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All communications must give our name, not for publication, writing, but as a guarantee of good faith. No attention will be paid to communications. Letters must be addressed to the Editors, and must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Subscriptions must be paid in advance, or they will be discontinued.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1854.

One Dollar for every THIRTEEN words, in each insertion, for the first week; and One Dollar per square for each week afterwards. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged at the rate of every TEN days for each insertion, and so in proportion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their immediate business, and to exclusive matter. All other advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Jan. 6, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Montgomery. There are three mails due to day.

PHILOSOPHY TEACHING BY EXAMPLES.

Among the momentous and mighty controversies of the Kingdom of Lilliput, whereof the graphic GULLIVER has furnished a most faithful description, it is rumored that a religious schism had agitated that vast and powerful empire for many generations—that the question whether upon entering the Temples consecrated to the devotees of Lilliput, true believers should first advance the right or left leg, had divided that entire community from time immemorial, separating it into two distinct parties, and creating, as sectarian differences are most apt to do, a perfect frenzy of fanaticism on either side. We are further told by the renowned and veracious historian, that his Imperial Majesty of Lilliput, on ascending the throne, was sorely perplexed how to reconcile the jarring sentiments of his subjects, who, with intense solicitude and ill-concealed anxiety, awaited his first formal visit to the principal Temple in the realm, but that finally, after long cogitation and profound reflection, his Majesty most fortunately and graciously hit upon an infallible method of satisfying all parties—the plan adopted by him having been to extend neither the right nor the left leg in passing the threshold of the Temple, but to jump in with both legs placed in juxtaposition. This ingenious expedient, while leaving him entirely uncommitted, had the satisfactory effect of convincing the Lilliputians that their fierce polemics had been exceedingly stupid and unnecessary.

Cannot President PIERCE contrive some equally astute scheme of compromise whereby he may restore peace and loving harmony to the warring sections of the Democracy which at this time convulse his realm, and threaten the Administration with Ixtercasian feuds? The strife and turmoil now existing between the Hards and Softs appear to have originated in differences little more material than those which kept all Lilliput in a ferment. Both wings of the Democracy profess to be orthodox—each declares that it is the Administration party, and each lays claim to a monopoly of the true Faith. The exoteric points of difference between them do not affect the schism. The Hards, it is true, assert their right to be considered the real National Democracy, and object to the Softs that they were erewhile, grossly sectional and narrow in their doctrines; but, say the latter, "what we have been is one thing, and what we are another. The party which a multitude of you Nationals were so hot and fast hostility to slavery as we have ever been. You abjured the heresy a trifle sooner than we, but we now stand on the same platform with yourselves. Office has proved the perfect sincerity of all instances. The esoteric significant cause which has engendered this mortal quarrel seems to be, that both Hards and Softs want more patronage than the President can well bestow. We cannot say how Mr. PIERCE is to proceed, in order to settle this terrible difficulty, but if he diligently cons the fourth sketches of the renowned GULLIVER, he will perceive that the stomach of Lilliput was always equal to the occasion; the only source of discord which that puissant potentate had to remove, being the memorable question whether eggs should be broken at the big end, as was the custom in that empire, or at the little end, as was practised by the neighboring kingdom of Blefuscu.

Perhaps Mr. PIERCE might cut the knot he is unable to untie, and turning out Hards and Softs with absolute impartiality, put in their places honest and respectable citizens who have never prominently identified themselves with either of the disputants. This policy, however, requires great nerve and decision of character, as well as a thorough contempt for all inconvenient precedents. Our Chief Magistrate had never committed himself to the Hards in his inaugural, he might appease both factions as easily as the Lilliputian prince terminated the church controversy in his dominions. But that intelligent ruler had nothing to erase in his previous career, no indiscreet pledges to embarrass his proceedings. Nowever, we do not quarrel with the plan of trying this dreadful schism allayed. What was affected by the tact and talent of a Lilliputian, should it certainly surpass the intellectual resources of a Buckinghamian.

THE WEATHER is at this time peculiarly murky and misty—too mild for the season, but not a particle too warm. when coal is scarce and exceedingly dear. It looks just now as if we were bound to have a pouring rain, but meteorological phenomena are exceedingly uncertain in this latitude of New Orleans. When these lines meet the reader's eye, the thermometer may be at freezing point.

STEEL'S COTTING HOUSE CALENDAR.—This very useful and beautiful work has been sent from by J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street. It is a complete business directory containing the names and locations of all the Banks, Insurance Companies, Railroad offices, steamer and packet Agents, City Government, Federal and State officers, Cotton Presses, Foreign Consuls, &c., &c. In fact, the Counting House Calender is an excellent and faithful Strangers' Guide to New Orleans.

SNOW AT MONTGOMERY.—The *Journal* of Monday says:—We had a smart brush of snow for several hours on Saturday last, but owing to the wet ground did not remain long. In some dry and sheltered localities, however, the boys found enough occasionally for a pelting frolic, and the "ball was vigorously put in motion" for the time, occasionally to the great annoyance of some who got shots between wind and water, and who evidently deemed it an unpleasant practice, and according to the old saw, "not to be made by those honored in the breach than in the observance."

TURNER HALL.—We are indebted to the Turn Verein Association for an invitation ticket to attend the ball to be given by them on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at Armory Hall.

THE COMPANION.—This is the title of a new monthly journal published by the Association of the Christian Brothers. It is very capably edited, and is devoted to the mental, moral and religious improvement of young men.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PICAYUNE.—The Rivals, which, by the way, is admirably played by the Stock Company, will be repeated this evening. The cast is one of the finest ever witnessed in our city. Miss Edmiston and Miss Foulkrod will excite a Highland Fling. To conclude with the farce of the "Dead Shot", Holland personating the character of "Timid."

RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—This establishment draws together nightly a tremendous concourse. The last is that the Equestrian performances of Mad Tourniaire and the French troupe are incomparable and unapproachable.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The races on the Metairie Course commence this day, under the skilful superintendence of the proprietor, Col. TED BIDDY. There will be to day a sweepstake for three years old, mile heats, $300 subscription, $50 forfeit. Also a single dash of two miles, for the proprietor's purse, $250; and a third race for sweepstakes for all ages—a single dash of four miles. Each subscription, $100 forfeit, $50 added by Jockey Club. Fine nags are entered for these contests, and the prospect is good for a splendid field sport. The races came off, let the weather be what it may. On Saturday the regular Winter meeting commences and lasts several days.

OUTRAGE.—Under this heading the Mobile *Tribune* explains the following mysterious advertisement, remarking that a great deal of it is Chinese to it:

"FOUR DOLLARS and SIX BITS REWARD.—Lost, stolen or mislaid.—The above munificent reward will be paid to any person or persons who will deliver into the safe keeping of the superintendent of the Liquid Department of the steam ship Pacific, the following named delinquents—supposed to be secreted in Mobile Bay, or within the vicinity of Dauphin Island, or otherwise disposed of by their natural enemies:

B. & W., or Capt. C. C. S.
(I am unclear and cannot)
Sample Toddy (unique flavors) F. T. and S.

Corn Barrels, F. P. A. B. V.
Fred, the Player, H. E. & S. B. 4. 3 P. M.
Johnson Pat. D. & D. T. C. T. B. F.
Jamestown and Georgetown, P. L. A. J. D.
Rye (picture of a playing card) O., U. U. & G. T. F.

Apply to the S. K. B. of N. O.—W. & B. still on their legs."

GREAT RAILROAD.—Accordingly to a late report of the chief Engineer of the Erie Railroad, the cost of that work and its equipments thus far has been $21,000,234—the length is 425 miles. The whole line of track, double and single, with turnouts, is 718 miles long. The Company owns 108 locomotives and has contracted for 60 more. The amount of stock issued is $10,000,000. The amount funded is $33,325,813, and the amount of cash on hand at the close of the last fiscal year, $600,000. The gross earnings of the road for 1850 were $2,319,795 79; for 1853, $4,381,940 13, and the estimate of earnings for the current year is $5,500,000. The average cost of operating the road is 59-60 per cent of the gross earnings.

BALL, WITHOUT SUPPER, TO ASSOCIATE OR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—BY THE PACKAGES OF DANCING lovers, Opera and Masquerade Ball, a grand moonlight night on WESTERN CARONDELET.—We open respectfully call the attention of the city and country trade to the sale of 100 packages of the following choice Groceries, which will take place this day, at 12 o'clock, precisely, at No. 77 CAMP STREET. Terms cash.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Paris Correspondent of the Washington *Union* speaking of the various events which have strengthened LOUIS NAPOLEON, and consolidated his power, refers as not the least important, to the growing popularity of the Empress EUGENIE. Nobody can forget the vulgar jests and scurrilous stories and vile puns indulged in by the people of Paris, at the time of the marriage of the Countess TEBA and her elevation to the rank of Empress. On the wedding day, says the writer in question, the people of Paris, who at first stared at her only as a principal figure in the splendid bridal pageant—a pageant which they flocked forth to see with nothing more than that ordinary curiosity for shows of all kinds—were struck and charmed by her beauty. Her munificent and multiplied charities have since taught them, to admire her with gratitude as well as admiration. One of the latest manifestations of her generous sympathy with the people, and the children of the people, is a proposal which she has addressed to the prefect of the Seine, in view of the great distance between the hospital for sick children situated beyond the Boulevards des Invalides and the Faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, Montmartre, and St. Marceau, (emphasizing the poor quarters of Paris,) to have the open grass plots and footpaths drawn up for the disinterment of a second hospital of four hundred beds, on a piece of ground contiguous to the Hospital St. Antoine, and into which children shall be admitted on the same terms as into the hospital already in existence. The new establishment is to be under the patronage of her Majesty, who, by this and similar acts, has won the popular heart, while her graceful and dignified manner have attained into silence that heartless monster, *"le monde."*

LOUIS NAPOLEON appears to be actively engaged in many highly useful reforms. If absolute master of the destinies of France, he seems disposed to rule her with an enlightened and intelligent sway. The writer we have quoted, says further:

This must have been held in view in framing many of the imperial decrees by which important reforms have been introduced in the machinery of French administration, and especially by a recent decree, which abolishes a institution that existed under the first empire, or, rather, restores to one of the great bodies of State the sphere of operations in which the Emperor Napoleon enabled it more. I refer to the decree which provides that the auditors of the council of State shall be sent into the bosses of the different departments, under the ments, into the offices of the prefects, in order to train themselves to the understanding of business, and administrative practices, to the management of all the interests on which they will hereafter be called upon to decide. If the people are not to be allowed to govern themselves, it is but fair that a decidedly liberal administration should be given to those who are expected to relieve them of that task. The prefects themselves, who are at the rising generation of maxistrates, have much to learn, it would seem, if the budgets of their respective departments exhibit (as I am assured they do exhibit) similar deficits to that which was lately reported by the prefect of the Seine, as a permanent deficit, from which the city is likely accounting to more than seven million francs. At this moment, indeed, in the provinces as well as at Paris, there appears to be less anxiety to pay debts than eagerness to accumulate them by a variety of extensive and useful improvements.

LOUIS is frequently alluded to in the vast scale on which such improvements are being executed in and around the metropolis. The inauguration, both of the railroad that is almost to encircle Paris and of the Boulevards de Strasbourg, will take place within a few days. These, and the other noble city works that are in the course of vigorous prosecution, employ not many less than seventy thousand workmen, with labor, food, and contentment. Here, again, is a secret of the present strength of the Empire, its position.

He has rolled for its maintenance no less on the pick and trowel than on the bayonet. That fact he has never hesitated to avow in the most sanguine anticipations. He may not, yet, have looked far enough into the future to ask himself where the money is to come from that is to discharge the mercantile responses of payments he has set on foot and stimulated, or what it is to become of this vast army of workmen when the improvements shall have completed their course; but he has been far-sighted enough to think of another army—the army of soldiers—while planning the gigantic scheme of improvements which is now rapidly changing the whole aspect of Paris. A strategical purpose is visible at once, to a military eye, throughout the whole scheme. To augment but one instance—what is the use of the Rivoli stretching its imposing length from the Tuileries to the Hotel de Ville but a broad military road for the movement of artillery? The same is to be concentrated at the slightest notice, and in vast bodies, around the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, that is capable of resistance? Do we remember how indispensable to the victorious progress of a revolutionary struggle the possession of the Hotel de Ville has always been considered, and you will admit the skill with which he cut the Emperor in calling upon the workmen, with his pick and trowel, to clear a way for the soldier with his bayonet, across the adjacent narrow and filthy streets, that have so long afforded to insurgents sheltering and almost impregnable retreats. Those haunts of misery and vice in the vicinity of the Hotel de Ville, which are so accurately and vividly by Eugene Sue, in his Mysteries of Paris, have now disappeared. The Rue de Rivoli penetrates them, letting in air and light, but also, as I have intimated, facilitating the passage of troops—a grand military road connecting the Hotel de Ville on one side with the Champs Elysees and the Champ de Mars on the other.

No doubt that Napoleon III deems himself, with his usual military foresight, provided for promenades, and widenings as such by the Parisians, as much a master of Paris as did Louis Philippe with his interminable fortifications, behind them. That the display of the present Napoleon counts more confidently upon the army for support than did the crowned son of Philippe, is, no doubt, another consequence of the constant interest which the former takes in perfecting every branch of its service. Thus two new battalions, of ten companies each, are to be added to that favorite corps, the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, and two new companies to each of the old battalions. As the recruits for this purpose will be drawn from the ranks of the army, its collective force will not be increased but the efficiency of the particular corps will, be far greater than before.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLINTON.—The *Whig* of Saturday has the following:

On Tuesday the 27th instant, the alarm of fire was given about 11 o'clock, P. M., and our slumbering community was aroused by the flames of the Academy and the Court House fire. When first discovered, smoke in dense volumes was issuing from an old building, long unoccupied owing to its ruinous and dismantled condition, belonging to Captain Levin Stephens. It was, in its palmy days, a place of great resort. It was we believe the first house erected in Clinton, after the location of the place as the seat of Justice. We remember it well in '26, a confession which it pains us to make, but such is the fact. To locate the fire as near no one can be in doubt who has ever been in Clinton, the flames were first discovered in the "old corner grocery." Soon the fire extended westward to the Academy, a small building and morgue. Destroying in its westwardly course, the row of offices belonging to Dr. Harvey and Mr. Saddler, and pleasing if imminent peril all the boarding houses on the north, which were only saved from the progress of the flames by the great activity and incessant labors of the firemen. In this progress of the fire, which were only saved from the progress of the flames by the great activity and incessant labors of the firemen. In this progress of the fire, which there was first discovered thirteen flakes of cotton—there is no reason whatever to doubt that this fire was act on fire by some vile incendiary.

Mr. D. C. Jenkins has assumed the position of Editor of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, a journal of Democratic principles.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the sinking of the steamboat Pearl:

On last Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, the steamer Natchez, Capt. Sloan, on her trip upwards, came in collision with the steamer Pearl, Capt. Dorsey, near Bruin Landing, by which the former was damaged to the amount of five hands, were lost. A passenger on the Natchez informs us that the collision is entirely owing to the neglect on the part of the officers of the Pearl. The Natchez was on her proper place, and gave the signal of danger to the Pearl, which was not answered. The Natchez repeated the signal without any answer on the part of the Pearl, and was backing at the time the collision took place.

The Natchez was plainly seen by the pilot of the Pearl, and two companies to each of the old battalions. As the recruits for this purpose will be drawn from the ranks of the army, its collective force will not be increased but the efficiency of the particular corps will, be far greater than before.

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The Natchez was plainly seen by the pilot of the Pearl, and the boats were in view of each other at least ten minutes before the collision. Hence, the conclusion is that the vessel was not under the control of the pilot, and consequently not under the control of the pilot, and consequently not under the control of the pilot, and consequently