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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5.

CONFUSION OF PARTIES.

During our somewhat lengthened experience of and association with parties and politicians, we have at no time beheld the political cohorses of the country in a state of apparently more inextricable confusion and uncertainty. Even the memorable parenthetical sentiments of Jesse Twitch was better defined and more trenchant in character than that of the present unfortunate tenant of the White House. When Tyler lapsed from Whiggery to neutrality, and thence to Democracy, his course created terrific inroads upon the party which had supported him, but it did not disorganize it, or disable it from making, in 1844, a most earnest and persistent effort to triumph. But the career of Mr. Buchanan, elected as a Democrat, with a victorious Congressional majority to sustain him, with a national chart of principles as his guide, has been toppled by the most extraordinary disruptions of party ties, by changes and transmutations the most remarkable, by infusions of sectionalism, North and South, which have partially modified political sentiment, without materially affecting party nomenclatures.

The actual condition of parties at this time is a puzzle to the philosopher, and a stumbling-block to the politician. The old Whig party is dead and gone. Its ghost still haunts some favored scenes and spots. We hear now and then of a lingering recollection of the past embodied in the form of a Whig Committee of New York, or a small coach load of Whigs in Boston—but beyond such transient reminiscences, its existence is a zero. That disorganization, which was once homogeneous in every part of the country, has now bequeathed its scanty remains among Black Republicans, Know-Nothings and Democrats. In the North the Whig party has substantially merged into an anti-slavery and sectional faction, which, aided and strengthened by accessions from other sources, assumes the formidable aspect of the Black Republican party. In the South, one half of the Whigs have joined the Democrats, or withdrawn from the political arena. The other half constitute the remnants of the once potent American party.

If Whiggery, however, be no more, can we with justice and that Democracy is all-powerful throughout the land? Far from it. The Democracy have sadly degenerated, and are greatly demoralized. They have lost their identity—that common principle of thought and action which formerly rendered them one and indivisible. They are no longer united by this indissoluble tie. They entertain various views, and cherish different tenets according to the section they inhabit. There is hardly a feeling or a sympathy to hold together the Pennsylvania Democrat with his high protective tariff, the New England Democrat with his rooted opposition to slavery, the Western Democrat with his Pacific railroad schemes and international improvementions, and the Carolina Democrat with his free-trade and hard money ideas. They may all style themselves Democrats, and may, to some extent, co-operate in the choice of a ruler who will wield the dispensing power of place and patronage; but when the policy of this Government is in question, each of these will separate at right angles, and refuse to act together, thus defeating the administration they have elected of all practical ability to act, and reducing it to a cipher. We see this daily illustrated at present. Mr. Buchanan fails to secure the support of his party to any of the measures recommended by him—neither to the purchase of Cuba, nor to the establishment of military posts in Mexico, nor to the enactment of a bankrupt law, nor to the revision of the tariff, because the Democrats have ceased to think alike, and therefore to act together. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? In the South Democracy means the extension of slavery, plans of conquest and of annexation, and free trade. Elsewhere, whether North or West, the minority still claiming to be Democrats endeavor, by the timid eschewing of all such startling issues, to protect their slender ranks from further desertion, and in proportion as the anti-slavery sentiment waxes stronger, yield to base compromises and concessions to that dominant power.

This is the true aspect of parties, and it becomes important to understand it in view of the next Presidential contest. It will be apparently a struggle between the sectionalism of the North, unaided by the South, and the sectionalism of the South, slightly supported by the imperfect nationality yet existing at the North. We attach little importance to the effort now making to organize a cohesive opposition party. Its reasons heretofore advanced. The strife of parties will probably be as bitter and unrelenting as in 1856, and the chances are that it will terminate in the same way. The misfortune is, however, that in the present state of parties the country at large cannot be greatly benefited, let who will succeed. The triumph of Democracy will be a shade better than that of its opponents, because the latter are men of opposite ideas, who, if they possessed power, would not unlikely so abuse it as to precipitate a crisis and dissolve the Union. The Democrats will avoid this peril, but on the other hand their heterogeneous character will prevent them, even as it now does, from pursuing a bold, vigorous and well-defined policy. They will halt or blunder between conflicting opinions, now inclining one side, and anon tending to the other. The utmost they can accomplish is to maintain stability. Progress is beyond their ability, if indeed it be not beyond their aim.

It is humiliating to good men and patriots to witness the ignoble strife of party with no higher and purer object than the acquisition of dignities, honors and emoluments; but until party undergo a process of thorough purification nothing better can be expected. The duties of every honest citizen in the premises will be to act with that party which is least obnoxious to his principles: to stand by those under whose government the Union may be best preserved, and harmony and concord maintained. It is a choice of evils at the best.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—There are rumors, says the New York *Tribune*, on every side of a determination on the part of sundry partisans of the Administration to force Senator Douglas into personal quarrels immediately on his return to Washington. Senator Bissell, who has already had some personal difficulty with Mr. Douglas, above, is his recently published card, a feeling of inveterate hostility, rendered all the sharper by the influence of the visit of Mr. D. to New Orleans upon the approaching Senatorial election.—Senator Jones, of Iowa, has also taken occasion to publish a very ferocious letter, in which his Illinois colleague is assailed with bitter and offensive personalities. There is an evident attempt to break him down by personal assaults. How it will prosper remains to be seen.

METAIRIE RACES.—This is the second day of the Metairie Jockey Club races. Club purse, $600; two mile heats. The race will come off at three o'clock, and if the day be fine, a great crowd and great excitement may be expected. See advertisement in another column.

MEDICAL NEWS AND HOSPITAL GAZETTE.—The January number of this sterling periodical has been received. It contains among other articles a valuable contribution from Dr. Benedict on the transfusion of blood in cases of yellow fever.

CHILDREN'S FREE BALL.—Professor Vegas will give his first children's dress ball for this season at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday evening next. These balls, in former seasons, have always been most brilliant and delightful, and it is a rich treat, not otherwise to be met with, to look upon such an assemblage of youthful beauty and joy. Children of the "larger growth," too, will be there in great numbers, and when bed time comes for the little ones, they will occupy the floor to their hearts' content. No balls are more beautiful or pleasant than Professor Vegas'.

BLAZE-PROOF DRESSES. The London *Medical Times* says: "The melancholy accident by which the Ladies Lucas and Charlotte Bridgeman and Miss Plunkett have been such fearful sufferers teaches a lesson which must not be neglected. The light fabrics manufactured for ladies' dresses must be made blaze-proof. Nothing can be more simple. The most delicate white cambric handkerchief or gauzy gauze, by the mere dipping, by simple soaking in a weak solution of chloride of zinc, be so protected from blaze that if held in the flame of a candle it may be reduced to tinder without blazing. Dresses so prepared might be burnt by accident without the other garments worn by the lady being injured."

We are requested to call the attention of buyers of Havana Leaf Tobacco to the auction sale advertised by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, for THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 39 Poydras Hotel. See advertisement.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

CONGRESSIONAL—THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Congress met today at noon, according to adjournment. *Senate.*—The Senate met for the first time in the new Senate Chamber, which has only been completed since the adjournment of Congress, for the holidays.

Vice-President Breckinridge, after prayer, and the reading of the journal, made an elaborate and appropriate speech upon the occasion of their removal from the time-honored old Senate Chamber to the capacious and more elegantly finished new one.

DEPARTURE OF MR. ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Aspinwall steamship has postponed her day of sailing, and will leave for Aspinwall on Thursday, the 6th, instead of Wednesday, as advertised.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION—ONE STEAMER SUNK.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—The steamer Madison, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, was run into on the Ohio river, near Aurora, Indiana, by the steamer Iowa, and was so seriously damaged that she sank to the hurricane deck.

She had an assorted cargo, but it consisted chiefly of molasses and sugar. The cargo was insured at Cincinnati by the consignees.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Senator Douglas was received here with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Large crowds assembled at the wharf to welcome him, and he passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington, accompanied by the congratulations and acclamations of the people.

At Washington he was also triumphantly received by the numerous friends who crowded the depot to welcome him.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

ALBANY, January 3.—The Dudley Observatory has been restored to the hands of the trustees of that institution.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The meeting of the Agricultural Convention of the country, which was called by the Commissioner of Patents, assembled yesterday, and was organized by the appointment of Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, President, and Ben Perly Poore, of Massachusetts, Secretary.

Twenty States and Territories were represented. The Convention, after a short session, adjourned till to-night.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Dates from Santa Fe to the 13th have been received at Independence.

Gen. Pelham, the Surveyor-General of New Mexico, was among the passengers from Fort Defiance.

The Navajo Indians are making all the restitution in their power to secure peace.

SUFFERING OF THE MEN.

The snow on the mountains was very deep, and the men and animals suffered exceedingly from the cold weather.

The Sioux Indians were encamped at Platte river, and were on their way to join the Cheyenne Indians against the Pawnees.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

The overland mail brings accounts of new discoveries of gold mines on the banks of a small lake near Ash Holton.

FORMIDABLE PROTECTIVE MOVEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Twenty-five large meetings of the iron masters of Pennsylvania last evening, at which a startling and formidable protective movement was instituted. Senator Bigler addressed the meeting.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Flour closed firm at $4 25 to $4 50 for superfine; Ohio Flour $5 45 to $5 50.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—The Flour market is very dull. Whisky 22½c. Western Mess Pork, $17. Lard firm at 11c.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Whisky has an advancing tendency, sales to-day at 22½c., an advance of ½c. Western Mess Pork has declined 25c.; sales at $16 75.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—The Ohio river here is slowly rising, with seven feet of water on the falls.

LOUISVILLE, January 4.—The Ohio river at this place is falling slowly this evening, with seven feet of water on the falls.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—The Mississippi here is rapidly falling, with twelve feet of water in the channel to Cairo.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, January 4.—The steamer Eastport passed down at 10, and the Maria Denning at 11 o'clock last night.

The Vicksburg passed down at 2, and the Pringle at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Alonzo Child passed down at noon today, and the Natchez at 1 o'clock this evening.

Reports from the gold mines in Arizona continue to be very favorable. The last overland mail brings intelligence that the gold discoveries have extended as far eastward as the Pimas Villages, which gives the district occupied by the diggings an extent of one hundred miles. The deposits on both sides of the Gila river—the earnings of the miners varying from four to one hundred and fifty dollars per day. Further discoveries of rich silver mines are also reported.

American Items.

We take the following from Brownsville papers of the 22d and 29th ult.:

We have dates from Victoria to the 18th and from Tampico to the same date. The *Rifle* of Victoria announces that the expected conference between Governors Vidaurri and Cobb will shortly take place, though the result had not yet been made public, but it understands that it has all been directed to the impeachment of Juan Nepomuceno Leon and Cobbitis, with Dermantipas, shall unite for the purpose of combating the reactionists, even to the interior of the republic.

Colonel Jorge *Bolcio*, of the 14th inst., is before us, but barren of news. It says that it has none to give, save from Mexiquo. A previous number of the *Bolcio* states that Governor Vidaurri and the Liberal Mexican families from Texas have obtained permission from Gov. Vidaurri to remove into that country.

New Paredo.—Matamoros just how supplies two newspapers in the Spanish language, both advocating the Liberal or Constitutional cause, *Las Noticias*, by Tomas Gomez, and *La Libertad Republicana*, by Joaquin V. Madero. Both evince considerable ability, and both are advocating a good cause, that of the sovereignty of the people, the only sure guarantee to the stability of republican institutions.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer General Rusk we have received Texas papers to the last instant, inclusive.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFRAY.—The Dallas *Herald*, of the 22d ult., says that an unfortunate affray occurred near Bellcap a few days ago between James D. W. Hill and Marshall Wright, both of whom were attached to Capt. Marlin's company of rangers. Wright was shot through the body, inflicting a wound from which he died in about fifteen hours. Hill was shot in the leg, but was doing well at last accounts. Mr. Wright is said to have been one of the warmest friends and an almost inseparable companion of Hill, and the unfortunate occurrence was brought about, it is said, by the influence of liquor.

BEXAR.—The San Antonio *Ledger* understands that a petition is in circulation among the citizens praying the general government to enact a law prohibiting the distribution of fire-arms and ammunition to the hostile Comanches of our frontier.

The *Ledger* states that the prisoners confined in their jail were detected on the 24d in attempting to cut through the wall, and the same was prevented.

The *Ledger* says that several emigrant wagons from Mississippi, accompanied with negroes, cattle, &c., were in San Antonio last week.

The *Ledger* learns that an express messenger to Gen. Twiggs arrived in that place on the 22d inst., and stated that on the night of the 20th a band of seven or eight Comanches came down to within fourteen miles of San Antonio, and drove off and killed several horses and mules; and that Gen. Twiggs, having no regular mounted force at hand, immediately sent off a company of artillery, mounted as best they could be.

The *Ledger* says that some daring thief stole a horse one evening lately from in front of a ten-pin room, on the main plaza in that place, while at the time several persons were congregated around the door.

Mr. Gallagher, of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line, informs the *Ledger* that he is confident of running the express through from Indianola to San Antonio, with the New Orleans mail, inside of twenty-four hours.

RAILROAD FROM CHICAGO TO NEW ORLEANS.—It is stated that in less than a year from this time there will be railroad connection between Chicago and New Orleans. The whole route consists of several lines, which will make connections as follows:

The Illinois Central, from Chicago to Cairo; steamboat on the Mississippi to Columbus, a little lower in Kentucky, twenty miles from Cairo; the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Columbus, Ky., to Jackson, Madison county, Tenn.; Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, from Jackson to a point in Tennessee one called "Grand Junction," on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, fifty-two miles east of Memphis; the Mississippi Central Railroad, from this junction to Canton, Miss.; and lastly, the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, from Canton to New Orleans. The only uncompleted portion of this route is a distance of seventy miles on one portion of the Mississippi Central, between Canton and Grenada, which latter place is already graded; the rest, ready work and bridges are progressing favorably and the iron for the track is purchased, and is to be on the ground before the 1st of April next. The whole will probably be completed before the last of December, 1859. It presents a line of excellent stage coaches for the seventy miles. The present condition of this great route, then, is as follows:

	Hours.
Chicago to Cairo	15
Cairo to Columbus (boat)	20
Columbus to Jackson (R. R.)	7
Jackson to Junction	50
Junction to Grenada	24
Grenada to Canton	12
Canton to New Orleans	36
Total	164

THE LOSS OF THE MERCHAN.

Captain Maury, of the schooner Saxon, published in the Mobile *Mercury* two letters addressed to the owners of the vessel. The first details the particulars of the loss of the Saxon, the main facts of which she already known. The second is dated from on board H. B. M.'s steam sloop Basilisk, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—In my last letter I wrote you that Col. Frank Anderson and myself were about to go to Belize for consultation. After a passage of two days, in which we narrowly escaped swamping in a gale, and tears already without hands, we arrived at Belize on the morning of the 24th inst. Upon our arrival we went to the office of an American merchant, (formerly our Consul) named C. Hempstead, who readily assisted us in our efforts to charter a vessel to convey my passengers to their port of destination. We finally succeeded in effecting an arrangement with a Mr. Hendersale, owner of the brig Rose, Goodman master, a man we soon had we made the agreement, than Captain Goodspeed refused to go in the vessel if she took us. He said that he been to New Orleans when a schooner Robinson knew all about our fighting the revenue cutter, and subsequent escape; and, in short, gave such an account of my passengers that we were unable to procure any vessel for love or money, as Captain Goodspeed assured every one that we would certainly seize any craft we got on board of, and run away with her. Thus, you see, our only obstacle was an American shipmaster, trading between Saltan Island, Belize and New Orleans. Captain Bates, of the American bark Honduras, kindly offered a passage to New York to Col. Anderson, myself, officers and crew of the Susan; but, of course, we refused to accept any proposition which did not include all hands. The whole town was soon in commotion; merchants hurrying to and fro, eyeing us as they passed, with mingled curiosity and distrust. New Orleans papers were in demand; and as they had dates up to the 13th inst., they soon (assisted by the wretch Goodspeed) possessed every particular of our departure from the States.

While we were in this unpleasant dilemma, His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Seymour, Governor of the Bay Islands, sent to request me to call at the Government House, which I did with many misgivings. He received me with great courtesy and kindness of manner, asking, with a smile, if I were the master of the famous "Susan," of Mobile. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he inquired, with an appearance of interest, into the condition of the passengers, and if any arrangements had been made for their relief. As soon as he was made aware of the awkward turn matters had taken through the officious zeal of Goodspeed, he remarked that he could do no better, and should desire to return to the United States, he would offer us a passage in Her Majesty's steamer Basilisk, six guns, Captain Phayre, and gave me an hour to look around and consider upon it. As I was taking leave, he pointed kindly after the fate of Lieut. White, and seemed pleased to learn that he had been sent back in the ship Oregon. He then remarked that, as to who we were, and what might have been our original intentions, he chose not to inquire; that we had violated no law of England, and he regarded us simply as shipwrecked citizens of a power with which his government desired to cultivate the most friendly relations; and said he would assist us to the extent of his means.

After consulting with Col. Anderson, and making some further unavailing efforts to help ourselves, we accepted, in proper terms, the very liberal offer of His Excellency, thanking him warmly. I then left the passengers, for their prompt and kind manner in which he came forward to our assistance when it was really so much needed. No sooner had we landed than Captain Mo Hempstead, our acceptance of the proposition, than the latter received the following note:

DECEMBER 24, 1858.

My Dear Sir: I shall start for Glover's Reef in H. M. S. Basilisk, at half past two o'clock this afternoon, and shall be happy to give a passage to Capt. Maury and those who accompanied him to Belize, as soon as he leaves the Government House at that hour. The Basilisk will proceed to Mobile with the wrecked American citizens after dropping me at Key Bokel.

Yours, very truly,
[Signed] FREDERICK SEYMOUR.
C. Hempstead, Esq.

In fifteen minutes the Basilisk fired a gun and hoisted the "Blue Peter," a signal for "all hands and officers." Smoke was soon issuing from her chimneys, and at 3 p. m. we were gaily steaming out from Belize, with the British ensign floating over us; a novelty to some of the Colonial Navy, accustomed to anticipate all our wants; and their courtesies were shown to those who will not readily forget them.

At about 2 p. m., on the 25th (Christmas) we anchored at S.W. Key, said Capt. Phayre, accompanied by Gov. Seymour, his son Lieut. Holmes, Secretary to His Excellency, Col. Anderson and myself, proceeded in the gig to Middle Key, on which we found the wrecks scattered about four and a half miles N. N. E. The boys met us on the beach, very curious at the sight of the ensign flying in the stern of our boat, and soon as they recognized Col. Anderson in the party, testified their joy by prolonged cheering. Gov. Seymour, Capt. Phayre and myself to step ashore and explain to the passengers the position of affairs, whilst he, Capt. Phayre and Mr. Holmes proceeded in the gig to the moments sufficed to acquaint them with what was going on; after which they were drawn up, and were offered by His Excellency the Governor passage home in the Basilisk, at the same time assuring them that they were free to do as their chiefs, and that if they went on board, he desired them particularly to understand that they were there in the second capacity of guests. The boys responded with three cheers for Gov. Seymour, and three more for the captain and officers of the Basilisk. His Excellency then proceeded to ascertain if the islanders had aught to complain of in our conduct, and if there had been any lack of hospitality on their part towards us. No complaint was made on either side, as our men had not broken a cocoanut without paying for it, and the islanders had been quite as honest. After careful inquiries into our comfort, the Governor, with Capt. Phayre and their party, returned to the ship. That same evening we sent off in the ship's boat most of the stores we had saved, and on Sunday, 26th, embarked all hands on board.

Next morning (27th) landed the Governor at Key Bokel, and got under way for Mobile; since which the entire officers and crew, from the captain to the cook, have been most untiring in their attentions; and we are, barring our disappointment, as comfortable now than at any time since we left home.

Before leaving Belize I appointed Mr. Hempstead agent to settle up the affairs of the wreck, instructing him to be liberal in his compensation to those who saved us, and to take care of whatever may be useful saved from the wreck. Feel that I will know character and position, as well as his friendliness and intelligence, we are extremely fortunate in having our affairs left in his hands.

In justice to myself, I request that you, as the other owners of the Susan, will take pains to ascertain from Col. Anderson and myself the circumstances attending and causing her loss.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
HARRY MAURY.

To this account the *Mercury* appends the following remarks:

Additional to the above, we have to remark that we have conversed freely with the men who went out on the Susan, and they have invariably bore testimony to the seamanship of Capt. Maury, and to his coolness and management in emergencies. They have uniformly spoken of him in the kind in every particular. They also speak in high praise of the treatment they received on board H. B. M. S. Basilisk.

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TENDENCIES OF PARTY.

Bishop Whately says, in his anfeations on Rance's Essays, that—

"In the whole, there is nothing that tends more to depress the moral sense than party, because it supplies that *sympathy* for which man has a natural craving. To any one who commences a career of disappointed ambitious gratification are in some degree checked by the disapprobation of those around him. But a partisan finds himself surrounded by persons, most of whom, though perhaps not unscrupulous in their political morality, were prepared to hug him for countenance in much that is unjustifiable—to overlook or excuse almost any thing in a seditious partisan—and even to applaud what in another they would condemn, as it does but promote some party end. For, party corrupts the conscience, by making almost all virtues flow, as it were, in de-rum channel. Zeal for truth becomes gradually zeal for the watchword—the shibboleth—of the party; justice, mercy, inoffensiveness, all are limited to the members of that party, and are contrived if extended to those of the opposite party, or (which is still more distorted) those of no party. Candor is made to consist in putting the best construction on all that comes from one side, and the worst on all that comes not. Whatever is wrong in any member of the party is boldly denied, in the face of all evidence, or vindicated or palmed over in silence; and the conscience becomes gradually so corrupted that it becomes a guide to evil instead of good. The light that is in us becomes darkness."—*Barn's Essays Annotations by Whately, page 35.*

THE DEATH OF CAPT. LUDLOW, OF THE ARMY.—Our readers have learned through the telegraph of the death of Capt. Ludlow, of the steamer J. Nel, during her voyage from Southampton to New York. The accident occurred on the 8th, in the midst of a violent storm, and is thus described:

At 11 A. M. the ship settled deeply in the trough of the sea, and a terrific sea came and broke upon the forward deck. Capt. Ludlow, at the instant, was cautioned by the second mate, who was standing near him, to "look out," but he had scarcely spoken the words when all were submerged apparently ten feet under water. Both the first and second mates were badly injured, and for the instant it was thought that the steamer had foundered. The main hatch was broken in and the cabin of many tons of water was below. Capt. Ludlow was knocked down, and the heavy drag, composed of plank and timbers, struck him in the side. He was found lying upon his back, with his cap washed off, his eyes closed, and apparently insensible. His head was cut and bruised by the blow. He revived sufficiently to speak a few words, the last of which were: "Let Tell the Commander of the Ship I died like a man." He then sank back and expired. The injury was apparently on the left side, two or three of the ribs being broken, and the fragments penetrating the heart.

As soon as possible a large box was made, the body placed in it, and then packed in ice. By this means the remains have been perfectly preserved, the lineaments of the face being as natural as if the deceased was only asleep.

Recorder Wolf's Court.—The charge of assault and battery, and biting and abetting, against Arthur Raymond, A. P. Montanal, V. Leclerc and Chas. Bernhard was withdrawn on the solemn Chas. Lafrachenx, and he was fined $10 and costs, a fractious affidavit. Wm. Fabry, alias Blacker, was sent to prison, for the same, in default of $1 Hospital street, with having thrown mud and other filth upon her house on the evening of the 2d inst. Columbus Agilla was committed for trial in the First District Court on the charge of shooting with intent to murder Ardo Barbaje, on the 29th ult. The accused was claiming the payment of a debt of $25 from Barbaje, who was protesting he did not owe it, when Agilla seized him by the collar and shot at him, the bullet going through his hat.

Recorder Long's Court.—Antoine Caro was fined $25 for carrying a set of sharp-pointed brass knuckles.

The amount of fines and jail fees collected in this Court for December was $625.

Recorder Adams's Court.—Scarcely a reportable case occurred in this court yesterday. Some half-dozen of the poor wretches who have been sent to the Workhouse for thirty days for indulging his *pie-ses* inclinations at the expense of the people, for the purpose of feasting on pies—from which he feloniously filched two pies—driven thereto by the pangs either of piety or poverty.

INQUEST CONCLUDED.—The Coroner yesterday concluded his inquest on the body of George Spencer, at the Charity Hospital. The testimony showing that it was a case of accidental shooting, and the verdict was in accordance.

BURGLARY.—The jewelry store of Mr. Pons, on Bourbon, between Orleans and St. Peter streets, was entered Monday night and robbed of jewelry to the value of about $100.

A number of years have elapsed since the introduction of Dr. J. Bonnafon's Carminative Bitters to the public. The testimony of thousands of many persons against what are denominated Patent Medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but as its virtues and merits become known, the barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and its demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not ex-perienced the beneficial arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there is not a month passes over but we receive proofs for the great merits of this article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO,
jan3 4t eod 81 and 181 Chartres street.

Holloway's Pills—operating through the bile and the blood, these great searchers of the system cleanse the stomach of the poison of disease. The facility with which they cure dyspepsia and diarrhea is wonderful. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

CORRAILITE,

Or Vulcanized Rubber.

THIS method, in the hands of more than one hundred of the first operators in the north during the last three years, has fully established its vast superiority over all other systems for

STRENGTH,
DURABILITY,
CLEANLINESS,
PERFECT ADAPTATION,
NATURAL APPEARANCE,
And USEFULNESS.

It is one-half lighter, and avoids the disagreeable rigidity of the ordinary vulcanized rubber plates. It also enables the operator to remove the face to the natural contour of the mouth from its pressure and great strength, it is entitled par excellence to the title of

MASTICATOR.

Electric-Anesthesia, combined with a local application to the gums, enables the undersigned to perform teeth with the greatest ease and, in most cases, absolutely none at all. Having exclusively the right to use the Vulcanized Base, he shall have it in his power to adapt the prices at his office in New York, and trusts that the reputation established during the years of former practice in this city will be a sufficient guarantee that his work will be of the most thorough character.

N. F. SMITH.

Rooms for the practice at the St. Louis Hotel.
jan 3 5m d&c

HOOPS USELESS.—According to the Chicago *Journal* a dishonest servant girl, who was in the habit of sporting immense hoops, was discharged by her employer, who found, missing articles, dispatched an officer after the girl, who was arrested, and a woman was employed to search her with the following result: A bag of buckwheat, a quantity of flour, a small can of milk, several pounds of sugar, a quantity of butter, a jug of molasses, actually pinned to her petticoats, and hanging upon her crinoline. A further search brought to the light a large quantity of cakes concealed in her bosom.

LADIES DINING IN RESTAURANTS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Ladies dining at restaurants instead of at home, seems to be making sad inroads upon all female virtue. Ten years ago, fifty years ago, it have been considered decency. A story has been going the rounds of the papers, of two fashionable young ladies in the Sixteenth or Fifth avenue, going out, accompanied by gentlemen and arranging to dine altogether at a fashionable up-town restaurant. The dinner cost between fifty and sixty dollars, and including so much wine that one of the ladies put her jewels, from some thousand dollars, in pawn to pay her share of the expenses, together with a variety of fancy styles in the foil and twist. Bole agents for Poisson's Patent Snuffers large stock on hand.

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

Special attention is invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLER, BURTHE & CO.,
jan2 2m 53 Common street.

BY mutual consent, we have changed from the firm of Gaff, Ford & Co., to that of Ford, Fitz & Co., established in this city since the 1st day of February, 1849, into Fitz, Ford, Fazer & Co.

Cloth, Silk and Velvet Caps.

CHARLES FITZ, FILS,
CHARLES FAZER.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1859.

In reference to the above, we shall continue the same business as heretofore at the same style.

PAUL JUGE, FARMY & CO.,
No. 1 Fort St. Louis street.
New Orleans, January 1st, 1859.

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership under the firm of DUPEIRE & DEFFEZ, No. 49 Old Levee street, for the importation of fancy commission business.

OSCAR DUPEIRE,
F. DEFFEZ.
New Orleans, January 1st 1859 jan 1m

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the illness of Mr. Louis Camagnac, the late commercial firm of Gratian, Commagnac & Co. is this day dissolved.

The surviving partner of the late firm, Pierre Louis, of Bordeaux, and R. D. Gratian, of New Orleans, will continue the business, under the style of the firm of S. D. GRATIAN & CO., in New Orleans, and of P. LONGIN & CO., in Bordeaux.

Mr. JOHN JACOB HERR has the general power of the house.

P. LONGIN,
R. D. GRATIAN.
New Orleans, 1st January, 1859 jan1

53 CHARTRES STREET 53

DAWSON & CO.,
(*Formerly 59 Chartres street*)
HATTERS.

EXTENSIVE assortment of Hats, on MODERATE TERMS.

Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have already on hand a large Company hats, and all kinds of spring and summer straw hats, received by late arrivals.

FRANCO-ITALIAN DRUG STORE.

Corner of Rampart and Barracks Sts.

A COMPLETE assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, simple and compound, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. The whole of excellent quality and at very moderate prices. Also SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

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

F. Berta's Vegetable Syrup.

Mauriceau's Tonic, composed of Peruvian bark Oriental, for the growth and nourishment of the hair.

F. Berta's Sedative Drops, a specific for whooping and nervous coughs.

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

P. Gaudin's restorative Pomatum, to prevent the falling of the hair.

Depot for Sarah's Castor Oil Syrup.

F. BERTA,
Successor to J. M. Meuvielle.
jan1 6m

JEAN AUGE.

62 CHANTRES STREET, CORNER BIENVILLE.

MRS. AUGE has returned from France with a fresh and varied assortment of ball head-dresses, artificial flowers, glove, rich lace, perfumery from the best houses in Paris, latest style shell 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

No. 58 Magazine st., and 8 Banks's Arcade.

For Warehouse and Succession Sales, &c.
Plantations, &c. No. 58 Magazine st.,
jan1 6m and 8 Banks's Arcade.

Cigars. Cigars.

PURCHASERS will always find in store an assortment of the well known brands Injenidad, Flor de Pujedas, Meridiana, Flor de Pancho, Sedows, Cabaras, Partagas, Keon Something, Washington, Don Hermanos, Mano Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

F. PRATS & CO.,
29 Commercial Place.
jan1 2m

MAGNON & MARCIACQ.

CORNER ORLEANS AND ROYAL STREETS,

OFFER the following goods, received by late arrivals—

12 boxes alimagnac; 4 bbl. Spanish.
250 qrs. tapioca, Louit; 6 bbl. Indian s.
4 bbl. tapioca cream; 5 do Jamaica arrowroot;
6 do potato fecula; 4 do Parisian gurgisms;
4 do fruit jellies, Mathieu;
2 cases, 25 baskets, anisette, Marie Briard;
50 boxes Hygiophile biscuit;
4 boxes vanilla a. Vrenin.
jan1

LHONDE—40 bags