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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,826.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30

CITY RAILROADS.

The Common Council meets this evening, and we, trust, will definitively act upon the project of a city railroad. The amended report of the committee to which the subject was referred has already been adopted by one Board, and we can see no possible reason for delay by the other. Touching the expediency of the proposed railroad there seems to be almost unanimous concurrence. A large number of our citizens have witnessed the working of city railroads in the Northern cities, and have been most favorably impressed with these rapid, cheap and highly convenient modes of transportation. Several intelligent merchants have pushed their enquiries further, and have ascertained that they offer splendid opportunities for the investment of capital, and pay handsome dividends. In New York, as elsewhere, the plan of constructing railroads from one extremity of the city to the other encountered at first very violent opposition. The property holders along the proposed streets to be traversed by the proposed routes labored under the apprehension that railroads would inevitably create a sad depreciation in the value of their real estate; that rents would go down, and that respectable people would avoid the localities where railroads passed. They were soon undeceived. The streets built in New York have in reality enhanced the value of property. People like to dwell in the vicinity of these commodious means of transportation. Distant points are brought into close proximity, and dwellings which from comparative distance had been left untenanted, were speedily occupied to the manifest improvement of their owners' purses.

But such an objection cannot possibly apply to the city of New Orleans, for here we have enjoyed ample experience of the benefits resulting to real estate from urban railroads. Look at Barrone and Nayades streets, especially the latter. The portion of our city does property command higher prices. Rents are proverbially dear in that quarter, for the simple reason that it is fashionable. Persons of standing in society and ample means prefer living directly on the line of the railway, as it passes through a spacious and handsome thoroughfare. The construction of the Carrollton road has undoubtedly imparted enhanced value to every foot of property from Tivoli Circle throughout the extent of Nayades street, away up to Carrollton. It has literally made the Fourth District, converting it from a collection of dirty hamlets, inhabited by the poorest classes, into a resort for wealthy and respectable people, who prefer dwelling at some distance from the heat and dust of the business portion of the town, and yet not so far but that the latter is rendered entirely accessible by means of the railroad. What the Carrollton road has accomplished for the upper limits of our city, the projected road along Rampart street will probably achieve for the Third District. That neglected portion of New Orleans, if brought into immediate vicinity with the other sections by railroad communication, would, in time, rival the Garden District. It is more spacious, and presents every possible advantage for health and comfort. In fact, railroads improve property in all directions. There is scarcely any necessity for arguing the question, as experience has proved it a thousand times.

The only class of persons who may possibly have some reason to complain will be the proprietors of omnibuses. They, however, cannot be helped. Slighted and isolated as they not unfrequently attendant upon general and wide spread reform. The invention of machinery in cotton mills threw thousands out of employment, yet was ultimately a benefit by multiplying the manufacture of the raw material a hundred fold. Omnibuses are vehicles which offer certain advantages, but in the progress of time they must necessarily be superseded by more comfortable and swifter modes of conveyance, just as they replace the cab, now becoming obsolete, and save the exhorbitant price of carriage hire. The omnibus folks will still, however, have plenty to attend to in the lateral streets, and possibly even along the thoroughfares. Neither two railroads can answer the hourly wants of the immense winter population of New Orleans. For some years at least there will be room for both systems of transportation. We hope, therefore, that the Council will at once authorize the contemplated work, so that the responsable parties may start to work early in May, and commence their useful and laudable enterprise at an early day.

By reference to the advertisement of the Georgia Lottery, it will be seen that the scheme for the coming month is an improved and better scheme for buyers than any previous one, or, indeed, any other lottery scheme. The managers, at the request of many of their patrons, have so arranged the decrease the amount of their capital prize to $40,000, and distribute the balance in smaller prizes, thus making a far greater number of prizes, with the same amount of money in the scheme, and thus increasing the chances of buyers to draw a prize. From all we read and hear of Samuel Swan & Co., and their extensively selling and paying large prizes over the whole Union, (for there is not a State or city where their business is not established) we believe the firm to be in a more prosperous condition than at any former period, and we certainly think that if prompt payments and untiring energy in business merit success, they richly deserve it.

A rumor prevails in Washington that the President intends very soon to receive Senor Metis as Minister, and thus to recognize the government of Juarez, by whom he is accredited. This action, it is believed, will have a decided influence towards establishing Juarez as President of the Mexican republic. The idea that Spain intends to declare and to prosecute a war against Mexico is not tolerated in Washington. Such a war would afford an opportunity to the filibusters and revolutionists who have designs relative to Cuba, to carry their plans into effect, and it is not considered probable that Spain, who must be fully aware of this, would commit an act so suicidal.

Topographical Map of New Orleans.—Mr. A. Brensema, No. 93 Common street, has just published a new and very complete as well as beautiful map of New Orleans and its environs. It is exceedingly accurate, enabling any one at a glance to ascertain localities. One advantage of this map is that the posts along the levee are specially define and numbered. The map itself is an elegant ornament, and may be purchased for ten dollars.

A Chance for Industry.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that industrious and active persons may obtain lucrative employment by addressing H. W. R. Jackson, Post Office box 126, New Orleans. See the notice elsewhere, under the head "Wanted."

Congressional Gamblers.—The Rev. Dr. Hawks, says the New York *Post*, 19th, in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday, thus referred to a subject which has awakened fresh interest in the public mind since the late reports of the auction at Pendleton's Congressional gambling-house in Washington:

Within the last few weeks only, we have had appalling evidence of the downward tendency of that course on which we are traveling, and it requires but a child's foresight to see the certain end. In the high places of the land—aye, and even among those who sit in the highest councils, almost under the eaves of the very Capitol, and in a city bearing a name which of itself alone, one might think, was sufficient to kindle the warmest glow of patriotism, what have we not seen? The revelations of a gambling hell have told a fearful story. There were found the obligations, unpaid, of some of our highest legislators, for debts contracted at the gaming table; and the intimation of some of the public prints is no obscure one that on important questions of the deepest national interest, votes have been controlled by means of the power which a professed gambler has wielded in the possession of those moneyed obligations of so-called honorables.

The Washington Union denies all and singular of the reports industriously circulated of organic changes in that establishment.

The Death of Benj. F. Butler is thus noticed by the *Tribune*:

The Hon. Benj. F. Butler, of this city, died in Paris on the 8th inst., in the 63d year of his age. Mr. Butler had been much in public life, beginning with his coalitionship of the Washington and Warren Bank at Sandy Hill forty years ago, and ending with the United States District Attorneyship in this city under his life-long friend and patron, Martin Van Buren. Mr. Butler was an ardent and active politician, adhering to what proclaimed itself the regular Democratic organization until 1848, when he fought the battle of Free-soil under the banner of Van Buren and Adams. He returned with the Van Burens to the National Democratic fold, and supported Gen. Pierce; but the Nebraska bill revolted him again, and he joined the Republican party and voted for Fremont and Dayton.

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

By Telegraph.

[PRESENTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE NORTH BRETON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, November 17.—Of the 28,000 bales sold during the three days since the departure of the Africa, 2000 were taken by speculators and 3000 for exportation.

CONSOLS.

London, Wednesday noon.—Consols for money are quoted to-day at 93—an advance of ¼ on yesterday's quotations.

FEARS FOR THE INDIAN EMPIRE—LATER FROM INDIA.

Liverpool, November 17.—Increasing fears are entertained in regard to the safety of the steamship Indian Empire, of the Galway line, which left New York on the 23d inst.

She had not arrived, and no intelligence had been received from her up to the time the North Breton left Liverpool.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN INDIA.

Later advices from India had been received, giving an account of several minor engagements against the Sepoys, in which the British were successful.

ARRIVALS OUT.

New York, November 29.—The American steamship Arlpi, of the Vanderbilt Southampton and Havre line, arrived at Southampton on the 17th inst.

The Canadian steamship Europa, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th inst., having put into that port short of coal.

GALE ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

A severe gale had swept along the English coast, doing considerable damage to a number of vessels, but causing no disaster to any American vessel, so far as has been ascertained.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

The English Parliament had been prorogued to the 13th of January.

THE SHIP AGINCOURT.

Fears were entertained for the safety of the ship Agincourt, then some time overdue from Australia, with a large amount of treasure.

THE LONDON TIMES.

The London *Times* speaks hopefully of the prospect of repairing the Atlantic cable, and urges upon the directors the propriety of accepting Professor Hughes's proposal to repair and work it.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue to be of a cheering character. The market was active and prices were firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Liverpool, November 17.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed very dull. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote Red on 29th ult. and quote Western Canal at 20s.; Southern 20s. to 21s.; Ohio 22s. to 24s. Wheat very dull. Western Red 6s. 2d.; White 6s. to 6s. 3d.; Southern White Wheat 6s. 9d. to 7s.

Corn very dull—quotations nominal. Mixed Corn held at 28s.; Yellow 29s.; White 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.

PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market has a declining tendency.

Lard is very dull at 52s.

Common Rosin 4s. Sugar quiet. Rice steady. Spiritis Turpentine 40s.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

New York, November 29.—The steamship Arago arrived at this port to-day, but her dates have been anticipated by previous arrivals.

Among the passengers by the Arago from Havre is H. Germain, who goes to New Orleans as Vice Consul for the French government at that port. Also Wm. Aiken and Bishop Barry, of Charleston.

The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, has also arrived. Her dates have been anticipated by the Quaker City.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

British Mediation in China—French Reinforcing. Chinese Fleet—Virgin Slavery in France—New Great Eastern Steamship Company—The Mortara Affair—Later from India—Commercial Intelligence—Cotton Advanced 1.

Halifax, November 29.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, has arrived at this port, with Liverpool advices to Saturday, the 20th instant, which are three days later than those by the North Breton at Portland.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, November 20.—The sales of Cotton during the week footup 57,000 bales, of which number 4000 bales were sold to speculators and 7000 for exportation.

All qualities of Cotton have advanced ¼d. Some of the lower qualities have advanced 3-16d. on our quotations of last Saturday by the Africa.

Holders offer their stock freely, but show no anxiety to sell. Middling qualities have improved most.

The sales of Friday, the 19th, were 8000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1000 bales.

The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Orleans Fair 7¾d.; Orleans Middling 7 1-16d.; Mobile Fair 7¾d.; Mobile Middling 7d.; Uplands 7¾d.; Uplands Middling 6¾d.

The stock at Liverpool is 352,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Orleans Tree Ordinaire at Havre is quoted at 108 francs.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new Great Eastern Steamship Company has been organized, and £140,000 have been raised on the new shares, but more will be required to complete her.

The French frigate Neophyte has been lost near Cadiz.

Lords Palmerston and Clarendon are paying a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiegne.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE NOT HEARD FROM.

Liverpool, November 20.—The steamship Indian Empire had not arrived when the Europa left, and nothing had been heard from her since she sailed from Halifax on the 23d ult.

ARRIVED OUT.

The steamship Saxonia, of the Hamburg line, arrived at Southampton on Friday, the 19th.

MINISTER TO PEKIN.

Frederick Bruce, Lord Elgin's brother, has been appointed British Minister to the Celestial Court of Pekin.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENT.

The French government is sending reinforcements to Cochin China, in consequence of the obstinate resistance offered to their present forces there by the natives.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Count Persigny has been appointed by the French government to preside over the commissioners appointed to consider and inquire into the question of negro slavery and the free labor system.

THE MORTARA CASE.

A letter from Rome reports that all the great Catholic powers have remonstrated with the Pope, and requested the return of the boy Mortara to his parents at Bologna.

The Pope, in reply to these remonstrances and appeals, says such a course is impossible.

INDIA.

Later advices from India had been received in England.

The ex-King of Delhi had been sent to Calcutta.

An explosion of the arsenal at Karrachee destroyed a part of the building and a million pounds of ammunition.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

New York, November 29.—The steamship Empire City, from New Orleans via Havana, has arrived.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, November 29.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 2000 bales. The market closed firm.

Middling Uplands 11½c.

The Flour market was dull. Western Mess Pork has advanced 10c. Whisky is quoted at 24c.

MOVEMENTS OF DOUGLAS.

Memphis, November 29.—Senator Douglas arrived here yesterday. He is to address the citizens of Memphis to-day, and leaves for the South this evening.

STATE OF THE RIVERS.

St. Louis, November 29.—The Mississippi at this point is falling rapidly. The upper streams are also receding.

Louisville, November 29.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with four feet of water in the canal.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

St. Louis, November 29.—The steamer Wm. M. Morrison has arrived here from New Orleans.

The Maria Denning and the Gladiator have left for New Orleans.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, November 29.—The steamer Starlight passed down at 9, and the Adriatic and Chonteau at 10 o'clock Saturday night.—The steamer Melodia passed down at 8, the Fanny Bullitt at 9, the Little Rock and Susquehanna at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The steamers H. R. W. Hill and J. H. Pringle passed down at 6 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, November 29.—The steamer Mars passed down at 9 this morning, the St. Nicholas at 3; the Wm. Campbell at 4 and the Audubon at 6 o'clock this evening.

Fifteen Mile Foot Race.—A fifteen mile foot race took place at the Franklin Trotting Park, North Chelsea, (Mass.) on Friday afternoon. There were four contestants for the five hundred dollar prize, two of whom were Indians—Louis Bennett, of the Cattaraugus tribe, and Albert Smith, of the Tonawanda tribe. The others were James Griffin, of Boston, and the Reading Champion, of Reading, Massachusetts. The Reading Champion gave up the contest the first mile, and Griffin on the fifth. There was then a sharp contest between the two Indians. During the latter part of the fifteenth Smith began to lag, when Bennett passed him, and made the fifteen miles in one hour twenty-nine minutes and fifty seconds.

☞ Public attention is called to the sale of mules and drays, to take place TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the City Hotel. Common street, between Camp and Magazine, by the Sheriff of this parish. See advertisement.

☞ The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the large sale of Clothing and French Shirts, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Thomas & Co., at their Auction Rooms, 59 Gravier, Commercial street.

EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The screw steamship City of Baltimore arrived at New York on the 23d instant, with Liverpool dates to the 10th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Whitehouse, the late electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a letter received by him from the Secretary of the Company refusing his request that the line might be submitted to further tests and experiments, and declining to enter into the proposal contemplated by him.

The employés on the Atlantic cable have been summarily dismissed.

The Prince of Wales has been gazetted as a Colonel in the English army. The order is dated the 9th instant, the day on which the Prince completed his seventeenth year.

At a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, in London, on the 9th, Sir Charles Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was toasted. In replying, he said that the partial failure to carry out telegraphing between Europe and America should cause no astonishment. There could be no doubt of ultimate success. It was simply a question of time.

The ceremonies and usual "show" attending the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London took place on the 9th. A grand banquet was given at Guildhall in the evening. Among the guests present were the Earl of Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and other ministers. The Duke of Malakoff was the spokesman for the diplomatic corps. Lord Derby acknowledged the toast in behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers. He spoke of the returning evidence of prosperity in the country. Said there was every reason to rely on the continuance of peace, and in India the rebellion was in the main part down. He complimented Lord Elgin for his services in China and Japan. In reference to the future policy of the government, Lord Derby said they preferred to be judged by their actions, and refused to commit themselves to promises. He promised, however, that the reform measure in store should be comprehensive and national in character. Mr. Disraeli spoke also in an equally guarded strain.

General Peel, in his speech, said England had now nearly 93,000 troops in India.

Sir John Pakington, first Lord of the Admiralty, spoke emphatically of the necessity of keeping the navy in a state of vigorous efficiency, and of maintaining, with firm resolve, the supremacy of England on the seas.

The whole of the artillery regiments of militia were to be embodied for permanent duty, and to be employed to strengthen the garrisons stationed in the forts along the coast. This was regarded as a very important measure of defense.

Another cowardly assassination had been perpetrated in Queens county, Ireland. A gentleman named Richard Ely was fired at, in a place called Kyle, and died on the following day. The guilty parties escaped. A party of armed men had also made an unsuccessful attempt to murder a land steward in Donegal.

A project was said to be on foot for building a new Crystal Palace, for the north side of London.

Mr. Sever and a deputation from the Galway Steam Company were in Paris, with a view of obtaining from the French authorities a mile to the French naval station at Newfoundland.

The Japan Treaty.

The more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo on the 26th of August last are published. The treaty, in the first place, engages that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her British Majesty and the Tycoon of Japan; secondly, that Her Majesty may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Jeddo, and the Tycoon a diplomatic agent to reside in London, both of them respectively to have the right of traveling freely to any part of the empire of Japan, and to any part of Great Britain; also, either power may appoint consuls or consular agents at any of the ports of the other. The ports of Hakodadi, Kanagawa and Nangasaki, in Japan, are to be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, 1859; those of Nee-e-gata be unsuitable, another convenient port on the east coast of Nipon is to be opened on the 1st of January, 1860; Hiogo on the 1st of January, 1863; and British subjects may permanently reside in all the foregoing ports, may lease ground, purchase or erect dwelling and warehouses, but may not erect fortifications. Within a certain distance of the specified ports they shall be free to go where they please, or, speaking generally, they have a tether of some twenty to thirty miles around either of them.

From the 1st of January, 1862, they will be allowed to reside at Jeddo, and from the 1st of January, 1863, to reside for the purposes of trade. All questions of right, whether of property or person, arising between themselves, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities; if they commit any crime against the Japanese, they will be tried and punished by their own authorities; and vice versa, Japanese subjects in the same predicament will be tried and punished by theirs; but in other cases the British Consuls are to act in the first instance as amicable arbitrators. In respect of debts contracted on either side, the respective authorities will do their utmost to enforce payment, but neither power will be held responsible for the debts of its subjects. The Japanese government will place no further restriction whatever upon the employment, by British, of Japanese, in any lawful capacity. British subjects will be allowed the free use of their religion, and for this purpose, will be free to erect suitable places of worship. Foreign and Japanese coin may be used indifferently for commercial purposes. Merchandise from the British navy may be stored at specified ports, free of duty. If British vessels are wrecked or stranded, the Japanese authorities will render every assistance in their power. British merchants will be at liberty to hire Japanese pilots. Munitions of war are to be the only exceptions to articles of import and export, which last, on the payment of an *ad valorem* duty, at the place of import, are to be subject to no further tax, excise or transit duty. Such articles may be re-exported upon the payment of one-half additional duty. The Japanese are to prevent fraud or smuggling, and to receive the benefit of all penalties or confiscations. The treaty is written in English, Japanese and Dutch, the Dutch version to be considered the original. All official communications on the part of the British to the Japanese authorities shall, however, henceforward be written in English, though for five years from the signature of the treaty, To facilitate the transaction of business, they are to be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version. The treaty may be revised on the application of either of the contracting parties, on giving one year's notice, after the 1st of July, 1872. All the privileges, immunities and advantages granted, or to be granted hereafter, by Japan to any other nation, are to be freely and equally participated by the British government and its subjects. The treaty is to be ratified within a year from the day of its signature.

Several articles which are appended to the treaty are to be considered as forming a part of it, and as equally binding.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter, which the Emperor has addressed to Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies:

St. Cloud, October 30, 1858.

"*My Dear Cousin*—I have the liveliest desire that at the moment when the difference with Portugal relative to the Charles et Georges has terminated, the question of the engagement of free laborers on the African coast should be definitely examined, and finally settled on the truest principles of humanity and justice. I energetically claim from Portugal the restitution of the Charles et Georges, because I will always maintain intactthe independence of the flag; but in this case, even, it was only with the profound conviction of my right that I raised it, with the Emperor, my uncle, one of those friendly relations which I am glad to maintain with him; but as to the principles of the engagement of the negroes, my ideas are far from being settled. If in truth laborers enlisted on the African coast are not allowed the exercise of their free will, and if this enrollment is only the slave trade in disguise, I will have it on no terms, for it is not I who will protect any enterprises contrary to progress, to humanity, and to civilization. I beg you then to seek out the truth with the zeal and intelligence which you will bring to bear on all affairs about which you employ yourself. And as the best method of putting a term to what is a continual cause of dispute, which would be to substitute the free labor of Indian Coolies for that of the negro race, I will beg you to come to an understanding with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to resume, with the English government, the negotiations which were entered upon a few months ago. On this, my dear cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. NAPOLEON."

The funeral car of Napoleon I had arrived in Paris, from Woolwich, in charge of Sir J. Burgoyne, who, in an appropriate speech, formally delivered it up to Prince Napoleon. The body of the Prince was as follows:

General—I receive, in the name of the Emperor, the precious relic which the Queen of England has sent to him. I receive it as a testimony of her desire to efface the poignant remembrances of St. Helena, as a pledge of the friendship which unites the two Sovereigns, and as a proof of the alliance which exists between the two nations. May that alliance long continue for the happiness of the human race! May it be reserve for the future as great results as those which it has already produced! I am charged by the Emperor to inform you, General, that he particularly appreciates the choice which the Queen has made of you for this mission. We are happy to have to thank one of those glorious chiefs of the English army, by the side of whom we have fought, and for whom we have retained such a high esteem.

The car is to be placed in the Chapel of St. Jerome by the side of Napoleon's remains.

The grand trade of Paris had improved, and from the provinces the accounts were also more satisfactory. Flour had been firm in Paris, but closed at a slight decline, owing to the limited demand. Wheat was dull and lower.

The various silk markets were firm, and the looms were in full work. In wines and brandies more activity was observable.

It is stated that the assent of the Emperor to the prosecution of Count Montalembert was obtained with difficulty, being for some time refused. The charge in the indictment are very serious, amounting to something like constructive treason.

HOLLAND.—A bill had been brought before the States at the Hague for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacoa. The first colony is to get eleven millions of florins; the second, three millions. Slaves are estimated for indemnity according to a tariff. A negro on a sugar plantation, 375 florins; on a coffee or cocoa ditto, 260 florins; on a cotton or rice ditto, 200 florins. There are 37,740 slaves in Surinam, and 9000 in Curacoa.

BELGIUM.—The Parliamentary session was opened on the 9th inst., by a speech from the throne.

SPAIN.—Conferences on the subject of Mexico had been held at Madrid, [illegible]

City Intelligence.

Amusements.—To-night is the last but four of Mr. Collins' engagement at the St. Charles Theatre. He appears in the Soldier of Fortune and How to Pay the Rent, and gives several of his best songs. The Wandering Minstrel is the farce.

The Amphitheatre.—The opera of Norma was so successful last night that it will be repeated this evening. There will be also a local musical sketch, and choice selection of Ethiopian gems.

French Museum.—The old gentleman is "a host in himself," and has provided for his visitors capital illustrations of human expansion and contraction, in the persons of Miss Lizzie Harris and Miss Laura Harris, the latter aided and abetted by Gen. Littlefinger. The little ones are amazingly smart, while Miss Lizzie appears to be a mountain of good nature. An hour or two can be spent both profitably and pleasantly in the midst of Vannuchi's wonders.

Orleans Theatre.—The Huguenots is the opera for to-night, and Mlle. Lafrasque makes her *debut* in it.

The Louisiana Grays.—The members and invited guests of this fine company, under command of Major Cavanagh, every body present, had a remarkably good time with their excursion to the Lake on Sunday last, in spite of the rain which, in the morning, threatened to dampen their spirits and their clothes to. The result of the target-shooting was that Corporal Hugh Smith won the first prize, Sergeant John Rosbham the second—the prizes being a large and a smaller silver medal. The remainder of the time was spent at the dinner table, which was bountifully and appetizingly furnished by Dan Hickok, and made further enjoyable by a large number of good things which were handed during the sitting. In good season the Grays reached home again, in the best of humor with themselves and "the rest of mankind"—without accident or regrets, except that they had got to the end of their "good time."

The Pageant.—We extend the right hand of fellowship to the "*Pageant*," which has just been started by Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, of the Amphitheatre. It is handsomely printed, and is intended not only to present the nightly "bill of fare" which is to be served, but to serve as a good advertising medium, the extensive circulation which "the *Pageant* will have will make it valuable to enterprising advertisers, and we wish the proprietors all the success they hope for.

Rain.—It began to rain about dark last evening—lightly at first, but gradually increasing in copiousness until it seemed to come down by bucketes full—converting the gutters into overflowed canals, and making street and pavement navigation rather a difficult feat for pedestrians.

U. S. District Court.—*Sentenced.*—Michael Heffernan, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of purloining valuable letters from the Post-office of this city, was yesterday sentenced by Judge McCaleb to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The case of the United States vs. J. M. Ewing, charged with passing a false invoice, and with perjury, will be called for investigation this morning.

United States Circuit Court.—*Case of Polmanter Nevils.*—The case of the United States vs. A. S. Nevitt, late Postmaster of New Orleans, has been fixed for issue, on a motion for a new trial, the 4th proximo. One of the grounds for a new trial is, that the jury, which gave a verdict for over nineteen thousand dollars for plaintiff, erred in not allowing Mr. Nevitt credit for the amount of his salary, and for postage stamps which he used for the government.

First District Court—*Judge T. G. Hunt.*—Thomas Lowder, alias James Lowder, was arraigned yesterday on the charge of manslaughter, and Bridget Fury, alias Delia Swift, was arraigned on the charge of murder, in the killing of Patrick Bolgan, and pleaded guilty, and were discharged on their bonds to await sentence.

A tribunal of slaveholders was appointed to sappear on Saturday, the 4th prox., for the trial of Samuel Jacobs.

Samuel Jacobs was tried for larceny and receiving stolen property, and found not guilty.

Thomas Conway was tried and found guilty of assault by wilfully shooting at Henry Wilson.

Recorder Scharnes's Court—James Griffin was yesterday fined $10 for threatening the life of his wife Elizabeth, on Magazine street; also Frank Williams $5 for frivolously charging Hiram Hawkins with assaulting him, when she did nothing more than retain it for board due her at the Texas Exchange.

Corneliuss Murphy was sent to prison to await examination on the charge of having, last evening, at Bell's crevasse, dangerously slashed Mr. Hagerty, of 112 Nay Levee street, in the thigh, with intent to murder.

William F. Jones was held to answer this morning, in the sum of $500, for having, the 27th instant, at the town of Carrollton, pretended to be the owner of a raft of sash, logs, and timber, to defraud complainant in their purchase for $650.

Recorder Wilty's Court.—F. Gudge, alias Mocking Bird, Ned Buckley and James Hayes were arraigned for examination to investigate if the charge that they were dangerous and suspicious characters. Martin Estrade Marshal of Assent to the Insane Asylum, at the request of his wife, Louis Valerent, charged by widow Houx, of No. 74 Dauphin street, with having assaulted her with a hatchet, in her residence, on Sunday evening last, and also with being an habitual drunkard, and continually disturbing her peace, was sent to prison, in default of $500 bonds to appear. Mrs. Anthony, of Ursulines street, near Royal, was sent after on the charge of having beaten her husband and revoked Raymond Machado, during the whole of last Saturday, in his own house, and of being in the habit of creating scandal.

Recorder Lewis's Court—Cornelius Taylor was fined $25 for assaulting and beating one Miller, in the Louisiana Ball-room, on Saturday night last, and James Green was held to answer for throwing a tumbler at Michael King, in a coffee-house on Enghien street, on Sunday.

Recorder Adams's Court.—Peter Kaiser, Jno. Fisher, Jno. Bell, Burgo, Mich. Wuest and Fred. Goeling, trustees of the Evangelical German Church, at the corner of Philip and Chippewa streets, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of disturbing a peaceable assemblage, and held to answer on the 2d proxo. It appears that the trouble took place at the instance of the preacher or pastor, who has for some time been suspended from his pastoral functions by the trustees. An election for new officers was to have taken place on Sunday last, and the preacher, Mr. G. Pressler, being refused the key of the church, had Peter Kaiser, the President of the trustees, arrested on that accusation. On being taken to the calaboose, the customary operation of searching the arrested was performed on Kaiser—when, the church key being found in his pocket, it was handed over to the agent of the preacher by Lieut. Newland, who thus most summarily, by his authority, dispossessed the trustees of the suspended pastor. The church being opened, all the parties to the affair appeared before—one to preach, and the others to hold the election. Some squabbling was the consequence, when the business was ended were all arrested by the police, at the request of the preacher, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and marched to the station, and conducted to the calaboose, wherein they were locked till the Recorder arrived and released them on bonds to appear next day.

An Errant Boy.—A boy five or six years old, giving his name as Rudolph Grant, was picked up estray yesterday and left at the First District police station.

Rather Reckless.—R. J. Enos was arrested last evening for firing his pistol four times in the St. Charles Hotel, and also for being drunk.

A Slave Scrape.—A slave named Roffen, hailing from Marshall county, Texas, was yesterday arrested on board the steamboat Lucy Holcombe, just above the city, and was "left till called for" by his owners at Chief Adams's office.

Dangerously Hurt.—One of the drivers of Slawson & Co.'s omnibuses was severely hurt on Saturday evening in the hip and knee, by the running away of his mules and the upsetting of the omnibus, occasioned by being dogged with water from Engine No. 10, the members of which were practicing and trying their engine at the corner of Magazine and Julia Street. The driver, whose name we could not learn, was first taken to the station-house; police station—thence he was sent home.

Disease of Old Age.

As man approaches the last decade of three score and ten years, the vital powers begin to fail, stimulants of various kinds are need to strengthen the naturally failing system, such as wines, bark, &c. Instead of these, let the aged keep up the supply of the true strengthening element, iron, by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which offers a protoxide of that metal ready for immediate absorption.

For sale by the proprietors, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents,
nov20 decl 4 21 and 161 Chartres street.

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

nov30 1jaul HOSTETTER & SMITH.

The Chalaogogue.

Who that has seen the pale and emaciated invalid suffering with fever and ague, but has wished to relieve the sufferer from his lingering prostration? Who that felt the need of a reliable tonic, but has sought for it, and failed to find it, it was supposed that navigation should then be good.

The Brenham *Enquirer* has heard complaints of the black tongue among the cattle in that region, which, the *Enquirer* says, has ordered him off to his cell. The prisoner attempted to evade the Captain, and got under a table, where he drew a pistol, which he used by prisoners in the spinning rooms, and inflicted a dangerous wound in the leg of the Captain.

Two or three of the prisoners came to the relief of Capt. Hayden, and one of them, with a stick, succeeded in knocking down the refractory comrade. This was near giving rise to a serious mistake, when the guard came to the rescue. The name of the refractory prisoner is James Casey, an Irishman by birth, and under sentence of fifteen years for the crime of manslaughter.

The Alexandria *Democrat* says that the cane crop turns out superfine sugar, and will, on the whole, be a good one. The cotton will probably yield a two-third crop.

The Alexandria *American* has the following:

A fire occurred at the falls on Saturday night last, by which Mrs. A. E. Flint's large and commodious warehouse was entirely consumed, together with a large lot of dry goods which had been stored there on the day previous. Mrs. Flint lost her warehouse, with about thirty barrels pork, and some few other articles. We learn that the warehouse was insured.

We understand that the goods belonged to the firm of H. Rhine & Brothers, of Paris, Texas, and their loss is estimated to be about $60,000. No insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire about the premises for a day or two. No clue has yet been found which will lead to the detection of the guilty party.

☞ Great Cures.—Citizens Read!
RHEUMATISM.—Mr. Joseph D. Bertle, 9 Myrtle street, says the Electric Oil cured him immediately.
PILES.—Charles Burton, Esq., ex-Mayor of Gordon, says six applications cured him; also, cured his Rheumatism.
NEURALGIA.—Mr. David Mann, 496 Vine street, says he was a great sufferer, but the Oil cured him; so says E. H. Grant, Esq., 517 North Eighth street.
CROUP.—The Oil is infallible for Croup. Ask a lady at Girard House.
FEVER AND AGUE.—The Electric Oil will cure this to one night. Ask Wm. Watson, corner of Rose and Sprigg lanes, and others.
ASTHMA.—"This Oil 'made a new man of me,' says James A. R. Thomas, George street, above Ninth.
RHEUMATISM.—Wonderful cure—14 months in bed—Hon. McGinley had two doctors—cured the Oil and was cured. 1017 North Sixth street.
CONSUMPTION.—Wm. Wyatt, Esq., ex-Sheriff, Twentieth and Poplar, cured. This Oil has a singular and pleasing effect in such cases, and in throat and bronchial disorders.
BURNS.—Hundreds and thousands have been cured.
PAINS IN SACK AND BREAST.—Thomas E. Potter, Esq., No. 6 Ledger street, said 1000 others. No "Humbug Oil" is passed upon unless signed CHARLES DE GRATH and DE GRATH & CO.; also see that "Charles De Grath" is blown in the bottle.
50 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
nov29 d4 21 and 161 Chartres street.

☞ SPARKLING GLASS.—18 cases Lobrycrib's, for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
nov17 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

The Infanzia.

Immediately after the cessation of the yellow fever, and the cold snap came upon us, the whole city has been visited with the Infanzia; whole families are down with it, and although it is not so fatal in its progress as the usual fevers of the South, still it is far from being agreeable. However, as we claim a share of the philanthropy of the age, and have had long experience, we recommend the afflicted to try DR. DAVIS'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

This medicine has cured more in the present infanzia than all other remedies put together; it is delightfully soothing and pleasant to take, and is a certain specific.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street.
General Agents.

☞ QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—No druggist's establishment lacking this delightful preparation, made from the pure white oil, expressed from the liver of the Cod, and which contains eighty-five per cent. of pure oil, is complete in its list of remedies, and is generally endorsed by that learned society the New York Academy of Medicine, which drugist can look over this invaluable preparation? We say none who cares aught for his reputation as a pharmaceut