THE DAILY BEE.
C. P. WEBSTER & CO.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9.

GROWING SENSIBLE.

There is not much said now-a-days of Senator Douglas. He has apparently ceased to be the bugbear of the Democracy—at all events they forbear making him the object of spiteful assaults and bitter invective. Whence arises this sudden moderation? Is it because greater dangers menace Democratic ascendency than even the possible success of Stephen A. Douglas? As the feathered flock in the barnyard cease cackling and quarreling among themselves the moment they perceive the dreaded hawk hovering over their heads, even so do the Administration Democrats suspend their bickerings with the Douglas wing of the party, in view of the nearer and more formidable peril of Black Republicanism. We should like to ascribe the truce to a better motive, but cannot consent to flatter the Democrats at the expense of truth. It is our firm, unshaken conviction that they are not a particle less inclined to revile Douglas than before; at the same time we give them credit for sufficient wisdom to be aware that in order to resist the encroachments, and defeat the aspirations of the Black Republicans, the soundest policy is to put an end to intestine feuds, consolidate their ranks, and present a bold and united front to the enemy.

If the stringent necessity of defeating the Abolition faction should admonish the Democracy of the expediency of restoring harmony to their own divided and belligerent cohorts, and of burying past dissensions in oblivion, we shall hardly regret the unscrupulous and vindictive persecution to which Senator Douglas has been subjected. The party opposed to Northern sectionalism ought to learn something from experience. One of its strongest and most impressive lessons is that of toleration towards all who are arrayed against the infamous doctrines of Wm. H. Seward. The Democracy proper—that is, the Buchanan Democracy—are not so powerful as to be enabled to look down with lofty scorn upon those brethren who happen not to believe in the superexcellence of the Lecompton Constitution, or in the urgent necessity of a Congressional slave code for the Territories. By this time they have learned—if they ever will learn—that without the aid of those conservative citizens who, while invincibly opposed to the anti-slavery party, are attached to Douglas and his doctrines, they may as well hang their harps upon the willows and abandon all anticipation of future triumph. In fact, we opine that the Democracy are really beginning to understand this important truth, and that even that most narrow-minded of politicians, the President himself, is not insensible to its value, since but a few days ago his special organ, the Washington *Constitution*, contained a highly pathetic appeal to the anti-Lecompton Democrats, imploring them not to affiliate with the Black Republicans; assuring them that their differences with the rest of the party were neither radical nor irreconcilable, and reminding them of the numerous ties of common principle which still united them. We take it that if the meeting of Congress had not been so near at hand, and the political cypherings of the editors of the *Constitution* had not surprised them that their own segment of the party was deplorably in the vocative, these bone ed and loving appeals to the anti-Lecomptonites would never have seen the light, but, on the contrary, would have been transformed into the language of hatred and defiance.

He this, however, as it may, we are rejoiced, in the interests of the South, that an armistice has been agreed on, and we trust it will eventually be followed by a lasting peace. Such must be the case, unless, indeed, the Democracy are stricken with that madness which, according to the poet, precedes inevitable destruction. In other words, the next Presidential contest is confessedly doubtful. Without the assistance of the friends of Douglas, it will be desperate. The latter profess and in reality are Democrats. If they are to be proscribed for advocating popular sovereignty, the Democratic party may as well follow the example of the Charleston *Mercury*, and refuse to recognize the existence of any Democratic party whatever in the free States.

If they are not prepared for an act which would be equivalent to proclaiming the annihilation of all nationality in parties, and the proximate dissolution of the Union, then they must, *ex necessitate rei*, admit the claims of Douglas and his adherents to communion with the Democratic church. There is no alternative save to repudiate every State north of Mason and Dixon's line, because the objections to the tenets espoused by Douglas emanate exclusively from the South; and if they are to be considered in compatible with genuine Democracy, there are no Democrats beyond the South. We presume the party are not disposed quietly to surrender all hope of electing a President next November, and therefore we expect they will not return to the insane policy of vilifying and alienating those by whose cooperation they can alone hope to succeed.

DENTISTRY.—We invite attention to the card of Joseph Anglaire, surgeon dentist, No. 145 Royal street. We have, as performs operations from 9 to 2 P. M., and gives consultations from 2 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—B. Durand, corner Royal and St. Peter streets, has erected a magnificent store at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, and filled it with a complete and splendid stock of house furnishing goods, embracing every useful and ornamental article from the drawing-room to the kitchen. Just glance at the advertisement, housekeepers, and then pay Mr. Durand a visit.

CROSOS CHAMPAGNE.—Ma. Barbuit, 92 Magazine street, has for sale, in quarts and pints, fifty dozen superior Epernay Champagne. We are indebted to him for a sample of the article, which amateurs will confidently pronounce delicious.

PROTECTION FROM WINTER.—Just look at the announcement of Alfred Munroe & Co., corner of Camp and Common streets, all ye who are shivering under the icy blasts of winter. See what a splendid stock of overcoats, paletots, warm under clothes, and other garments suitable to the season, is advertised by him, and at what reasonable prices! Go to the one price store, and procure your winter clothing.

COSTUMES.—As the season of pleasure has arrived, Madame Genoux, No. 112 Conti street, informs her customers and the public that she is now ready to furnish costumes, dominoes, masks, &c., of every possible variety. She is prepared to make costumes to order at the shortest notice. Her prices are moderate. See advertisement.

HON. Henry B. Anthony, United States Senator from Rhode Island, and who is editor of the Providence *Journal*, wishes to know if Emerson, Phillips, and the other Northern sympathizers with John Brown, really think what they say, why don't they go and do as John Brown did, *and run the same risk?* That, says the Alexandria *Gazette*, is a home question. Brown, bad as he was, never urged any one to encounter a peril which he was not willing to face himself.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.—The Washington *Constitution* of Saturday says: The President gave his first diplomatic dinner for the season last evening. Nearly all the representatives of foreign nations now at the seat of Government, with the ladies of their families, were present.

A FIRE occurred in the town of Natchitoches a few nights ago, which destroyed the house of Mrs. Sompayrac, on Washington street, and that occupied by Mr. F. Vienne, Sheriff of the parish.

The attention of grocers and wine dealers is called to the sale at auction, THIS DAY, at 11½ o'clock, at E. H. Sydnor's warerooms, No. 49 Magazine street of 810 cartons of Pale Sherry and Madeira Wine, direct from Cadiz, entitled to debenture.

NOTICE.—The catalogues of the extensive cognac sale of choice Havana Cigars to take place at the stores of the importers, Messrs. Gums & Smith 33 Tchoupitoulas street, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., are now ready for delivery at the office of the auctioneers, E. A. Levy, Jr., & Co., 24 Magazine street.

CIGARS SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Winter Cleaning White Havana Cigars, &c. to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Bache & Lenormand's auction rooms, No. 71 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the case of Ogier vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad, tried in Chester county last week, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Ogier, the plaintiff, of $10,250. The case, it will be remembered, came in contact with Dr. Ogier's carriage, and killed him on the spot. Mr. Reed, who was also injured, was awarded $900 damages.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

STEAMBOATS PASSED.

VICKSBURG, December 8.—The steamer Montgomery passed down at 10 o'clock last night. The Sovereign passed down at midnight, and the Gladiator at 10 o'clock this morning.

VICKSBURG, December 8.—The steamer John Walsh passed down at 1 o'clock and the Emerald at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.—The Rev. Dr. Beecher, in his discourse to the people on Thanksgiving day, took the opportunity sharply to rebuke what he denominated an unmanly, unpatriotic, unchristian spirit, manifested at the North in regard to the tragical affair at Harper's Ferry. He specified three particulars in which we were in the wrong: 1st, In deriding the fear occasioned by the invasion. 2d, in blaming Virginia for maintaining her laws. 3d, in sympathizing with the insurgents in their unlawful act. On each of these points the doctor spoke with great plainness and solemnity; and many, if not most, of the large congregation present felt that the reproof was just, timely and important.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courier.*

The Shreveport *Southwestern* has the following:

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a gentleman by the name of James A. Kind, a native of Carroll county, Tennessee, in company with his cousin, W. H. Piper, a dealer in tobacco, stopped at this place, waiting for a supply which, owing to the low stage of water, had not arrived; to save expense he engaged to haul wood for Mr. Holmes, near Shreveport; in passing to town to ascertain if his freight had arrived, he stopped at a camp, one of the children in which had a pistol. Mr. King was cautioning the child of the danger of such weapons, and to impress on the mind of the child, showed him how a little boy killed himself in Kentucky. He placed the muzzle of the pistol to his breast and pushed back the hammer, when his thumb slipped, and shot him through the heart. He exclaimed, "Farewell, world," and expired. This is another warning against the incautious use of fire arms.

GIN-HOUSE BURNT.—The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says:

We learn that on Tuesday night last the gin house belonging to the succession of Whitfield Williams, and situated across Cubahatta Chute, in this parish, was consumed by fire, together with about forty bales of cotton in the seed. This, too, is believed to be the work of incendiaries. It becomes our planter friends to be on the look out. Let them organize efficient patrols in every neighborhood, for the protection of their property, and it may be that the accendrels who are ruthlessly bent upon mischief may be arrested and rewarded with a hempen cord.

LYNCH LAW IN SAVANNAH.—The Savannah *Republican* of Saturday has the following account of the administration of Lynch law in that city on the Thursday night previous:

Sewall H. Fisk, a dealer in books and shoes, on Market square, of several years standing, has been the object of suspicion for some time, in consequence of his known Abolition proclivities, which he has taken, we are informed, some trouble to make known to our slave population. His latest acts are enticing negroes into his cellar at night and reading them all sorts of Abolition documents, and last Sunday night was detected especially to the history of the trial of John Brown, and a general exhortation upon the institution of slavery and the advantages of freedom. These facts, as we hear, were sworn to before a justice of the peace by his nephew and clerk; and coming to the ears of some parties who have constituted themselves a quasi vigilance committee, Mr. Fisk's store, over or in which he sleeps, was visited, and he was called out and gagged before he could make either noise or resistance. He was then placed in a carriage and driven a short distance from the city, and the application, as above, made to his nude person; he was then left to find his way back as best he could. His first appearance in the limits was near the hospital, where he came in sight of a sentinel, who was so alarmed at the sight that he gave a quick, nervous jerk at his rattle and took to his heels, not willing to face so dreadful an apparition. A re-enforcement, however, was brave enough to approach him, when he was conducted home, the most pitiable object it is possible to imagine. Not a spot of his skin was visible, and his hair was trimmed close to his head.

The *Republican*, while denouncing the sentiments advanced by Fisk, deprecates the course pursued by the vigilants. It says:

The sentiments expressed by this individual and his conduct towards our slaves, if true—though we know nothing but what is set publicly a leged—most probably merited all he received; but we cannot give our approval to a measure where the law is taken into the hands of citizens. It is their duty and keep their names a secret from the community. Such movements are justified, if at all, only in extreme cases and where the law fails to afford an adequate remedy. In such a contingency arise, and a vigilance committee become necessary, let us see the names of those who compose it. If they are satisfied that their cause is a just one with the community and laws will uphold them, then they can have no object in prosecuting their work under cover of night. If they have a doubt about the matter, then they may rest assured that their conscience is the best judge and that they are pushing matters too far. We are opposed to secret batteries in every form—it is not brave, and does not look honest. Such occurrences can only be justified by considerations of public security, and when this is at stake, no citizen need be ashamed for it to be known that he is willing to come to the rescue.

The *Evening Express* also condemns the resort to Lynch law, and intimates a doubt of the reports circulated in regard to the conduct of Fisk. It says:

Lynch law is a dangerous law—it is like the famed Indian *Boomerang*, that may and will recoil upon those that use it with dread or fell force. We regret that a resort to it has been had in this city, no matter what may be Fisk deserving the subject might have been. We have, and we have an energetic and independent police force to execute them; if any cause existed, he was the one to have removed the person obnoxious to our citizens. With the facts we have no concern, nor do we know any thing of them, more than street rumor gives. If Mr. Fisk was amenable to the charges brought against him, he should have been removed from the city by the proper authorities, but never should he have been outraged by such an exposure. This principle is the very one that we have all along been condemning at the North—the assumption of law by those who were unauthorized to act. Should this intelligent community bring upon themselves the odium of originating a system that may be turned upon themselves, under other circumstances and in a different case? We have no sympathy for any thing that savors of abolitionism, but we have a regard for the supremacy of law, for the integrity and safety of *our own institutions*. Allow us the bridled license of showing hostility to opinion, to be expressed in such form, and farewell to the freedom that is our highest boast, our true pride.

A SPECTRE AT THE MARRIAGE FEAST.—While a couple were being married in New York, on Saturday evening last, the police officers made their appearance, and, after the nuptial ceremonies were over, arrested the bride and bridegroom for passing a counterfeit bill to the backman who conveyed them to the clergyman's residence. On examination, it was found that they had given another counterfeit bill to the clergyman whereupon they were taken to the police office and searched. Nothing was found to implicate the bridegroom, who was allowed to depart; but the bridegroom had to pass the night in the Tombs.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—H. W. Pitts, a gambler from Georgia, was arrested on the cars at the depot in this place, on Saturday night last, on suspicion of having murdered A. P. McCrabb, in Montgomery, week before last. The Governor offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer. Pitts was taken to Montgomery on Tuesday last, by Mr. Franks, Mr. Mashon and Mr. Allen, conductor on the M. & C. Railroad, who notified Pitts out to Mr. Franks, and caused his arrest.

Since the above was in type, Mr. Franks has returned to this place, and informs us that Pitts escaped shortly after leaving Chattahoochee. Mr. Franks says that the train had stopped for some purpose—that he left his seat to get a drink of water, and whilst he was absent, Pitts jumped from the window of the car. He rushed after him, and the conductor immediately started his train, and about 100 yards, and again took Pitts on the train, who had run down the road, leaving Mr. Franks in the woods looking for his murderer. If this be so, and we do not doubt it, we hope the conductor who aided Pitts in effecting his escape may be arrested and punished.—*Huntsville Independent.*

A LETTER FROM A CENTENARIAN.—It was mentioned a few days ago that Mrs. Ann McKenna, an emigrant from Ireland, nearly one hundred years of age, had just arrived at Philadelphia, accompanied by her youngest son, who is sixty-six years old. In a letter to the *Press* she says:

Some of the people, in speaking of my life, refer to the "old saying" of using buttermilk to preserve life; in answer to which I have merely to say that I have never used any kind of fruit except in tea, coffee, &c. I am now nearly one hundred years of age, and for the last half century have resided in Colledown, a beautiful village in the county of Tyrone, in the north of Ireland. Temperate habits and my usual morning walk of two miles in church, I think, had a great tendency towards lengthening my existence in this world. I had for many years wished that the time might come when I would have an opportunity of seeing my friends and relations in the "Glorious Land of Liberty," which I had the pleasure of doing on Friday, the 25th inst. My first and fifth generation, the grand daughters received me with all the kindness that could be possibly bestowed on me, and escorted me to a comfortable home.

HAVEN WINE.—The Commissioner of Patents has received a bottle of wine made by Mr. Taggett from ice grapes collected in the woods near Adirondacks. The merits of this new species of native wine are now under consideration.

The Chicago *Democrat* was sued yesterday by W. B. Judd, State Senator, for libel—damages $100,000. The suit was brought on account of alleged libels published in the *Democrat* at different times in the last six months.

AN ACT OF POLITICAL RESTITUTION.—It is now definitely ascertained (says the Richmond *Whig*) that the Democratic candidates for State Canal Commissioner and State Prisoner have been elected in New York. The Tribune makes the majorities respectively, all the counties being official, at 1,343,671 and 1143. These candidates received the support of the Americans on the half and half balance of power ticket which they made. Their election gives the Democratic party the control, under the law, of the canal patronage of the State, which is immense. The Democratic success on this portion of the ticket is connected with an act of retributive political justice upon the part of the people had conferred it. This summer, when the Americans made their nomination, they determined to punish the Republicans for this act of perfidy. They concentrated their strength upon and endorsed those Democratic candidates who were in the sub-board, which had the management of the canals, and they elected it. The Republicans, have, therefore, been "hoisted upon their own petard," and have had the poisoned chalice communicated to their own lips. The Americans have performed an act of signal and retributive justice.

A NIGHT IN A PIGEON ROOST.—Just now the wild pigeons roost in innumerable numbers in the Chenango Swamp, Crawford county, Pa., about two miles east of the Ohio. The swamp is about ten miles long, by two or three wide, grown up with tamerack or larch trees and alder bushes. The editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel* has been among the pigeons. He says:

When within two miles of the roosting place we began to hear the roar of the wings of the millions of birds there congregated, which literally equaled the roar of Niagara. But the sights and sounds that greeted us as we neared the awful scene beggar description. There were probably a hundred hunters assembled and at work. These were divided into parties of not more than two or three—some in the tamarack and some in the alders. The birds rose in a mass and settled in the trees; and when fired upon there they flew in the direction of the firing and continued all night. At a single shot the flock always rose and flew a short distance to settle or to be fired upon again. This scene lasted all night. The usual mode of killing the pigeons is for two men to go together—one with a gun, the other with a bag, and lantern, and matches. As soon as the shot is fired the bag man strikes a light and 'bags' the birds; and this must be done speedily or the wounded ones will bide and be lost.—Six dozen is quite a heavy load for any man. We were told to fire with one barrel at the bushes, and with the other at the "bile up." The term *bail up* is a very natural one, for at every shot the flock will rise in a solid body, and after circling a few moments make a swooping curse, and then alight, perhaps within a few yards of where they rose. The number killed seems almost incredible. One man killed four dozen at a single shot, and nine hundred in a night.

EXAMINING BOTTOMS OF WELLS.—It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. The *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture* says:

When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottom of a fifty feet deep, when half full of water. The smallest straw or other small substance will be plainly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion.

If a well or cistern be under cover or sheltered by buildings so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then reflected downward. We have used the mirrors with success to reflect the light around a field to shaded spot, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms, and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of the light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will find it not only useful, but a pleasant experiment. It will, perhaps, reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well which has been little thought of, but which may have been a painful source of disease by its decay in the water.

SINGULAR VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.—The Mobile *Tribune* has the following:

We saw day before yesterday a very singular and beautiful balance specimen, which has been given to the museum of the Medical College of this city by Dr. Pollevin. It is from what is called the Begatta tree, (or lace wood) and belongs to the order of Lyrodendron—species thymeles, of Linnæus—and grows in the forests of the West Indies, but is rare even there. It was presented to Dr. P. sixteen years ago, while he was a surgeon in the French Royal navy. The peculiarity of it is in the fibrous nature of the bark, which is about an eighth of an inch thick. From this bark Dr. P. has directed more than twenty coats of apparently real crape or lace—most of them large enough to form a shawl. Indeed, the bark is quite pliable. The specimen we saw is a small handkerchief. It can be washed and ironed like ordinary muslin.

Taking the diameter of the branch, which is not much more than an inch, these coats are really astonishing. Some of them, we suspect, are nearly a foot in width, with a longitude that may be made equal to the length of the coat. They might be wrought out twenty or more feet in length, for all we know.

This singular and beautiful wood, we imagine, has never been seen or heard of before by any of our readers, and is a curiosity well worthy of examination.

PAW-PAW BRANDY.—A bottle of brandy distilled from the paw-paw berry was sent by the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office to Dr. Jackson, of Boston, for analyzation, who reports that it is very easy to prepare a perfectly pure spirit from it by the aid of a patented process, viz: by the aid of the permanganate of potash and rectification. A sample is forwarded which is quite pure spirit and free from all foreign oil and acids.

A gentleman from Evansville, Indiana, writing to the Department, says: "I have no personal interest in this matter, but, feeling as I do that a very valuable liquor, and one which will be universally used in the West and Southwest at least, may be made from the paw-paw, millions of bushels of which are annually wasted and go to decay in our river-bottoms and along the streams in the interior, I have been willing to give my friend, who is a scientific distiller from Germany, an opportunity of making what he can out of the proceeds of his distillation of the fruit above mentioned."

He produces two gallons of spirit from each bushel of paw-paws; that is, for a few years, be an article of commerce, proceeding, in my opinion, the Irish and Scotch which look for the purposes for which those liquors are now used."

A MOUTH.—A curious little anecdote is just now amusing the few people who remain in Paris in the autumn. M. de B. bolted the other day that "two mouths" could swallow eighty-three dozens of green oysters in one hour. He offered himself and the one other mouth. The bet was taken and the day fixed. Eighty-three dozen oysters were forthcoming. M. de B. ate one dozen, rang for his servant, and ordered in the other "mouth." His servant went out, returned, and brought in a pig. No need to say that the eighty-two remaining dozen were gobbled down in much less than the hour. But now comes the great discussion: and it remains to be seen whether the spirit or the letter of the bet is won. The losers say they believed you were to eat the oysters;" and the winner very truly properly replied: "How could you fancy any thing else a pig could do so?" The answer impliies a doubt of the bloody issue. But such disgusting transactions as the above conduct has nearly arisen from it. It was at last thought best to represent the hero of the six-77 as an Englishman, but in reality it is M. de B., the wearer of one of the oldest names in France.

House Furnishing Goods.

B. DURAND

HAS created, on the corner he did hardly many years, as the COMMERCE OF ROYAL AND PETER STREETS, a large and splendid store, fully equal to any in the city.

His present fresh and complete stock, to which new goods from Europe and the North are daily added, enable him to offer to his customers, to housekeepers and to the trade every rich or useful article, from the drawing-room down to the kitchen. His assortment comprises in part:

FOR THE PARLOR.

Chandeliers; China and biscuit vases, figures, &c.; mantel ornaments; rich moderator and other lamps; bronzes.

FOR BEDROOMS.

Terra cotta, or Vienness, and other figures; Chamber sets 6-8-10; work-boxes; jardinieres; gilt Chamber toilet sets.

FOR THE DINING-ROOM.

Glassware and crockery; dinner and tea sets, either China with gilt bands or plain, or granite and fine and common crockery; knives, forks and silver plated cutlery. Fine and common table cutlery.

FOR THE KITCHEN.

Bronzes, common pans, kettles, kits, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, pastry moulds, bridons, a full assortment of tin and copper ware.

Restaurant keepers will find in his store every thing in their line, in crystal glassware and China ware, and in cutlery, tea-kettles, &c.

To planters, tobacconists are offered which, if not genuine, are as near as can be those sold by imported from Havre, the latest and best goods in his line.

Country merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.

Prices moderate.

He has a total 1 room for ladies.

Customers made to order on short notice.

dec9 6m

A Fine Residence

FOR SALE.

A FINE residence on the first floor of the house at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, elegantly new, and admirably suited for a family or a club.

dec8 1

Wanted,

A HOUSE with parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, with three or four bed rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, and not far from the city. Apply at the Bee office.

dec8 1

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK, who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 41 Chartres street, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

dec8 1

For Sale,

A FINE apartment on the first floor of the house at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, elegantly new, and admirably suited for a family or a club.

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GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS.

ARMEMENTS THIS EVENING.—At the Varieties, the play of "Camille," with Madame Ponisi, Hopkins and Mrs. Thompson. At the Academy of Music, the Ethiopian Opera Troupe.

At the Gaudin Museum, the play of "A Hard Word," Pay Old Debts," Harry Bertram personating Sir Giles Overreach. To conclude with the farce of "The Double Bedded Room."

At the Amphitheatre, Spalding & Rogers's European Circus.

At Vannicelli's Museum, the celebrated Italian Comic Automatic Company.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER ON COMMERCE.—The inland commerce of New Orleans has been almost suspended during the past two days on account of the cold weather, as but few laborers could be engaged to work at any price on the bleak levee to load or discharge steamboats. Yesterday many boats offered as high as eight and ten cents per bale to have cotton rolled on or off the landing, and could not get sufficient workmen at that.

Two men, whom we noticed, rolled seventy bales from one steamboat in an hour, making seven dollars for the job. A large number of steamboats had started to sea from the city yesterday, but had to lie over, not having been able to discharge the cargoes they brought into port. This fact is not so much owing to the rigor of the weather as to the prosperity and idleness of the laboring class, who were able to sit around the stoves in coffee houses all day, drinking hot liquor, while steamboat mates were seeking everywhere for help, and offering extravagant remuneration.

COLD WEATHER.—The present cold spell continues with increased vigor, Wednesday night having been extremely cold. At eight o'clock yesterday morning we noticed the thermometer marking 25°. During the day the sunshine had an influence of ten degrees, but last night it was bitterly cold again.

MURDER ON TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.—A brutal and unprovoked murder was perpetrated on Wednesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, and not only has the murderer escaped, but no person who was about the scene or in the neighborhood at the time appears to know any thing about it, or will acknowledge they saw the act. A number of men, principally steamboat hands and levee laborers, were in the coffee-house on the corner, some standing about the stove and others drinking at the bar, when two of them, named John McCabe and Owen Molloy, got into an altercation and exchanged blows, during which Molloy struck McCabe seriously over the right eye, cutting a gash in the eyebrow. Several men then interfered and parted the combatants, and among them was a brisk, active man, 25 years of age, named William Lancey, *or* Lenahan.

McCabe, in whom a demon seems to have been aroused by the strife, then struck on the banquette and awaited, knife in hand, to wreak his unstated fury upon the first person who should come out. Lancey had the misfortune to be the one, and as he came through plunged the knife into the left side of his abdomen, which makes it appear as if he had deliberately planned a deadly thrust. As to the effect of all made known, Lancey immediately fell upon the pavement, powerless and almost speechless, and McCabe walked off. Who first discovered the wounded man we are unfortunately, but he was soon found, and sent to the Charity Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Though very weak when admitted, he was able to give such a description of his assailant as fastened the crime beyond a doubt upon McCabe, who is a small and slightly built young man, with a smooth face, and less the gash over his right eye that we have described. Shortly after the stabbing, officer William Delaney was in the coffee-house, gathering information about it, and McCabe boldly stood up before him all the while, knowing he was not yet suspected.

Yesterday morning Coroner Beach went out to the Charity Hospital, in company with Dr. Hart, City Physician, who held the post-mortem examination on the body of Lancey. An incisive wound was found in the left side of the abdomen, dividing the intestines, which had produced inflammation, causing death. The inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. Yesterday afternoon officer Robt. Dalton was engaged endeavoring to hunt up the murderer, but without success.

EXAMINATION OF A SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The case of Burroughs, who, on Burroughs, who shot into a gang of persons at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Calliope streets, on the night of the 27th ult., came up yesterday before Recorder Hunter, for examination. Three of the men at whom he fired—Daniel Graham, John Costello and George Wyman—appeared in Court to prosecute him. The circumstances have before been published by us. Burroughs went into a coffee-house to get a drink, when a brick was thrown in at the door. He ran out and saw nobody but three men in the alley on the opposite corner, roughly ordering them away, he then knocked one down with his club, and drawing his revolver, fired recklessly among them, shooting Costello in the side and arm.

Wyman testified that he was standing at the corner, about twelve o'clock at night, with Costello and another young man, at a distance. They were talking quietly, when Burroughs came out of a coffee-house on the opposite corner and approached them. He asked the witness what was the matter. He then asked Wyman what they were doing, and Wyman told him they were doing nothing. Burroughs asked him where he lived, and he replied not ten squares from there. Thereupon Burroughs struck him on the head with his club, and then fired two shots. Burroughs then fired twice at him, but did not wound him. The second shot, he believed, took Graham. Burroughs fired two more shots at Costello and the fourth person who was in the party.

Graham testified to about the same conversation having taken place between Wyman and Burroughs. When Wyman was struck, Graham stepped forward to prevent him falling. In the act of doing so he was shot in the arm. He did not, however, offer assistance to Burroughs, nor was he committing any breach of the peace.

Costello testified that he was standing a little out from the conversation between Wyman and Burroughs. Burroughs went up to him and said, "get," accompanying the order with an insulting remark. Costello replied that he would not, that he was doing any thing. Burroughs then shot twice at him, wounding him in the side and in the arm.

In answer to questions propounded by Burroughs, Graham denied having drawn a knife, nor had he seen any one else have a knife. Costello also denied the fact. The Recorder committed the accused for trial before the Criminal Court, on one charge of assault and battery, and two charges of shooting with intent to commit murder. He gave bail for his appearance in $1500.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—A rather unusual mercantile case was examined yesterday before Recorder Willis. Mr. J. Bodon, of No. 41 Chartres street, alleged that he consigned to M. de Jong, for sale on his account, three cases of fancy articles, consisting of billiard balls, gilt ornaments, beads, fancy combs, &c., to the value of between four and five hundred dollars, and that de Jong appropriated them to his own use, refusing to deliver or render any account of the same. After a patient hearing of the case, the Recorder decided the prosecutor had not substantiated his charge to the satisfaction of the law, and discharged Mr. de Jong.

EXPLOSION IN THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—The water-pipe leading from the street into the kitchen of the St. Louis Hotel from up on Wednesday night, was frozen, as is very unusual in New Orleans, and quite unexpected in this instance. At five o'clock yesterday morning, when the fire was made in the furnace, a sufficient pressure of steam upon the supply of water the water-back of the range exploded with great force, seriously injuring the cook, who had to be sent to the Charity Hospital. It and adjoining rooms that only one man was near at the time, a deplorable loss of life might have occurred.

AN INFLAMMABLE STREET.—The residents on Tchoupitoulas street, between Bourbon and Dauphin, are complaining greatly of the unpaved state of this thoroughfare. The employés of of the Gas Company dug up the earth to lay the new gas pipes, and failed to place it in its former position. Who is to blame?

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—The difficulty between James Scardinger, of corner Conti and Marais streets, and Henry Stare and James Meehan, of 91 Customhouse street, came up before Recorder Willis, yesterday, on the charge of Scardinger, that on last Sunday he had been beaten, knocked down and badly bitched by them. The Recorder discharged Henry Stare, but held James Meehan and M. Shern in $500 bail each to appear for trial before the Criminal Court.

ALARM OF FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the chimney of a house on Chartres, near St. Ann street, took fire and created an alarm of fire, which happily proved of no consequence, as the chimney was cleaned itself out without doing any damage.

CONTRACT ADJUDICATED.—The contract for ditching and grading Frankfort street, from Frenchmen street to Jumonville street, has been adjudicated by the Controller to John Neary at $214 per running acre of 208 feet, for the whole work complete, ditches and roadway included.

INCENDIARY CASE DISMISSED.—Mary Murphy was examined before Assistant Recorder Vennard yesterday, on the charge of setting fire to an armoir of clothes in Mr. Keegan's house, on the levee, in the Fourth District, and was discharged, for want of sufficient proof, and Mary was discharged.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Sylvain P. Phillips was examined yesterday by Assistant Recorder Vennard, charged with the murder of James H. Kelly. The evidence given was the same as that taken by the Coroner, and which we published in full at the time. Phillips was fully committed for trial before the Fifth District Court on the charge of murder.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Fifth District Court has been occupied for several days with the suit of Charles Johnson *vs.* Pierre Demolines, for damages, the judgment to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Johnson loaned a lot on Triand street, upon which she erected a building, intended to be worth $600. Demolines bought the lot and pushed down the structure in which Clara alleges she had $1500 worth of furniture. She interfered, and declared then procured her arrest by a police officer, and had her locked up over night. Verdict was rendered for plaintiff in $200.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Judge T. G. Hunt, District Attorney Brudenell entered a *nol pros* in the case of Ann Schmidt, charged with larceny.

Norbert Trepagnier, the newly re-elected clerk, proceeded in succession, and was sworn into office. He then appointed his deputy clerk, Mr. Pierre Gravois.

The Bay Points of Weather are opens out, and in general indicate their shifting effects, it is only necessary to call at the great

CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

STORY BUILDING,

Corner of Camp and Common Streets,

And adjoining, with access to the respective rooms from the General office.

At the above establishments may be found

OVERCOATS.....from $7 00 to $40 00
BUSINESS COATS.....from 7 00 to 25 00
GLOVE FITTING.....from 10 00 to 30 00
BLACK PANTALOONS.....from 5 00 to 15 00
COLORED PANTALOONS.....from 3 00 to 12 00
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS.....from 2 00 to 12 00
UNDERCLOTHING and DRAWERS from 75 to 3 00
LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS.....from 1 00 to 3 00
GLOVES—all styles and qualities.
HALF HOSE—all qualities.
HANDKERCHIEFS—all qualities.
CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, and all articles necessary for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.
SHAWLS, TRAVELING BLANKETS, etc.
TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET-BAGS.
UMBRELLAS, etc., etc., etc.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
dec8 2t STORY BUILDING.

Notice to the Sufferers by Fires.

ALL persons who are in need of relief, in consequence of the recent fires in our city, are requested to make application to the Committee appointed for the purpose of distributing the funds placed in their hands.

All applications must be accompanied by evidence of the applicant's position, which may be obtained from the Committee.

Applications will be received up to the 15th inst. by the following named members of the Executive Committee, viz:

R. J. WHITE, Esq., Custom House.
GEO. S. HAYNES, Esq., Custom House.
H. W. REYNOLDS, Esq., No. 8 Magazine st.

The Committee will meet every afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Custom House.

G. BIDDLE, Esq.,
Office, on Bienville Public street.
For the Committee—

H. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary pro tem.
New Orleans, Dec. 5, 1859. 5t

(CONSULTATORS.)

Sewing Machine Premises,

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, November 26, 1859.

MESSRS. [illegible]: I consent to your purchase of the [illegible] at Jackson, and I entered [illegible] by a Mr. Bennett on demanding the money pursued by the Committee on Machinery at the Mississippi State Fair.

I must say the course he has pursued is somewhat singular; for, in the first place, he has annexed the whole Committee of the same fault that he believed me to be going of. He says we were not entitled to it. H. B. Dyess. I do not deny that I am a friend of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; but I will inform Mr. Bennett that I never [illegible] a corrupt thing when I was a member of the jury or public harbouring them.

I. BRUNET, Dr. of Rooms,
Sylvester Cone and Hiram Wilcox.

dec8 1t

CARROLLTON STORES.

Corner of Common and Hagedorn streets.

GREAT SACRIFICE!!

Sacrifice of Dry Goods.

THE undersigned, wishing to close out their entire stock of DRY GOODS, will offer on MONDAY, December 5th, at

1 lot Shepherd Check Silks at.....45c a yard.
1 lot Striped Mixed Poult De Soie at.....50c "
1 lot.....do.....at.....$1 00 "
1 case Plain Delaines, all colors, at.....25c "
1 lot Cross over Challys at.....25c "
1 lot Cross over Challys at.....12½c "
2 lots Silk and