, John F. Gruber; First Assistant Engineer, W. Bradbury; Second Assistant Engineer, P. O'Keefe.

Board of Commissioners.—B. Wheelahan, C. Pupy-Cuny, new points of the Legation with Marshall Forey, in order to be prepared against an outbreak.

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"This proclamation includes all ranks of the people, from the Talookdars to the poorest Ryots.

"The Commander-in-Chief invites all the well disposed to remain in their towns and villages, where they will be sure of protection against all violence."

RECORDER WELSH'S COURT.—Lawrence Miller was yesterday charged with willfully and feloniously taking possession of a vacant estate, viz.: several pantaloons, three coats, about a dozen shirts, other wearing apparel and a feather bed, the property of Jean Weisdogel, who died during the last epidemic. Albert, son of the deceased, makes the affidavit, and further states that he has applied several times to the accused to restore the property, but he has refused. Held in $500 bonds to answer. Marie, slave of Mr. Verret, was charged with larceny by officer Boullon, in stealing yesterday morning, from the store of Mrs. Martin, on Dauphin street, between St. Peter and Toulouse, fourteen cakes and two colored handkerchiefs, two packets of hair-pins, two pieces of soap, a pair of embroidered sleeves and an embroidered collar. The goods were found by officers Boullon and Ross in the woodyard of Mr. Vichelop, on Bourbon street. Marie gave bail in $500 to answer. John Smith was sent to prison charged with stealing from the room of William Kerkeit, at Jungel's boarding-house, 234 Bond street, on Friday night last, $45 in American coin and a lot of clothing, &c., valued at $26. C. Hortlson, boarding-house keeper, corner of Old Levee and Hospital streets, was charged by Wm. Brown with having severely beat, knocked down and kicked him in the head and body. Brown says he was discharged yesterday afternoon, at said boarding-house. A warrant was issued. Odille Lewis, f. w. c., was also sent after, charged with insulting and abusing, assaulting and beating Josephine Waterman, at the corner of Conti and Marais streets, on New Year's evening. Mrs. Vitrie, charged by Leon Lamberg with grossly insulting and abusing him, and creating scandal at his house, 57 Dumaine street, was to be arrested. Thomas Buckley, for breaking the peace of Patrick Lane and threatening his life, was required to give $500 bonds to behave himself for six months.

INQUEST.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Margaret Campbell, aged 36 years, and a native of Alabama, found dead in the house known as Macarty's plantation. Verdict: Epileptic fits.

Young Men's Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

THE first annual meeting of the above Association has been held on Sunday, January 2d, 1859, the following gentlemen were elected to serve the year, viz.:

President.....Asst. Abr.
Vice-President.....L. Schmidt.
Secretary.....Fred. A. Reade.
Treasurer.....Chas. Paquet
Collector.....M. Cornelius.
Conductor.....A. Quare, Jr.
Inside Sentinel.....A. Lahaye.
Outside Sentinel.....Felix Lavay.

FRED. A. READE, Secretary.

jan4 2t

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York, having arrived in New Orleans, will, as usual, devote his attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—Leech as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Stricture, Falling of the Bowels, Incontinence of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c. His office is at 129 Canal street, (Crescent City Bank building) up stairs, third floor, entrance on Carondelet street—where he may be seen and consulted daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. His residence is at the St. Charles Hotel. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. Reference may be obtained at the office of the Bee.

jan3 1f

Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO AGENCY.

WE have in store, and are constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers in Virginia, a great variety of the different brands of Manufactured Tobacco, which we offer to the trade on accommodating terms.

Our large and varied stock consists in the, Kibbs, 8s, 10s and 12s of every grade and price, together with a variety of fancy styles in tin foil and twist.

Sole agents for Rosser's Patent Plug—a large stock on hand.

Also—Sole Agents for Bogg's celebrated Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Special attention is invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLER, BURTHE & CO.,
68 Common street.

jan3 2m

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters an invigorant that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the energy and ardor of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jan1 lmdlw Stur 21 and 181 Chartres st.

Professor Darby.

The whole community universally feel indebted to this gentleman for having discovered a discovery that, when used in our homes, saves an entirely from "the confusion that ushereth in the day," and enables us to rejoice and breathe in a perfumed atmosphere, and saving our lives whose pestilential vapors would otherwise send us to the grave. Southern or tropical climes we would say, this is your safeguard. Let us speak from experience, having proved it ourselves, and hence we guarantee it to our friends. All praise to the Professor.

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

jan4 6 8

Queen's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

This delicious jelly supersedes the necessity of taking oil. It retains all the virtues of the purest cod oil, in a perfectly palatable form, and even children will eat it without difficulty.

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

jan4 6 8

Weakness of the Kidneys.

In the affection of the kidneys, called "Bright's Disease," the general prostration and lassitude work a complete wreck of the whole system. The patient sinks slowly, but surely into the grave. If disorganization had not proceeded too far, the Pain Wine Brandy of Normandy, (Cruse's,) will give immediate relief, and restore the patient to comfortable, if not perfect health.

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

jan4 6 8

FRANCO-ITALIAN DRUG STORE.

Corner of Rampart and Barracks Sts.

A COMPLETE assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Simple and compound. Pure Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles, of excellent quality and at very moderate prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully put up.

Indian Vegetable Syrup, and P. Gaudin's Balsamic Pectoral Anagydaline Paste.

F. Berta's Depurative Syrup.

Mauvielle's Tonic Wine, composed of Peruvian bark Orientral, for the growth and nourishment of the hair.

Gaudin's Sedatives Drops, a specific for whooping cough and consumption.

P. Gaudin's Water of Beauty, to remove freckles and complexion from the skin.

P. Gaudin's reparative Pulverine, to prevent the falling of the hair.

Depot for Senat's Castor Oil Syrup.

F. BERTA,
Successor to J. M. Mauvielle.

jan1 6f

JEAN AUGE.

63 CHARTRES STEET, CORNER BIENVILLE.

MRS. AUGE has returned from France with a large and varied assortment of ball headdresses, artificial flowers, feathers, &c., to which she will add new articles by every steamer from the best houses in Paris, latest style and most combs. Hair and hair-work of every description.

Hair-Dressing Saloon and lessons in hair-dressing.

jan1

J. A. BEARD & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO J. A. BEARD & MAY)

AUCTIONEERS, Appraisers and General Agents for the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Stocks, &c.

Port Warden and Succession Sales, &c.

Plantations, &c. No. 33 Magazine st.

jan1 6m

Cigars. Cigars.

PURCHASERS will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands fajionded, for the Parisian, Perfecto, Regalia, Conchas, Cabanas, Partagas, Rouge, Some Something, Washington, Don Hermanas, Mazo Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

J. A. BEARD & CO.,
29 Commercial Place.

jan1 1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have the fall taken the

Highest Premium

at every State Fair held in the United States, wherever they have contended, WITHOUT ONE EXCEPTION, viz:

STATE OF MISSOURI, at St. Louis.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, at Centralia.
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, at Jackson.
STATE OF NEW YORK, at Albany.
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, at Baltimore.
STATE OF VIRGINIA, at Richmond.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, at Pittsburg.
STATE OF OHIO.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Singer's, Grover & Baker's, Wood's, Stout's, Webster's, Bouthoffe's, and twenty others, have ALL been EQUALLY and FAIRLY BEATEN. No rational man can now be deceived.

The fact that

WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINES

Have taken the FIRST PREMIUM at all the State Fairs held this fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE of their Unqualified Superiority.

A large supply of the above Machines is expected by the steamship Philadelphia, and for sale at the only Depot of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,

No. 130 Canal Street.

dec31 1mS