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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14.

CLASHING OPINIONS.

The extreme importance of the questions treated in the President's message makes it of document the subject of wide-spread comment. Although scarcely time enough has elapsed to receive more than the first general impression created on the minds of journals by the perusal of the message, and account already that it is destined to arouse much and variant discussion. Two prominent topics of the message upon which the Democracy themselves are far from being united, are the tariff and our foreign relations. Touching the first, it is easily understood that the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Buchanan, which, by the way, are those Mr. Buchanan has invariably advocated, fall coldly on the ears of a party in the South and South-west, however one-sided they may be to the opposite of Northern and Eastern Democrats. The Southern Democracy are almost to a man in favor of strictly revenue tariff, with duties at the lowest figure compatible with an amount sufficient to defray the disbursements of the government. They are free trade men, and the term "Protection" is a stench in their nostrils. On the other hand the Northern Democracy are interested in manufactures, and desirous of promoting the industry by such discriminating duties as will afford ample revenue, and bestow incidental protection. There can be no compromise between these two sets of opinions, and accordingly we see that in the South the Democratic organs express their decided dissent from all that the President has said in relation to specific duties, and the protection of certain industrial interests; while in the North, so far as our limited opportunities have enabled us to remark, the press approves and applauds the suggestions of the Executive. On this subject question we may expect to witness a sharp and prolonged discussion. Congress is evidently not an anxious body, and its action will probably develope a curious political amalgam, the South voting nearly as a solid to adopt any proposition to increase the tariff, and to give it a protective character, and the North with equal unanimity will sustain the views of the message.

Our foreign relations will form an exciting topic of debate. There is less agreement even among Southern journals than might have been anticipated. For example the Charleston Courier—a sheet of marked ability, representing the extreme State Rights Democracy of the South—speaks very doubtfully of sending troops to the Rio Grande, and flatly opposes the occupation of Chihuahua and Sonora by the military power of the United States. The *Mercury* is strongly opposed to the proposed occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua by military posts. It holds that such a measure will be tantamount to taking a permanent possession of the country, and that Lerdo re the proposition to employ them to secure the provinces of Sonora and Chihuahua for the indemnification of our citizens who have been robbed by Mexico, as well as a step to Mexico owes to us. The *Mercury* considers a direct act of war, and it does not provoke a declaration of war by Mexico, it will be because that power is determined and distracted to prosecute hostilities. But our contemporary regards it also might cause letters of marque and reprisals to authorize the capture of every Mexican vessel on the seas. It answers, shoot every thing, and submits, it is intended that the annexation of Chihuahua and Sonora, which will eventually follow, will be merely a gain to the free States that exist, for the western part of Mexico will become a free State, and that it has had possession of the South to add to the vast amount of territory we already possess, to manufacture the establishment of the North.

Here is a view of reason in the argument of the *Mercury*, but only a show. That paper argues the question from a single side, and with the single conclusion. It is folly to say the acquisition of new territory adds to the strength of the Union in the number of free States, because the preponderance of the entire Anglo-Saxon section of the Union is a recognized accomplished fact, and if not an inch of Mexico were annexed, there remains within the limits of the confederacy territory sufficient to form a dozen more free States, while there actually is not a spot where a new slave State could be erected. It is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens in their persons and property wherever they may be, and if the safety of American citizens cannot be secured otherwise than by the occupation of the wild savages who do not acknowledge the authorities, let us hold the provinces as our own, establish an additional territory for freemen, and export the slaves to Indiana. We cannot allow the obligations of the federal government to cease on more free States than are added to the Union. Whenever the free States oppress the South beyond the point of endurance, the remedy is near our hands. It is no remedy to oppress the slave States with territory. Whenever humanity is outraged by the occupation of these provinces, we are ready to disappearing before the encroachments of the merciless Africans. The latter threaten in a few years the utter extermination of the white race, and if the Southern States should succeed in forcing the sale of vast territory of Arizona, as seriously to check immigration into that favored country. The power of the United States is applied to Sonora and Chihuahua as a safeguard, and in the States of the present Union, and Indiana with which they are identified.

In the argument of the *Mercury*, if the occupation of Holy Writ, would be of the American people are destined to overrun, occupy and possess the continent. Pr tests and lamentations are thus against this inevitable destiny of the race. The statesman the interests and welfare of his country, and in whose breast the coming destiny of the Republic is a theme for hope and regulate, not impede its march.

PLEASE READ THIS.—Our advertising columns, as well as that Dr. Hale delivers his second lecture on electricity this evening at 7½ o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall. We advise the lovers of the marvelous, the admirers of the sublime and all who appreciate the highest intellectual efforts created by the operation of the mighty power of one man on the mind of another, to attend these lectures. Dr. Hale is a gentleman of high attainments, and his lectures are abundant of food for thought on the results of modern discoveries in electricity.

A correspondent of the *Mercury*, in the city of Washington, writes to that paper, that "Let there be Light."—To-day, in the morning, there will be a lecture in the Assembly Rooms, and lamps in such a luxury and so desirable, that we take pleasure in recommending our readers to the advertisement. Mr. O'Connor, No. 117 Poydras street, who has on hand and is the sole agent for Upton's celebrated smoke-consuming oil lamp, which, while it will burn the cheapest coal oil or lard grease without smoke, gives a brilliant light equal in intensity to several ordinary lamps.

We have had a practical test of this lamp for a few days, which was kindly sent to Mr. Bee at his garden at Ascot, at which we shed nearly every night. The Attakapas *Register* boasts of having a sugar cane weighing twelve pounds, raised on the plantation of the Messrs. Bell. We confess ours is a dwarf compared to that Goliath among the potato tribe.

NEWSPAPER INTERCOURSE.—The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* for Tuesday morning was accompanied by a supplement of four large pages, and gave the President's message, the reports of the Secretaries and several other accompanying documents at full, with condensed summaries of the less important matter in the editorial head.

The Washington *States* comes to us enlarged and improved under the new editorial auspices of Mr. Hill. It is the duty and the interest of the Government to encourage the establishment of a Democratic press in every State, which shall be conducted by the party, and devoted to the organism of every description.

DEMOCRATIC WELL DONE.—The *National Intelligencer* is particularly gratified at that portion of the President's message which recommends the substitution of specific duties for ad valorem imposts. *Per contra*, the Washington *States* protests against the views of the President.

NEW ORLEANS.—December 6.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of Willard Saxe, Republican, as Mayor, by 183 majority.

The Republicans also elected two-thirds of the City Council.

LAWRENCE, December 6.—The Republicans to-day elected General Oliver as Mayor, and the entire Republican ticket for aldermen.

SPRINGFIELD, December 6.—The entire Republican and temperance ticket for city officers was elected to-day by 400 majority.

In the Chicago Post office mails are received daily from twenty railroad trains. *Thirty per hundred* mails (the *Press* says) are made up every day. Over five million letters and six million papers were handled the last quarter.

The Nebraska Legislature has adjourned, after a session of forty four days. It was an industrious and peaceable body, and has not been disgraced by local quarrels or scenes of rowdyism.

LECTURE OF MR. GEO. D. PRENTICE.

The distinguished editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and accomplished poet and wit, Mr. Prentice, arrived by the steamer Princess, from Vicksburg, yesterday forenoon; and notwithstanding the limited announcement of his intention to lecture, there was a large attendance at the Lyceum Hall last evening to hear him on the subject of the "Present Aspect of American Politics."

The lecture, though a severe *logical* exposition of politicians, was any thing but a partisan pronunciamento or tirade upon their abuses of the government. The latter the lecturer very calmly deplored with all the poetry of prose, while divesting their authors of their meretricious garbs, and provoking the risibility of the audience in a style of elegant humor, anon inducing laughter and anon applause. We can hardly give an adequate idea of the lecture in a limited report.

Mr. Prentice, though not blessed with much volume, has nevertheless considerable impressiveness of speech, and attracted marked attention. He commenced by making a classical allusion to Draco and Solon, declaring that although we have no occasion to swear by them, like the ancients, to "grind our barley," we may still swear by our illustrious statesmen to "grind our axes." An editor, he thought, might be allowed, under existing circumstances, which he explained by comparing the movements of States to those which govern the movements of planets, to become empirical. Recurring to first principles, what may have once operated as a stroke of policy would seem, in tempestuous times like ours, to become an imperative duty. Accordingly, it was not so much our duty to conceive and perfect a government as to preserve a good one; and it was bad and unmanly policy, he thought, to close our eyes upon symptoms of national decay around us. It was nothing less than political mercenary.

The three elements of national success which he thought were most wanting in the vital organization of our system of government were: 1st, Education, involving political discipline; 2d, National Allegiance; and 3d, Active Nationality.

In regard to the first of these elements he drew a strong picture of the growing evil of national men subordinating their best impulses to the se of the riotous masses, for the selfish purpose of developing the *individual* at the expense of the *political*. The intellect of the master minds of the age was often wonderfully and beautifully developed, but the moral nature was but rudely, if at all, cultivated: it was rather left to the uncertainty of political chances. The consequence had been that a large proportion of political aspirants from the quiet home of the citizen, through the ballot box to the bar and the capitol up to the press and the pulpit, till our political amateurs have become rather deficient in public than rich in private expressions of individualism, and a majority were avowed enemies of the Constitution. Such is now the political aspect of one entire State, with an atmosphere of fanatical contention from three others around it; and the last Presidential contest, one of the fiercest and most savage opposition, has proved that we have breathed this treacherable atmosphere, and that it now requires more nerve to speak for the Constitut on than of yore to fight for or speak against it. The world, it is not to be denied that the condemnation of the Union has passed into a fixed principle of American politics.

Mr. Prentice here branched off at some length in a strain of eloquence, teeming with classic associations and poetic ideas, in picturing the calamitous consequences of open hostility to the fundamental principles of the government, and supplanting them by those of mere sectional or partisan character; telling how the golden bowl which holds the married calm and unity of the States has been broken, and the clock, in not the crack, of doom has been heard, and should be heeded. How the fraternal ties of the Union are declared to be held up to scorn the hot spur of Alabama, and the impetuous son of Carolina laughed over the castigation of the impudent teacher of Massachusetts in the Senate Chamber. (Applause and laughter.)

The nation is brushing all over with irreconcilable elements, and the agencies as trained the minds of the Greeks can exert no influence over the minds of our people. The *Homeridæ* are supplanted by the flash emanations from the repositories of the Harpers, and our national assemblies—the President and Cabinet included—present none of the operative influences of the Amphictyonic Council, which, although it but little better assurances of stability than many of the smaller of the European and the disunited States of South America; in a word, it is as frail as our loyalty itself is fragile and uncertain.

The nation is smitten with a cadaverous some other sort of blindness. Whose shall be the hand of reform is a question easily answered: for that is the people's, as they learn to govern themselves. But how the task shall be performed is a question not so easy of solution. Even private citizens had the privilege of appearing as something more than idle complainers of the wrongs of the government, and of having to other object than humbly to awaken the public mind. Mr. Prentice said he was disposed to attribute these evils to the sins at selfish political advancement of our public men. They are alike the authors of national ruin or success, as individuals or the representatives of nations which are but aggregations of individuals.

We are literally falling apart, thought Mr. Prentice, from the great weight of our magnificent thrift—our blessings are being converted into misfortunes, and we have no saving resource but statesmanship. We are sustained by the bare force of our constitutions. Atlas leans on the Hesperides. And in speaking of his wanderings, leaving no one at Ithaca capable of bending his bow, the manties of Clay, Webster and Jackson be without a prospect of being disturbed, and the strife of the land breaks not their repose more than the howling wind or beating rain about their tombs.

Mr. Prentice here very amusingly announced what he termed "demagogues, or political amateurs," for their atrocious selfishness and a lack of even sufficient moral courage to "stiffen an ordinary undertip." (Laughter.) They were not like Pericles, preferring the State to themselves, or consenting like Aristides, they preferred first them selves, and then, nothing. Hardly an honest thought, unless one subject to the will of the majority ever flitted across the brass of their polished souls. Our government was thus made up from the dregs of politicians, and our politicians are the most unpalatable draft drugged down the popular throat of the deluded masses.

From the South Pacific.

By way of Panama we have received dates from Valparaiso to the 1st instant, Callao to the 12th, and Guayaquil to the 16th.

CHILI.—The news from this republic is of little interest. Rumors of an approaching revolution are in circulation, and the opposition party appear to be getting stronger every day. At present the government is exerting itself to the utmost to prevent an outbreak; but the measures adopted by the Cabinet are not calculated to have a conciliating the people. The parties arrested for a supposed plot, and accused of manufacturing munitions of war, have been liberated, there being no evidence to convict them.

A rumor was in circulation that an attempt had been made to assassinate the President, but the press is silent on this subject. One private letter states that a suspicious character, armed with a long knife, was arrested within the palace walls.

PERU.—There is great excitement about Ecuador. The Callao correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* says:

Extensive preparations are being made to prosecute the war with vigor. They have sent the frigate Amazonas, Loa, Tumbes and transport Huaras, the latter with about four hundred infantry and two hundred dragoons, which, there is not the least doubt, will all be taken as soon as landed, as I stated in a former letter that the Ecuadorian troops are much superior to the Peruvians. The troops that were embarked were accompanied by Generals Castilla and San Roman to the vessel, the band playing an old cautchu "Me no para, Estados." Every one of this disgusting people did not manifest the slightest interest beyond listening to the music. Gen. San Roman is named Commander-in-Chief against Equador.

ENGLISH NOBLEMEN KILLED BY INDIANS.—The Montreal *Transcript*, of the 30th ultimo, says it has reliable intelligence that Lords Grosvenor and Cavendish and the Hon. Mr. Ashley have been killed by Indians. It says:

They came to this country with the two-fold object of acquiring information and obtaining sport. With this view they accompanied the Right Hon. Mr. Ellice as far as St. Paul, Minnesota, and there left him to proceed to the prairies of the far west on a hunting excursion. It appears that they there joined a portion of the Sioux tribe of Indians, and that while on the tramp they were met by a hostile party of the Crow tribe, who set upon them, overpowered them, and eventually murdered the whole. Lord Bury, who is at present at Montreal, and friend whom the news was received, has undertaken the task of communicating the sad tidings to the parents of the unfortunate noblemen. Lord Grosvenor was a son of the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Cavendish a son of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley a son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

AFRICAN EXCITEMENT IN SAVANNAH.

Attempt to Seize the Schooner Wanderer.

Negroes Landed in the Country

SAVANNAH, December 13.—The Savannah *Republican* of this morning reaffirms most positively that the schooner Wanderer has landed a cargo of Africans on the coast, near Brunswick, Ga., as reported on Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS MEN ARRESTED.

The District Attorney, Joseph Granahl, has been on the alert, and arrested three men on Saturday, who are believed to be implicated in the affair. The names of the men arrested are Juan Bta. Rajesta, N. A. Brown and Miguel Aguirre, alias Rajres Harling, from New Orleans.

The District Attorney refused bail for them, as under the law it is a case of piracy, and the prisoners were committed to jail to await their trial.

Mr. Granahl and the District Marshal are using every exertion to elicit information in regard to the charges made against them, and have sent to Brunswick to obtain evidence as to the vessel entering the inlet.

The examination will probably take place on Thursday.

REFUSAL TO GIVE UP THE SCHOONER.

The District Marshal went steaming to Brunswick to seize and tow the Wanderer to Savannah, but the ship master in command of her refused to give her up.

It is reported that the Collector of the port of Darien stated that the Wanderer had no appearance of having had slaves aboard.

NEGROES SAFE IN THE COUNTRY.

The *Republican* says it is rumored that the Africans were landed on Jekyl Island, and that a steamer which left Savannah on Friday took off one hundred and fifty negroes from that island and conveyed them up the river past Savannah to a river plantation, from whence they were scattered through the country.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1-58.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour, and after organizing, Mr. Bayard appeared and took his seat. The Chair presented and reported certain court claims, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate one million acres of public lands for the support of the free public schools of the District of Columbia.

A resolution was adopted to elect an Assistant Door Keeper on Thursday next, vice Mr. Holland, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate agreed, when it adjourns to-day, to extend the adjournment until Thursday next.

During the session Mr. Gwin called up the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Pearce stated that the 21st joint rule of the Senate prevented the consideration of unfinished business for the first six days of the session.

Mr. Gwin said that he would call up the bill the first day it should be in order.

Mr. Cameron gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting a pension to the widow of the late Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Mr. Seward gave a similar notice in favor of Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines.

Several petitions, of no general interest, were presented, when the Senate adjourned until Thursday, to allow time for arranging the committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at the usual hour, and after organizing, a motion, Mr. Keitt, the new member from Berks county, Pa., was admitted to his seat. Also, Mr. McIlhaa took his seat, in Gen. Quitman's place. Mr. Mann, of South Carolina, was likewise admitted to his seat.

Quite a large number of Senate bills, from last session, the Speaker stated, would be taken up and read a first and second time, and appropriately referred.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for distributing \$3,000 among the captors of the British brig Caledonia, in the war of 1812, on the Niagara river. So it will have to go back to the Senate.

The House then took up the joint resolution, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President of the United States to take such steps as may be, in his judgment, best calculated to effect a speedy abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

[This resolution was, during last session, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs; was ordered to a third reading, and the question recurring on its passage, Mr. Walker, at that time, moved to refer it to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The previous question was then ordered on that motion.]

Mr. Ritchie now moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and the question having been taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 90, nays 97.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Billinghurst moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday referred to the select committee on the Pacific Railroad a bill introduced by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, for the construction of a central Pacific railroad. He said that the committee was composed of fifteen members, had come to no conclusion, and therefore, there could be no action by the House. He saw nothing to be gained by referring this bill to them, and if the House want action, the subject should be referred to some other committee.

Mr. Curtis replied that, in his opinion, there was no subject before the House of greater importance, and which required more deliberation and judgment. The select committee were appointed from various sections. Although there was a universal concurrence that something should be done, they could not agree upon a route. He did not despair of final success on the part of the select committee in finding a route practicable, it would be in the Central route.

The motion of Mr. Billinghurst was disagreed to—yeas 76, nays 97.

Mr. Otero, the delegate from New Mexico, introduced a bill making grants of land to the Territories of New Mexico and Kansas and the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, for railroads in that State and those Territories.

Mr. Bernhisel, of Utah, introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the Territory of Utah the expense incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stevens, of Washington, introduced a bill providing for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Abercrombie to Seattle, Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory.

Other matters of no general importance were introduced, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*:

One of those terrible accidents which will sometimes occur, although with unremitting, despite the best efforts to prevent it, took place at the sugar-house of D. R. Duvall, Esq., in this parish, last Saturday. A negro woman, about 35 years of age, was attending to the cane at the rollers, when, by some accident, her clothing caught in the machinery, and she was drawn between the rollers, crushing her into a hideous, shapeless mass. Two little negro boys, on the same plantation, were suffocated by being covered with bagasse, thrown down by a careless driver.

The same paper says:

The weather since Friday week has been disastrous to the expectations of those who thought they had time to save the balance of their crops. After the frosts, many planters windrowed their cane in part or in whole, as is usual in such cases, in order to preserve it; and many of them succeeded. It remained perfectly sweet until ground but for the heavy rains which have fallen upon it, and the warm weather immediately following the rain. Some of the heaviest rains we ever experienced have fallen during the past ten days. On many plantations in our part ish the windrowed cane lies in the furrows of the field under water, and this fact, with the warm weather, has been extremely injurious. How much of it can be saved, if any, cannot as yet be ascertained. But few planters hope to save any of it. Contrary to the usual order of things, that used for the standing cane has fared better than the windrowed. On Wednesday, amidst dark, heavy and threatening clouds, the wind shifted around to the north, and veered to and large fires were found necessary for comfort, which for some days had been abandoned on account of the extreme warmth of the weather.

We learn from the *New Iberian* that Mr. Jacques Lambert, an old and worthy citizen of St. Martin, while attempting to cross the bayou on his way home, fell off the bridge, and was drowned.

The telegraph has announced that the brig Parthian, which sailed from Richmond, Va., November 1st, with many workmen for the Don Pedro railroad, in Brazil, was taken in with on the 12th of November, dismasted. No communication could be had with her in consequence of a tempestuous sea. The vessel reporting her requested assistance from Bermuda, and two steamers were sent out by the British naval authorities there, but they subsequently returned, having been unable to find her. The Washington *States* says:

The number of passengers were 130, including 34 from Washington, engaged by and under charge of Mr. S. H. Topping, of this city. The others were principally from Richmond and Baltimore. It was understood that Mr. Harrah, one of the contractors, was also on board. The names of those from Washington were as follows:

Nathaniel H. Topping, superintendent; Patrick Tenney, Michael Lamb, Patrick Hoolin, James Sullivan, John Bowlin, Francis Green, Patrick Barrett, Michael Cambell, Thomas Gallary, Michael Elwood, Barney Carlin, William Manor, Thomas Smith, Bernard Doyle, Philip Powers, James Harbet, Michael Sheehan, Andrew Gambell, Wm. Keyhour, Patrick Conner, Michael Welch, James Wall, William Clark, Lawrence Halpin, John Stevens, Patrick Nolan, John Agan, Patrick Megean, (?) John Smith, James McNally, Francis Miller, John Head and John Riley.

The officers of the Parthian were Captain Miller, first mate Southerland, second mate Clark.

SAN AUGUSTINE.—The *Texian* announces the almost simultaneous death, from old age, a few weeks since, of three of their oldest citizens, in the persons of Edward Teal, Sr., (supposed to have numbered over a hundred years) Daniel Harding, aged ninety-two, and Mrs. Jessup, aged eighty-five.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMON STREET.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—With your permission I take the liberty of calling the attention of the owners and agents of real estate on Common street, from the Levee to Claiborne street, to the fact that there are now two petitions in circulation for the improvement of this street, the propriety of which I am confident you will endorse, especially for the sidewalks. The City Charter requires that all improvements to sidewalks and roadways shall be petitioned for by the owners and agents of real estate, to the extent of one-fourth of the number of running feet, counting the property line; for instance, suppose the distance to be eighty-one hundred feet of property line, it is necessary that two thousand and twenty-five feet should be signed to the petition; then it is ready for presentation to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, who refer the petition to the City surveyor, whose duty it is to report, at his earliest convenience, whether the same is legally signed or not. If he reports favorably, the petition is ordered to be published in the English for eight consecutive weeks in the official journal. At the expiration of which time, should there not be one entire half of the number of running feet signed for, signed in opposition to the improvement asked for, it shall be the duty of the Council to order the work to be done, made, at the expense of the owners of property fronting on the said street—the city paying for all intersections. Hence, the sidewalks on Common street, from the Levee to Circus street, if the prayer of the petition be granted, would cost the owner about sixty cents per running foot whenever it would be necessary to raise them.

The citizens of New Orleans are noted for their charity and philanthropy, and the condition of this street particularly is a stigma upon their energy and enterprise. Unmanned stores which rent for fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars per month are inaccessible for hours after the fall of a heavy rain. This inconvenience would be obviated by an expenditure of from ten to fifteen dollars per lot. From Circus to Claiborne street I do not require the sidewalks to be made to correspond with the sidewalks from Claiborne street to Galvez, canal, which are twenty-five feet in width, with an open space of ten feet, which is left for the double purpose of planting shade trees and grass plats. This portion, with which all are familiar, is certainly a credit to the city and to the liberality of the property owners who have been "doing" the good people of our own Huntsville, Waco and Paris, under the cover of the night, and who have also been arrested in the latter place, and held to bail in the sum of \$1000.

Other extravagances to the north and east of us, and particularly those furthest off, come filled with accounts of the unusually cold weather lately experienced in those parts, accompanied, as it is, by deep snow and sleet, and an occasional bone-piercing norther.

TEXAS.—The *Herald* learns that five hundred recruits left New York early last month for Texas and New Mexico.

The *Herald* says that the gentlemen who had been engaged for the last month in finding out a heavy sinking fund in Mexico, after thousand sheep to locate in that and the neighboring counties, state that they found sheep much cheaper than they had expected, and much more difficult to get than many persons supposed.

BRAZORIA.—The *Democrat* says that their cotton planters have made a good crop, and that the yield will average 300 lbs. But little of the cane has been soured by the late unfavorable weather.

The black tongue has appeared in that county; and scarlet fever, but of a mild type, has appeared in Columbia.

FAYETTE.—The *True Issue* of the 4th states that the black tongue has made its appearance among the cattle in that county.

The same paper says that emigrant trains are almost every day passing through La Grange.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROFESSOR HALE'S LECTURE.—We were one of a large audience last night to hear Professor Hale's lecture last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The lecture was received with the greatest satisfaction, and his experiments, illustrating his doctrine, and his control over those who came forward and subjected themselves to the will of the operator, while they convinced all who were present that there was "more between heaven and earth than was ever dreamt of in the philosophy," so interesting was the Professor, that we remained till the close of his performance—though we did not intend to do so; and as he commences his last lecture of the course to-night at Odd Fellows' Hall, we ask, and predict for him, a successful career in New Orleans.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Michael Wrazoski, a native of Poland, who was found dead on Sunday morning, at his house on St. Peter street, near Dauphine, and a verdict was given that he committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol.

Also, an inquest on the body of Martin Behrman, who died yesterday at the Charity Hospital, from the effects of a fall into the hold of the ship Ithland, was postponed till to-day on account of the want of witnesses.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A man named James McGibbin is reported as having made an attempt to destroy himself last night by cutting his throat with a razor, on board the ship Princess, lying at the foot of Clouet street, Third District. He was brought to the Charity Hospital this morning. He says he was maddened by intoxicating drink. He is an able-bodied and manly looking sailor.

ARRAIGNED FOR ROBBERY.—John C. Clark was arraigned by virtue of a reward offering $500 for the recovery of a large list of jewelry recently stolen near Baton Rouge, from one of the firm of M. Botchechki & Co., while a passenger on the steamer Kate Howard. One of the thirty gold watches stolen, No. 12,649, was found in his possession.

SUICIDE.—A tailor, named Michael Wrazooki, committed suicide about half-past eight o'clock last night, at his house on St. Peter street, between Dauphin and Bourbon. He killed himself by shooting himself through the mouth with a pistol, which was heavily loaded, and produced instant death. He had been married to his deceased brother's wife about five years, and had two children; but his conduct has not been at all unusual, except that he has indulged in liquor.

CITY HOSPITALITY.—There were 126 deaths of various diseases in New Orleans during the week ending 6 o'clock Sunday morning, December 12th.

New Orleans Convention.

An adjourned Stockholders' meeting will be held at New Orleans on the 20th of December, and doubtless largely attended. I trust every stock holder will pay up all unpaid installments on stock, of whatever kind—due, forfeited or sold. We desire every stockholder may be protected who will protect himself. The door is thrown wide open, but stockholders who pay installments and answer stock, or loan 50 cents per share, are unwilling to protect such as neglect or refuse to do so. No doubt a new entertained of paying off the $227,000 on 16th January, 1859, of obtaining possession the company's property, and the dismissal of the State's proceedings. All who act will be protected; those who do not comply can be cut off.

I append a resolution of the Board of Directors, unanimously adopted 29th November, 1858:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be hereby instructed to adopt, under the advice of counsel, the measures best calculated by the laws of Texas to protect those who shall pay up all unpaid installments of stock—who shall make the loan of 50-100 dollars per share, or surrender one-half of both per share of stock, as recommended by the stockholders at their last meeting.

All should pay money or surrender stock to the agents specified by the stockholders. They will respectively report to me, at Memphis, Tenn., twice a week, and assemble at New Orleans a day or so before our meeting on the 20th proximo. We have the unanimity of the stockholders, and the enterprise preserved, I trust, from all danger hitherto imminent.

JEPTHA FOWLKES, President.

Louisville, Ky., November 30th, 1858.

City papers will please copy. dec14 1t20

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

NOTICE TO SLAVE-OWNERS.

FROM and after the date no slave will be carried on any train of the company, as a passenger, unless he delivers the conductor a pass signed by his owner, and countersigned by the station agent at the train where he enters the train, which pass shall be retained by the conductor. Any slave found in a train without such pass shall be arrested by the conductor and placed in custody of the station agent at the place where he may leave the train.

No station agent shall countersign any pass until after he has personally seen the slave in his presence, nor shall he countersign any pass unless entirely satisfied that the person signing the same is the true owner.

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

The ticket seller at New Orleans shall act as a station agent in carrying out these regulations.

NOTICE TO FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

No free person of color will be carried on any train of the company, in the State of Mississippi, under any circumstances whatever, nor in the State of Louisiana, unless in possession of a pass similar to that of a slave, signed by some respectable white person known to the conductor or the overseer of the plantation next at the station where he enters the train.

T. E. WILLIAMS,
Master of Transportation.

New Orleans, December 1, 1858. dec14 1m

For Sale.

BY the undersigned, one sixteenth in each of the following vessels:

REGULATOR,
JOHANNESBURG,
GUTTEMBURG.

SCHROEDER, KUNKEMBERG,
P. D. PEGOUD & COUTIN,
13 Bienville st.

dec14 6d

Notice.

150 BASKETS and boxes Champagne, Cognac, Claret, assorted to Max Notzing & Co., 13 Carondelet street.

50 baskets Wolfe Cocytus's champagne;
100 bbls old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky;
100 boxes and kegs do do;
100 boxes and half boxes Havana cigars;
500 bbls superfine and extra flour;
200 sacks Java, Laguayra and Rio coffee.
50 do assorted brown sugars;
200 baskets and boxes Pipes, 6-8 sweet oil, qts & pts;
100 do Catsup, extra Claret;
150 pac kages crackers, in boxes at 5 cents;
200 bbls and half bbls assorted mackerel;
10 do do family and French Mackerel;
Cheese, lard, Northern rice, Cavenne rice, pickles, hams, dry beef, tin Lard cans, paper, packages, &c.
Carriers & Co. have a large assortment of choice family goods, constantly on hand, at city rates.
MAUS & CO.,
No. 13 Old Levee street, between Henry clay and Gravier streets. dec14

Notice.

50 BALES Sprague's, A. Isaac's, bearing Mary Jane, from Tampa to Liverpool, 1 bale damaged, for sale by C. TUO,
dec13 3t No Negotiate st.

Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP, a fine CREOLE PONY with saddle, bridle &c. Price $150. Apply at No. 500 Bayou Road, West Side, between Robertson street and the Bayou. dec14 1t

Ladies' Shoemakers

WANTED at No. 110 North Rampart street, between Bienville and Conti. dec9 1t

Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, very active and energetic Salesmen, with good recommendations. None need apply who are not of the above description. Address J. FEIFIN & Co.,
dec9 Red store.

Houses to Rent.

TWO STORY Brick Dwelling House on Coliseum street, No. 27.
A two story Brick Dwelling House on Coliseum street No. 29.
A two story Brick Dwelling House on Prytania street, No. 107.
A three story Brick House on Polydras street, No. 107.
A House on Canal street.
Apply to HYAMS, BRUNSWIG & CO.
dec9 12 and 13 St. Louis street.

For Sale.

A FAMILY of two HOUSE SLAVES—a girl who has been accustomed to nursing and taking care of three children, viz: four and two years and six months old. Said woman is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is perfectly honest, healthy and sound. Is guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Apply at No. 112 Customhouse street. nov26

LESSONS ON THE PIANO.

MISS ROMEY, late of Paris, and recently from Mrs. Davis's Female Academy, offers her services to families as a teacher on the Piano. Apply at No. 32 Bienville street. nov29 1m

LANDING ex ship Charlotte & Morrison, from Bordeaux—
20 crates Bull's-eye wine, Haut Sauterne,
20 crates claret wine, Pauillac Medoc,
100 boxes do do do Listrac do,
100 do do do do Haut Sauterne.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
dec9 12 Magazine street.

SUNDRIES in STORE—Sherry, 50 quarter and 33 eighth casks Pale Sherry. Claret—100 casks and half casks Medoc, Ludon, Port & Co. 100 quarter casks, Crown brand. Brandies—14 quarter casks Rochelle 4th proof. Lannes, 5 quarter casks Otard, Dupuy & Co's 3 star. Champagne—50 boxes superior Sillery and Ay. 50 boxes do do Montebello. 50 boxes do do Heidsieck. 50 boxes do do Carte Blanche. 50 boxes do do Verzenay. 50 boxes do do Dry Sillery. 50 boxes do do Rheims. 50 boxes do do Mumm's Cordon Rouge. 50 boxes do do Extra Dry