THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1864. | Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,327.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 29.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Auction Sales this Day.

By J. B. Crest, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—Improved property.

Departure of the Northern Mail.—The departure of the steamer Olive Branch has been delayed until this evening, and we are informed that the Northern mail will go by her will close to-day at 3 p. m.

The Varieties Theater.—*Pocahontas and Dot*—Dot at this theatre has been drawn out into a long dash——we might say into a shooting streak of success. As to the success, that was, in a general point of view, to have been expected; for the play had never failed to prove brilliantly successful as a holiday piece at the same theatre, though given there as such by every management for the past five or six years. But in this case a few circumstances were present to gladdy expectation. Mrs. Allen, for example, was prevented by indisposition from appearing as Dot, and Miss Henry was obliged to take the place of Mrs. H. Isherwood of personating Tilly Slowboy for which part there was to believe she was much better adapted. In addition to this, the company, at a first glance, seemed to hold but little of the stuff from which to produce the customary and popular Caleb Plummer of the stage.

Yet, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the play was creditably presented the first night, and its performance has steadily improved with every repetition. Miss Henry has filled the role of Dot in such a way as to leave little, if any regret for the absence of Mrs. Allen, except in so far as that absence may imply sickness in the fair absentee; while Mr. Hill,—though his youth stature, robustness and a certain obstinate characteristic of voice that marks, no doubt, recall the Knot. Bobby, in almost every other personation he undertakes, were obviously against him,—produced a Caleb Plummer which, if rather independent of established models, was agreeably unique and striking in many of its aspects, and, taken as a whole, was undoubtedly conceived and performed with consciencious care and discrimination.

Up to this time Dot has formed the whole of the holiday programme; but it is now powerfully reinforced with the very cleverest of all our contemporary burlesques—the original, absurdest, liveliest, literary extravagant by John Brougham, called Pocahontas. The piece was first brought out in this city at the Varieties with most brilliant results, and has always been a favorite on its boards. It is in happy contrast with the sentiment, sentimental and domestic features of Dot, and the two make a strong combination.

Interesting Agricultural Facts.

The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1861, is just issued. The crops of the year, as compared with those of 1861, are thus stated:

	1861.	1864.
Indian Corn	207,153,212 bushel.	179,851,474 bushels.
Wheat	31,083,318 "	16,000,000 "
Rye	10,109,249 "	18,72,015 "
Oats	172,643,304 "	170,000,000 "
Barley	15,184,249 "	10,710,000 "
Buckwheat	15,750,722 "	16,300,000 "
Potatoes	59,065,244 "	60,000,000 "
Hay	18,846,304 tons.	18,000,000 tons.
Tobacco	143,501,862 pounds.	187,000,000 pounds.

The report announces that during the past year the distributions from the experimental and propagating garden, under the care of this Department, have been continued, consisting principally of grapes, strawberries and other small fruits. The celebrated Yedo grape, from Japan, has been largely propagated and distributed in various localities, in order to test its adaptability to soils and climates. It is yet too early to decide as to its value.

The demand for seeds has been greater than during any previous year, and returns from those to whom they have been sent are most satisfactory, not only as to the quality of the seeds, but in the introduction of new and valuable varieties.

Of wheat and other grains there have been sent out over 39,000 bags, holding nearly a quart each; making over 1000 bushels. The report also says that the introduction of sorghum and tapioca, and the dissemination of the seed of these plants, by the Agricultural Department have been worth millions of dollars to the country, more especially to the Middle and Western States, where they are destined to make a valuable and paying crop. The manufacture of beet sugar, and of beautiful sugar, has proved that what was at first regarded as a doubtful experiment has become a fixed and established fact, and although sugar may not be everywhere made, there is scarcely a State that can large quantities of most excellent syrup are not manufactured. The seed of these plants has, however, so much deteriorated by hybridizing with Chinese corn that the Commissioner has deemed it necessary to procure fresh seed from their native localities, and has accordingly sent an educated, intelligent, and reliable person to China, with directions to purchase seed, and to ascertain minutely the method of making the sugar as practiced by the natives of that country. The manufacture of sugar from the "sugar beet" has been attracting considerable attention in some parts of the West, and it is hoped will prove successful and profitable. Upon this point the report says:

"The manufacture of beet sugar, first introduced in France by the Emperor Napoleon I. a few years ago, has become an industry of gigantic dimensions and on other parts of the continent. The yield of beet sugar in 1861 was 400,000,000 pounds—being one-sixth of all produced in the world and one-fourth as much as the cane sugar. The sugar producing of the world was as follows: Cane sugar, 1,950,000,000; beet sugar, 400,000,000; palm sugar, 100,000,000; maple sugar, 20,000,000—making a total of 2,500,000,000 lbs. Considering that we pay nearly $150,000,000 annually for foreign sugar, and that this may be made from the beet at less than half the present price of sugar from the cane, it would seem to be the part of wisdom in the Government to encourage its manufacture direct form."

Reference is also made in the report to sheep husbandry, always one of the most important of agricultural pursuits, which has recently assumed an increased consequence from the great demand for woolen goods. The Department is endeavoring to obtain from the woolen manufacturers of the country definite information as to the quality and quantity of wool consumed by each, and the kind that it is deemed most desirable to increase; and the results of this investigation, when obtained, will be at once published for the benefit of the farmers, to whom it is believed it will be of so convincing a nature as to cause a very large increase of their flocks, with a corresponding increase in the production of those qualities of wool most desired by manufacturers.

A Living Analogue to the Story of Enoch Arden.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes from Brussels as follows:

"A circumstance has just occurred here which in some points resembles the events out of which the poet Tennyson has made an epic to "Enoch Arden." About twenty years ago a blacksmith was condemned to an imprisonment of eighteen months, for an assault of which he had been found guilty, and on the expiry of his term of punishment, being unwilling to return to his former employment, he enlisted in the Dutch army, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the colonies of Holland, in the East Indies, leaving a wife and young daughter behind him. Five years after a comrade, who had served in the same company, arrived here and told the wife and her husband had been killed with a poisoned arrow by one of the natives. The mourning and the wife, having soon come to an understanding, were married, and lived happily together for many years. Their happiness was, however, interrupted, a few days ago, when an individual with white locks made his appearance in the family circle, which included seven children. This was the blacksmith who had been supposed to be lying dead, who, seeing how matters stood with his wife and friend, made the best he could of the change, and, after having deposited three thousand florins for the use of the daughter he had left behind—who is now twenty two years of age—he took his departure for London, in the steamer Mouche, and has since doubtless safely arrived at his destination, though nobody here seems to have been made acquainted with the future plans or intentions."

The London Saturday Review says that false hair and dyeing, and the use of padding and rouge, are clearly intended to obtain admiration on false pretenses, and an amount to be cool swindling. What a horribly grotesque world this would be if everybody were morally honest to the extreme point here taken.

Horace Greeley does not succeed in farming to a recent speech he said: "Twenty-five acres of my farm, or rather my wife's, is forest, fenced so as to exclude all the grazing animals, and the only part of it which does not cost me more than return."

A Japanese City Laid in Ashes.

Kanagawa, Oct. 12, 1864.

We have now fuller accounts of Choshi's attack upon the Mikado, and the attempt to seize his person. This was in August. Choshi's forces, indifferently armed, were encamped outside the city, and suddenly one morning moved in two columns to the attack, while at the same time his followers within the city rose to their aid. The attacking columns which were less than five thousand together were vigorously repulsed by the retainers of the Daimios whose duty it was to guard the city and the Mikado's person, conspicuous among whom were the Daimios of Satsuma, Aizu, Echizen, and the son of the Regent, assassinated at Yedo in 1862. Some of the Tycoon's household troops were also assisting, for the Tycoon has a palace at Miaco as well as at Yedo. The attacks of the insurgents were chiefly directed against the respective citadels of the Tycoon and Mikado, from both of which they were hardly repulsed, but not until the Mikado's outer buildings had been sacked and destroyed. The assailants were overpowered, driven back, and cut to pieces, few of them escaping. The consequence of this hand-to-hand fighting in the heart of one of the most populous cities in the world, was dreadful destruction of property, especially of the modern warlike. The shots of such breechloaders and defenders exploding amid the crowded buildings, set fire in many places, which caught up by a high wind then blowing, raged unchecked until this populous city was reduced to ashes. According to the native accounts, the fire raged two entire days, laying waste nearly one thousand blocks of squares, destroying seventy-eight thousand houses and temples, and three thousand seven hundred warehouses. About five-sixths of the city was in ashes, and we may imagine, though words cannot describe, the scene of devastation which made half a million people homeless. Japanese houses are not altogether such plain and paper affairs as the writers of Kagaku would have us believe. A very large portion of the European population are sheltered by no better. The green temple of Hino-yamagee, the most famous in the empire, was burned.—*New York Tribune Correspondence.*

Diplomatic Precedents Bearing on the St. Albans's Affair.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

It will be denied by none that a gross violation of neutrality was committed by the parties who attacked the inoffensive city of St. Albans in the territory of Canada for the purpose of having a direct on the territory of the United States. And it seems to us that the conduct of the British judge has played something less excusable than a wink in physics to the execution of the extradition treaty. But for shortcomings of this kind, on the part of the British authorities in Canada, it seems to us that reparation might better be sought at the hands of the British Government through our Department of State, than to place in the power of any commander, more or less discreet, to take the law into his own hands by invading the territory of Canada for the purpose of arresting the depredators. It will be regretted by most of our readers that which the United States steamer Florida continued to abuse of the British vessel, the Herald, proposed to be charged in violating our blockade within the line of the marine jurisdiction of New Providence. Mr. Seward characterized the conduct of the commander of the Alabama as "an inexcusable violation of the law of nations, for which acknowledgment and reparation ought to be promptly made." When our "Shenandoah" under Walker, in violation of our laws, fitted out expeditions against Nicaragua and actually invaded that State, it is to be regretted that we should have incited the claim of Nicaragua to pursue and capture her invaders on our own soil. It is known that Commodore Paulding incurred the censure of some parties in our country for pursuing and arresting such depredators within the jurisdiction of the state they were warring.

M. Vattemare—A Remarkable Man.

A Paris correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* gives the following interesting particulars in regard to a well known gentleman, who had a large acquaintance and many friends in this country:—"One of three days an ancient, with his head of the property of the late M. Vattemare, which will draw, no doubt, a great many collectors of autographs and other curiosities, in the Hotel des Ventes. M. Vattemare was a remarkable person, who, some thirty or forty years ago, furnished the press with material for numerous interesting paragraphs. Many of our readers may remember him, under the name of Alexandre, performing as ventriloquist in the principal cities of Europe, and excelling the imitation not only of the human, but of the most distinguished men in art, literature and science. His course of life was a very curious one—When a young man he entered the French army as surgeon, and fell into a French prison after the overthrow of Napoleon. He lived several years at Berlin, where his agreeable person, his amiable, gentle temper, and his rare mental talents, attracted much attention, and opened the doors for him to the highest circles. His extraordinary talent for imitating different voices, and to accompany them with apt gesticulations, soon lent so great a reputation that his friends allured him, and honored no ordinary to make a living by it, particularly in a very favorable feeling for him to have service in the Prussian army, or to offer him service to the Restoration. This he began his career, visiting all the larger theatres in Europe, performing alone all the parts in the piece which had expressly been written for him. In the same play he acted a peasant, a Jew, a gallant, coachman, student, soldier, drunkard—in short, in the most heterogeneous fashion. Leaving the stage in the meantime, he returned in the next as a young, beautiful maiden. In England he acted thirty different parts in one evening. We can think how frequently now-days without being satisfied, but at that time the spectators thought it delightful enough of surprise could explain how to change his costumes and to assign him of course other part in such marvellously short time. He almost invariably performed in public on the stage; in a very few instances only could he be induced to show his skill before private circles in the palaces of princes. One of the great admirers was the Walter Scott, which he visited at Abbotsford, in 1825, and which induced him to a clever poem. Old Blumenbach was a warm friend of his. Goethe because fond of him, and gave him a gracious letter of recommendation, which he still to be found among his papers. Princes and princesses sought him, and nominated him frequently to their presence. One of the princesses was to take no money presents, but repeatedly to receive as marks of favor, rare autographs and drawings, which in the course of time have amassed to a considerable collection.

He was not without higher aspirations, and liked to act as medium of international exchanges in mental productions, the kind to be of about what railways and other inventions are doing now, that every country should know and possess all the important productions in science and literature of other countries. He pursued the same object to the United States of America, where he spent many years, enjoying the favor of the best men. For many years past, Vattemare has lived retired, and quietly at Paris, solely in the intercourse with his friends, for whom seem to be sometimes to cause the adventures of his life, speaking of Jacobs Beck, Alexandre von Humboldt, Bettermann, and other literary notabilities, with glorified enthusiasm. As his collection, it is not now what it used to be, for his good nature has often been abused. He could not refuse such and this generous disposition was well known by collectors, who did not spare his benefactor, yet so abundant were those that much is left worthy of attention."

Superstition in France.

The Courrier du Havre relates the following extraordinary story, which has caused great excitement in that town and in its neighborhood. As a sportsman, named Lonquetier, was out shooting in a small wood not far from the cemetery of St. Adresse, he found the dead body of an old woman wrapped up in a sheet. He immediately informed the authorities, and the body was recognized as that of a Mademoiselle Allaine, aged eighty years, buried at St. Adresse on the 17th ultimo. It was at first supposed that the corpse had been disinterred for the purpose of stealing any jewelry that might have been buried with it, but a closer examination, having shown that the corpse had been in part deprived of the skin, and that the chest and abdomen had been cut open, it was concluded that some delusion in witchcraft had taken the skin and fat to use as charms in the business. It appears that a belief in the magical virtues of human remains is prevalent in the neighborhood, for only a few months since a young lineen dog-pick body in the same cemetery, cut off the head, and burnt it in a wooden, which he mixed with gunpowder, in the belief that he should then be able to shoot game without his gun making any report to attract the notice of his *garde champêtre*.

Horace Walpole wrote: "Use a little bit of alum twice or thrice a week, no bigger than that your nail, till it has all dissolved in your mouth, and then spit it out. This has fortified my teeth, that they are as strong as the jaws of Jupiter. I learned it of Mrs. Chenevix, who had not a speck in her teeth till her death."

Accounts from Mecklenburg, Germany, state that an emigration craze is going on from the duchy to America, so that the landlords are holding forward with dismay to the time when they will have no hands to cultivate their estates.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Lieber.—The case of John Murphy, charged with having been a participant in a strike, was up again yesterday. The defense was to show that the prosecuting witness was the party to incite the strike. Evidence, that after the strike, this prosecutor affected his services to take the place as foreman of the Government cooperage, was taken by consideration in the Court.

Immediately after this case, about forty persons were tried on the charge of having struck for higher wages, in contempt of military orders No. 38.

Mr. Castellanos, for the defense, stated to show that the military order cited and relied on for the prosecution did not eliminate the accused. The case was taken under advisement.

Mrs. Gallagher, charged with having sold liquor to soldiers, including the cousin of her husband, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50.

Arson.—In the premises No. 115 Rampart street were found to have been entered by thieves and to state wearing apparel of some value from the premises.

Fraud.—Israel Cohen and Julius Levy were tried for such fraudulent using air king arguments in defense of their plaints. The next time they come before Recorder Wheeler he may not be so lenient.

Fire.—The fire alarm about two o'clock yesterday originated from some sparks or defects of the chimney. The fire department was on the alert before the first stroke of the telegraph had stopped the danger.

Mortality Report.—The following is the report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans from the 19th to the 26th day of December, 1864, inclusive, as furnished by H. Law-rence Sheldon, Assistant Surgeon, Secretary Board of Health:

Diseases—Albuminuria 1, angina 2, anemia 1, asthma 1, bronchitis 2, cancer 1, congestion of stomach 1, cancer 3, congestion of the brain 1, congestion of the lungs 1, consumption 3, convulsions 2, croup 1, infantile debility 1, dentition 3, chronic diarrhea 1, dropsy 1, dysentery 3, diphtheria 1, enteritis 1, encephalitis 1, erysipelas 1, congestion fever 1, brain fever 1, scarlet fever 2, typhoid fever 2, inflammation of the brain 1, inflammation of the liver 1, inflammation of the throat 2, inanition 1, disease of kidneys 1, marasmus infantile 1, measles 1, meningitis 2, old age 1, palsy 1, pneumonia 7, premature birth 2, purpura 1, scrofula 1, small-pox 11, stillborn 3, strangulation 1, suicide 1, tetanus 1, teething 1, tetanus 3, thrush 1, unknown 1, whooping cough 1. Total, 105.

Ages—Under 1 year 26, from 1 to 2, 12, from 2 to 5, from 5 to 10, 8, from 10 to 15, 5, from 15 to 20, 3, from 20 to 30, 7, from 30 to 40, 13, from 40 to 50, 8, from 50 to 60, 7, from 60 to 70, 6, from 70 to 80, 6, from 80 to 90, 6, from 90 to 100, 1, unknown 11. Total, 105.

Nativities—England 1, France 2, Germany 3, Ireland 3, Italy 1, Sweden 1, United States 94, not reported 1. Total, 105.

White 73, black 32, colored 1. Total, 105.

The Legislature.

Wednesday, December 28, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Chairman of the Finance Committee to enquire of the Auditor of Public Accounts had audited the warrants of any Senators previous to their being sworn in.

A resolution was adopted appointing a special committee of three, with power to call for persons and papers to inquire whether or not the N. O. & Carrollton Railroad Company and the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company had violated their charters. Messrs. Mitchell, Goodrich and Lum were appointed to compose the Committee.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday next.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and adjourned at 12 o'clock.

From our Yesterday Evening Edition.

Arrival of the Steamship Teutonia.—The United States transport steamship Tuscarora, from New York on the 14th, arrived this morning at her landing in the 4th District. We have by this arrival New York files from 15th inst., which failed to come by steamboat assistance. To Capt. Bourne we are indebted for polite and acceptable attentions.

The Schooner Henry P. Russell.—Capt. Nickerson, of the schooner Henry P. Russell, from New York, reports having made the Northwest Pass in 15 days, when the wind came out from the Northwest and blew like a gale for four days. The fore-sail was strong and other slight damage sustained.

Regulations for the Close of the Ensuing Agricultural and Labor Year.

A circular issued from the Bureau of Free Labor, Department of the Gulf, dated December 27, and approved by the Commanding General of the Department, provides as follows:

1. The expiration of the present Agricultural and labor year will be February 1st, 1865. At that time all laborers will be paid, in proportion of a rising crop, at least one half the wages earned by them during the year. Pay rolls will be furnished to each planter, by the Superintendent of this Bureau, through the Parish Provost Marshal, showing the wages from each plantation, which property listed, and paid in presence of, and certified to by the Provost Marshal of the Parish or his agent, will be returned to this office for record.

2. Laborers will not be allowed to visit the city of New Orleans at the close of the year except under such regulations, and in such numbers as may be determined by the Provost Marshal's Department. It is recommended to planters and other employers, that every reasonable facility be afforded to have such holiday visits made on the plantations for the laborers as may be desired, and if so desired, they be allowed to group together from the various adjoining plantations, for the purpose of visiting in a body.

To this end, either the employers or persons from among the laborers themselves, should speak for the laborers such purchases of articles as may be desired by them.

3. Laborers will be allowed to select their places of employment for the coming year, subject to such regulations as may be promulgated by the proper authority.

From Brazil—Brief Performance of a Revolutionary Raise.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

By the arrival in the barkentine Theresa, Capt. Avery from Maceio, we have intelligence of a revolutionary outbreak which took place on the 11th of November, in the province of Alagoas, having accomplished only twelve days, and while all the fair ship was bounded by a total from a government officer, flying in the month of the nation. The officers and leaders were the particularly under personal, Gen. Pedro, their friends, for whose benefit he sometimes exercised the adventures of his life, speaking of Jacobs Beck, Alexandre von Humboldt, Bettermann, Fischer, and other literary notabilities, with glorified enthusiasm. As his collection, it is not now what it used to be, for his good nature has often been abused. He could not refuse such and this generous disposition was well known by collectors, who did not spare his benefactor, yet so abundant were those that much is left worthy of attention."

A Boston View of the Trade and Commercial Changes in New Orleans.

(From the Boston Advertiser.)

An editorial appeared in the New Orleans Bee a few months at the review of the Board of Trade urging the two cities for consolidation upon the question of increasing facilities for the service rendered to that city and Boston. Some of the statements made upon this occasion we desire to reproduce for the information of our readers, and we perhaps for their careful consideration.

"There exists a widely prevailing opinion among us that New Orleans, so far as relates to commercial business, is in a state of almost utter stagnation, and that the arrangements of the same, accordingly with this, the new supposed by many of our citizens that there is no traffic worthy of the name now carried on upon the Mississippi river. All this we have the best of reasons to contradict. For purposes of practical navigation the great river is as well-used for commerce as to the Atlantic coast. Vast sums are expenditures that upon from the banks, and considerably also is contributed, which can hop be said of the ocean trade between the South and New Orleans, the trade being the interior.

But the present condition of the Confederacy will not permit the presence of many able bodied men or the use of much artillery on the lonely shores of the Mississippi, and moreover, the river is protected by a large fleet of gunboats which effectually prevent any permanent lodgment in a threatening position by guerrillas. River navigation, therefore, is attended by no such hazards as may not be insured against at very moderate rates, or to interfere with the freedom of commerce. It is reported that there are fifteen steamboats, varying in capacity from 500 to 2000 tons, employed in the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, besides those belonging in Louisville, Evansville, and other places. Steamers engaged in the ordinary river trade arrive at and depart from New Orleans almost daily; and they are loaded down with produce and merchandise, a large portion of which is in transit to and from the North. On a single day, a fortnight ago, thirteen thousand five hundred hogsheads of tobacco reached New Orleans for transhipment to the Atlantic cities. The freight list of one of the leading cotton ships only ninety thousand dollars. It is said at St. Louis that two-fifths of the produce shipped from that city the coming season will be sent by the river route.

"Our leaders are perhaps hardly aware of the change which has taken place among the business men of New Orleans, since the breaking out of the rebellion. Nearly all the old firms are where more or less implicated in the prevailing treason, and have gone out of existence. A new class of men has succeeded to their position, men of energy, enterprise and life. Two-thirds of them, it is said, are from New England, and they will not tolerate the style of doing business which was in vogue in that city before the war. Our citizens will find already been introduced, in the reduction of charges upon property in transit. These were formerly most exhorbitant, perhaps was purposely laid of from the river steamers at a distance from the ocean shipping, in order that there might be a long cartage, and over two hundred thousand were exacted by this means, that is only one illustration of the manner in which property was compelled to pay tribute in passing through the city. But now arrangements have been made for the distributors to land and receive freight at the same wharves as the ocean steamers, and sheds have been erected, convenience unknown in New Orleans previously, for the protection of shipments from the weather. The merchants now there understand that the prosperity of the city, and the future value of the river trade, depend upon the facilities which they offer, and upon the promptness, certainty and economy with which they furnish to the transmission of the gut from one part of the country to another.

Geography, Statistics, &c. of Savannah.

The city of Savannah is on the south side of the Savannah river, eighteen miles from the sea—it stands in the midst of rice plantations. The low, swampy grounds extend for some distance on all sides of the city. Between Savannah and the sea coast, the entire country is cut up by rivers, creeks and swamps. Various bayous from the ocean extend up to the Savannah river below the city. Two of these connect the river with Warsaw sound, and thus connect it with Port Royal sound. All these estuaries are from three and one mile in extent, and are defended, not only by batteries but by obstructions in the channels.

Savannah is the largest, and was, previous to the war, the most flourishing commercial city in the state of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham county, and is the seat of cotton factory before the war. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe in 1733. There are twenty-five or more squares, each of considerable extent, and all closely studded with Pride of India trees—literally promenades run through the middle of two of the streets—Bound and Hagerty—having ample carriage ways on either side. A great number of fine private dwellings in Savannah are built of brick. The city contains a new custom-house built in 1852, the city exchange, State arsenal, theatre, court house, armory, jail and other public buildings, of good size and very neat design and finish. The Custom House is one hundred and ten feet long and fifty-one feet wide. Its built of granite, and is said to have cost $175,000. There are fourteen Protestant and two or three Catholic churches in Savannah, a Jewish synagogue and a public library which contains between six and seven thousand volumes.

Savannah city is connected with a monument erected in honor of the memory of Gen. Greene, and another is a very imposing structure—was going up in honor of Pulaski in the year 1861, Pulaski fell, as will be remembered, in an attack on Savannah, then held by the British, in October, 1779.

The city of Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contribute vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity, which have been chiefly used, for military purposes by the Southern Confederacy since the commencement of the Rebellion. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary, converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles.

Distressing Case of Suicide.

(From the Chicago Times, Dec. 18 ult.)

"Alas, the love of woman, it is known to be a lovely, and a fearful thing." So sang a poet, whose wide experience of the sex enabled him to speak as one having authority, and to use every man who has at any time tasted deeply of the intoxicating draught. A painful instance of infatuation of the extreme kind which rising ardent natures are hurried by the tender passion occurred yesterday morning at the Waverly house, No. 145 Kinzie street.

On Tuesday afternoon, a young man about twenty three years of age, giving his name as Albert C. Wightman, entered the hotel, and engaged a room for the night. He was good looking, of a pleasing address, and, judging from his conversation, of an intelligent turn of mind. Before retiring to his room he called for writing materials, and was occupied in writing a letter to a friend till 12 o'clock, when he went to bed. Yesterday morning, one of the boys of the house went into the room, and discovered the unhappy youth lying on the bed, apparently in the agonies of death. As soon as the consternation ceased, he confessed to those around him that he had taken poison, and pointed to a bottle of strychnine which was hidden beneath the mattress. He implored them to take the poison out his stomach by some means, and on some one remarking that he might again be tempted to commit the excess, he said:—"Never, after the agony I have suffered this night." A physician was sent for, but could not be found, and the young man expired about 7½ o'clock. Just before his death he desired that his body should be sent back to Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where he resided.

The letter which he had written was addressed to a friend in Galesburg, to whom he confided his intention to commit suicide, setting forth at the same time, his reasons for taking such a fatal step. From this document, which is composed in a loose, rambling and confused manner, it appears that Wightman was strongly attached to a young lady of Galesburg, whose name is not mentioned. She appears to have reciprocated the feeling, and they were engaged to be married. The match pleased, however, not the face against the union, and this was the cause of all the misery. The letter further hints at certain calumnious reports, which were circulated regarding him by the people of Galesburg, and would, combined with the disappointment of the wedding, drive him to despair, and make him resolve to quit the plan. Absence made his heart grow fonder, at length, to a passion of the opposite passion, he formed the desperate resolution of putting an end to his wretched existence, both in the purport of the singular epistle written by him before swallowing the fatal draught.

It is said by the gentlemen with whom Wightman conversed on Tuesday evening, that there was nothing in the general appearance or deportment to indicate the slightest aberration of mind, on the contrary, he was perfectly collected, and talked with remarkable fluency on the current topics of the day. His manner conveyed the impression that he was a young man of superior parts, accustomed to move in a respectable circle of society. From certain other evidences found among his effects it is supposed he was a book-keeper by profession.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs Crocodile is an absent-minded lady—She bought a new bonnet and long shawl, and the first time she wore it, on Montgomery street she thought every one would notice it, of course. Presently she met Mrs Simpkins, who stopped her with a "Good morning, Mrs. Crocodile, I bought it only a few weeks ago. "How is your family?" "Six hundred dollars," Mrs. S. perceived that the mind of Mrs C. was on her bonnet, and tried her once more. "Anything new, Mrs. Crocodile?" "Yes, the feather is new, too—a new bonnet altogether." And so they parted.

Old Sweetheart—It is pleasant to meet old friends, but exceedingly trying to meet an old sweetheart. Lavender is not more trying to the complexion of a brunette. "Twas in the early forenoon that you knew her, when a nature wore also new clothes, dyed in the celestial tint of the rainbow. You quoted poetry to her by the hour, took moonlight strolls and drives and quoted various little things addressed to sighing inquiry by the poets, which you found in the "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," and committed to memory after hours of painful study. She was in rapture, and said you had such a memory—you remembered everything you said. You wore Byronic collars in those days, cultivated a Byron mustache, for which you was indebted to the hairdresser, spent a good deal of time on your hair, which was inclined to curl, and was mildly given to pig and water.

Sweetheart used to chide you for the latter habit, but it was evident to you that you wouldn't be half the romantic fellow she thought you was, without a little dissipation, so you never "got a medal." You wrote unmeasurable poetry to her album, and gave her your miniature either in velvet case. You dismissed everything to building atmospheric castles, in which your sweetheart and you were the only residents, with nothing to do but wander amid flowery paths and gaze from those impracticable writers styled poets.

"Years have since snatched their shadow wings between." You didn't marry sweetheart, sometimes, and life with its stern realities drove all thoughts of her from your mind. You are brought together again unexpectedly, and memory, sweeter telegraph operator than she is, puts you in instant communication with olden times.

Sweetheart has faded of course, and so have you. As you look your fat in exultation, you send a hair rise on her back, and then you remember that you never don't curl any more, the curl of the love, plastered forever in your "Oriental Grotto," as she delighted once to call it, and Time, with his scythe, has mowed away quite a division on the top of your head. You haven't no empty hair-dye bottles, even to remind her of the naval mustaches of other days and youth sandy beard never growing softly. Sweetheart laughs at some poorly executed paragraphs of that once captivating will, and you perceive she has a front tooth gone, and you never noticed her in that she had such a pouting prettiness. You are suddenly and forcibly reminded that time is "on the wing," and you are growing old.

Sweetheart introduces her husband to you, and tells him, with a twinkle, (which is painful evidence of her girlish days, once so musical and fascinating,) you composed sets the dipping of pillow willows in the waterfall, don't you remember? that you are "fond of beds." Then turning to you, she laughingly, "Do you love poetry? I think you never did." Hearty I shall! You do! Good, and in statistical numbers and album that you had not read a line of poetry for years. During the day you go about your business in a wonderful manner. The old days come back again, and you sit in the park. You go home, and the presence of your family, not at all visionary or unreal, dispels the romantic feeling, and you go to bed in a state of indescribable mental confusion, occasioned by unexpectedly meeting "an old sweetheart."

"Pshaw," says Harry, "don't prefer a state of celibacy." Long—Sally Henry.

Death of an Indian Historian.

The Washington Sentinel, organ of the Government, contains a letter from the Hon. Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the celebrated Indian historian, dated at his residence on the day yesterday in Office, on the seventy-second year of his age. His works on Indian life, manners and characteristics have been widely read, and are justly regarded as the most authentic of the kind. He spent many years of the early life in the western wilds, and learned, from actual experience and observation, what he afterwards formulated in such a valuable form in the place. The funeral of Mr. Schoolcraft took place this afternoon, and was largely attended by Government officials, literary men, and persons of note and importance.

Seven Hundred Girls Giving In Marriage.

(From the Boston Post.)

"Ten boys, to-morrow, to-morrow,
Ten boys, to-morrow, to-morrow,
Ten boys, to-morrow, to-morrow,