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NEW ORLEANS: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK. The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable to all persons to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Desmarest, Stocks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 13 Chartres street, damaged salt and damaged [illegible].

What Was To Be Expected.

The rejection of the Crittenden amendments by the United States Senate leaves no doubt whatever of the determination of the enemies of the South to oppose all measures having a pacific tendency. The project of compromise proposed by Mr. Crittenden would not have given unqualified satisfaction to the South. We cannot say it would have been generally accepted; but it was recognized as an approach towards a peaceful settlement upon just grounds of a dangerous issue, and its adoption would have at all events imposed upon the South the solemn duty of giving it serious and unbiased consideration. As for the conservative men of the slaveholding States, we may unhesitatingly assert that the Crittenden compromise was their ultimatum. They looked to it as the *experimentum crucis*—the grand test of the sincerity of Black Republican professions, of a desire to conciliate the South, and to redress her wrongs. Senator Kennedy, of Maryland, [illegible] that if [illegible] compromise was lost disunion would be inevitable. The Northern Senators have by their conduct demonstrated by the clearest possible evidence their fixed hostility to any reasonable plan of settlement.

We are not in the least surprised at their position. Whatever people of sanguine temperament might have hoped for, no thoughtful observant mind could possibly have anticipated any other result. Just give the subject a moment's reflection. In both branches of Congress the Black Republicans numbered a formidable minority, which, in consequence of the withdrawal of the representatives of the seceding States, has been converted into a relative majority. The assent of two-thirds of the members of both Houses is required before an amendment to the Constitution can be recommended. There was a bare possibility that had all the delegations from the States remained in Congress Mr. Crittenden's compromise might have received a majority, but under no conceivable circumstances could it have passed by a constitutional vote. The Black Republicans would in any event have mustered strength enough to defeat it. But take another aspect of the case. Remember that every anti-slavery Representative in Congress goes there as the avowed exponent and advocate of sectional principles. He was nominated and elected as a hater of slavery, and upon a pledge, upon oath, to use his best efforts for the injury or destruction of the domestic institutions of the South. Standing upon such a platform, the Black Republicans cannot possibly agree to annul their distinctive principles, to vindicate their past professions, and to stultify themselves by an act of gross and deliberate tergiversation. They go to Congress to fulfill, not to betray their pledges. They have been unceasingly taught to assail slavery, and cannot possibly consent to legislate for its protection and permanence. So sudden and marked a mutation of feeling was not to be expected of them. They have acted with entire consistency in adhering to the policy and principles upon which they were chosen.

And indeed, the obvious inference from this is the supreme folly of anticipating any measure of relief from Congress. The political composition of that body should have admonished the South of the hopelessness of her cause before such an admission. If that was not sufficient, the record of Congressional proceedings since the first Monday in December would have left no doubt of the impotence or unwillingness of the National Legislature to meet the question boldly. A more wretched, dull, dreary chronicle than the doings of Congress display could scarcely be conceived. The members seem to lack statesmanship, energy, patriotism, and the most ordinary apprehension of current events. Could there be any thing more pitiable and preposterous than discussions of the abstract right of secession, and elaborate disquisitions on intricate points of constitutional law at the very time when the Union was breaking into fragments? Why at Washington, in the very focus of information, where it might be supposed that the earliest and most authentic intelligence would be secured, neither the press nor Congress itself appeared to credit the possibility of secession until after South Carolina abandoned the Union; and even then every body fancied that the movement for Southern independence would proceed no further.

Had Congress possessed a very small modicum of judgment it would not have failed to perceive the portents of an unavoidable future. Certain States were preparing to secede. There was a bare possibility that their final action might be averted by prompt and tangible concessions. Instead of this, the Senators and Representatives did nothing. Many propositions were submitted, but none that could by any possibility meet the progress of disunion save that of Mr. Crittenden. After waiting until five States had withdrawn, this scheme of adjustment was taken up and has received its quietus. It is not worth while speculating further on past compromises. It is too late.

Dr. Robert Hunter.—By the card in another column it will be seen that this celebrated practitioner has arrived in New Orleans, and taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel. It may be well to state that Dr. Hunter enjoys the highest possible reputation for his skill and success in the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and heart. We invite attention to the first of a series of letters on these subjects with which Dr. H. proposes to enrich our columns. It treats particularly of that annoying complaint—catarrh.

We are indebted to the Hon. E. A. Patterson, of the Louisiana Legislature, for interesting public documents.

Opera House.—Mlle. Patti appears to-morrow evening for the last time in her favorite part of Leonora, in the "Trovatore." On Monday evening we are positively promised the first representation of Meyerbeer's grand opera, "Le Pardon de Ploërmel."

The iron cased frigate Warrior, just launched in England, measures 6177 tons, and the entire weight, with armament, will be about 9000 tons, nearly the same with that of the Great Eastern when launched. She is expected to have a speed of fourteen knots per hour. Each armor plate is formed of scrap iron, carefully welded into a slab about 15 feet long by 4 broad, 4½ inches thick, and weighing about 12 tons. The "nose" or beak of the ship [illegible] 95 cwt. [illegible] Armstrong 70-pound [illegible] deck, and 2 pivot Armstrong [illegible] one forward and one aft—making [illegible]

The [illegible], says the Mobile *Advertiser*, [illegible] opposing this British "Warrior" and the French "La Gloire" were to come together [illegible] would the fight end, and which would get the better of it, as they are both alike invulnerable and irresistible. It would be the old puzzle—suppose an irresistible force came in contact with an immovable body, what then?

Curious Offense.—A priest of the name of Sabatier, of the parish of Lascur, France, was some time ago condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Foix to 100f. fine for a singular offense—desecration of a place of sepulture by planting potatoes in the cemetery. He appealed to the Imperial Court of Toulouse, but the fine was increased to 200f.

The second, sober thought has begun to appear at the North. The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette* says of the senseless furore about Anderson:

We think the efforts that are being made at the North to magnify Major Anderson into a hero are greatly to be regretted. We cannot for the life of us see what he has done to entitle him to glorifying demonstrations. If to manifest undue excitement and nervousness in the absence of any immediate danger, and to make haste to change his position, in violation of his instructions, unless assailed, [illegible] there was good ground to believe he immediately would be, were brave and heroic acts, then Major Anderson is a hero and fully entitled to the public applause as such.

Massachusetts Proffering Alms to South Carolina.—The impudence of the Massachusetts Black Republicans is [illegible] unbounded, but we confess to not being quite prepared for the last effort in this line. Affecting to believe the people of South Carolina to be at present in a state of actual starvation, one Mr. Tyler, of Boston, arose on Tuesday last, in the Massachusetts Legislature, and offered a resolution to the effect that,

"In view of the great suffering in South Carolina, the immediate consequence of the citizens of that State acting under a mistaken idea of their rights and obligations, and in view of the abundance and prosperity of this commonwealth, a sum be appropriated from the State Treasury, to be invested in provisions and stores for the relief of our suffering fellow-countrymen in that State."

This is refreshingly "cool," and but adds insult to injury. First, these fellows help to steal negroes from Southern planters, and, then, under pretense of Christian charity, offer to put the [illegible] upon the [illegible].—*Memphis Bee.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.]

Further from Europe.

Mails of the Steamship Canadian—Liverpool Cotton Market, &c. &c.

Portland, January 24.—The mails of the steamship Canadian, from Liverpool the 10th, via Queenstown the 11th, were forwarded South this evening.

James Hewitt & Co.'s Circular.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. write by the Canadian that the advices by the last steamer from the United States stiffened the Cotton market, which was active during the early part of the week, but afterwards [illegible] in consequence of the advance in the rates of interest.

Holders were not, however, pressing their stocks on the market. Spinners, they say, were very sensitive regarding the supply, which will keep prices up. Money is notwithstanding tight.

Quantity of Cotton at Sea.

The quantity of Cotton known to be at sea was 500,000 bales, against 280,000 at a corresponding period last year.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Palmerston's Views.

Lord Palmerston, in a recent speech at Southampton, said, in view of a disruption in the United States, that he hoped the world might be spared the afflicting spectacle of a hostile conflict between brothers.

Bombardment of Gaeta.

Gaeta advices say the Piedmontese troops are constructing new batteries 800 yards from the fortress.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says if the French [illegible] cruise in the Adriatic.

[illegible] New Zealand has been defeated.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, January 10.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes, 67f. 10c.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.

New York, January 24.—The steamship America, which sailed from Boston to-day for Liverpool, via Halifax, took out New Orleans mails of the 18th and telegraphic dispatches of yesterday.

Cotton Circulars by the America.

Wotherspoon, Kingsford & Co. report the sales of Cotton the past week at 9500 bales, 3,500 being in transitu.

They quote Middling Orleans at 17½c.

Freights on Cotton to Liverpool were firmer. A scarcity of tonnage is being felt.

Startling from Washington.

Measures of Pacification—New Election of Representatives—The Forts of the South—Contested Election Case.

Washington, January 24.—Several leading Democrats of both sections have signed a document proposing the resignation of the members of the House until February 21st, in order that a new election of Representatives, fresh from the people, may indicate the views of their constituencies as to what should be done in the present crisis.

Committee on Elections.

The House Committee on Elections have unanimously confirmed the right of Mr. Sickles, of New York, to a seat in Congress.

Telegram from Gov. Pickens.

A dispatch received here from Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, says there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities between Major Anderson and the authorities of that State.

Fort Pickens and the Florida Authorities.

A naval officer left Washington several days since with such suggestions as will probably prevent a collision between Fort Pickens and the Florida authorities.

Louisiana Legislature.

Proceedings of the House—Adjournment till Monday.

Baton Rouge, January 24.—The House of Representatives met last evening. The roll was called, and fifty-eight members answered to their names.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Plaquemines, introduced a bill relieving from State taxation certain parties whose lands had been devastated by storms and floods. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ewing, of Vermilion, introduced an act authorizing the Governor to issue patents for swamp land purchasers now holding their certificates of entry, which was referred to the same committee.

The Senate resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses was taken up and disposed of at considerable length. It was amended so as that the adjournment of the House be till Monday at ten o'clock.

The Senate resolution approving of the course of Governor Moore then came up, which gave rise to a lengthy and able debate, in which Messrs. Herron, Adler, Bush, Austin, Wilkinson, Beggs and Gray participated, when the resolution was adopted.

In the Senate last evening the resolution offered by Mr. Lawrence was taken up and adopted.

The resolution expresses the unqualified approval by the Legislature of the policy of Gov. Moore in taking possession of the Federal property within the limits of the State.

The resolution presented by Mr. Delony of the right of secession was adopted and sent to the House.

Adjournment.

Baton Rouge, January 24.—The House met and adjourned until Monday morning next, without transacting any business.

The Senate also adjourned until Monday, transacting no business of importance to-day.

The Convention meets at 11 o'clock this morning.

Sterling Exchange.

New York, January 24.—Sterling Exchange rules firm at 105¼, but few bills are offering.

Delay of Mails.

Five mails from New Orleans are now due.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, January 24.—The Hiawatha and Republic passed down at 8 o'clock last evening.

Louisiana State Convention.

Election of Printer.

Baton Rouge, January 24.—The Convention met to-day, pursuant to adjournment, there being 107 members present.

A resolution was offered that after the election of an Assistant Secretary and Printer, the President appoint such of the officers of the Legislature as will act.

In the meantime a resolution was adopted inviting the Judges of the Supreme Court to seats within the bar of the Convention, except during its secret sessions.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Convention, and its readiness to receive any communications he may have to offer.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Printer. The names of Messrs. Leovy, of the New Orleans *Delta*, and Taylor, of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, being withdrawn, Mr. J. O. Nixon, of the New Orleans *Crescent*, was unanimously elected.

Georgia State Convention—Delegates to a Southern State Convention—The African Slave Trade.

Milledgeville, January 23.—It has been determined by the Convention to elect ten delegates, to-morrow, to the proposed Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th of February next. All Southern States will be invited to send delegates.

Inter-State Slave Trade.

The ordinance having reference to the African slave trade, which was made the special order of to-day, was amended, declaring it not piracy, but substituting imprisonment in the penitentiary as a penalty for the violation of the former Federal laws bearing upon the subject.

The ordinance passed unanimously, when another was offered by Mr. Hill, of Troup, providing for the continuance and observance of the [illegible] postal revenue and other Federal [illegible] of the rights and privileges of non-residents, and mentions the probability of the speedy formation of a new Government, upon the basis of the old one.

Judge Benning presented an ordinance having reference to the inter-State slave trade.

Commissioners to Southern States.

A resolution prevailed for the appointment of Commissioners to all the slaveholding States, when Mr. Cobb reported an ordinance revoking Federal jurisdiction over all lands ceded by the State of Georgia, and authorizing payment for arsenals, fortifications and stores. Laid over.

Many rumors are afloat relative to the representatives of Georgia to be sent to Montgomery. It is generally conceded, however, that Messrs. Toombs and Cobb will represent the State at large.

Much perplexity exists relative to delegates [illegible] as no regard is paid to the present Congressmen.

General satisfaction is expressed at the passage of the anti-slave ordinance.

Alabama State Convention—Condemnation of Property—Free Negroes to Leave the State—Arms to be Distributed.

Montgomery, Ala., January 23.—The State Convention passed an ordinance to-day annulling the offices of Military Commissioners, and authorizing the Legislature to fill the vacancies created thereby. Much discussion ensued.

An ordinance was presented authorizing the Governor to remove the arms and munitions of war from the Mount Vernon Arsenal, and distribute the same to citizens of the towns throughout the State.

Another vesting the Legislature with power to confiscate property belonging to enemies of the State, and situated within its limits.

Relative to Free Negroes.

The Senate has passed a bill requiring all free negroes to leave the State of Alabama by the first of February next, under penalty of being sold.

Later from Baton Rouge.

Louisiana State Convention—Ordinance of Secession Reported—Vote of Thanks to the Governor—Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama—Delegates to the Convention.

[AFTERNOON SESSION.]

Baton Rouge, January 24, 3 P. M.—The Convention proceeded to the election of an Assistant Secretary in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. E. E. Kidd, of Jackson, was elected over Mr. R. Fabre, of Orleans, the next highest candidate.

Ordinance of Secession Reported—Substitute Offered—Navigation of the Mississippi.

The Committee of Fifteen reported an ordinance providing for the secession of the State of Louisiana from the Federal Union, together with a resolution relative to the navigation of the Mississippi river, both of which were ordered to be printed.

The committee asked the postponement of discussion until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Rozier, of Orleans, offered a substitute for the settlement of the present difficulties. Numerous others were offered, all of which were ordered to be printed to-morrow.

The Committee on Rules recommended the adoption of the House rules, with a few modifications, which were ordered to be printed.

Introduction of Commissioners.

A committee then introduced ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina, and Gov. Winston, of Alabama, as Commissioners from their respective States.

The President welcomed them to seats, amid much applause.

Communication from Mayor Monroe.

A communication was received from his Honor, Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, inviting the Convention to that city, offering a suitable hall and other accommodations, which, on motion, was laid over.

Another communication was received from the Administrators of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which was likewise laid over.

A resolution that the thanks of the Convention are due the Governor for his prompt action in seizing the Federal property within the limits of the State was [illegible] and after much discussion was laid upon the table, subject to call.

The resolution reads—referring to the forts—"We will defend them to the last, elsewhere by all the honorable means in our power."

The committee appointed to confer with the visiting Commissioners, report that they (the Commissioners) will address the Convention at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The Governor informed the Convention, through the appropriate committee, that he had no communications to make at present.

The resolution thanking the Governor for his action with regard to the forts was again called up.

Mr. Roselius, of Orleans, wished to know before he voted by what authority the "acts" mentioned were done. The Governor was the highest conservator of peace, and such disregard of the requirements might [illegible] necessary and right, but until he was informed as to what exigency necessitated the action, he was prepared neither to praise nor censure.

Much warm discussion ensued, during which the Governor's annual message was received.

A motion followed, that the portion referring to Federal relations, as giving reasons for the seizure of the forts, &c., be read, which gave rise to renewed discussion, both for and against the object of the motion.

There was considerable confusion, and harsh language was indulged in, which the President was forced to rebuke.

A portion of the message was finally read, when a vote on the passage of the original resolution was taken, with the following result: ayes 118; nays 5. Messrs. Meredith, Pierson, of Winn, Rozier, Stocker and Tabatere voting in the negative.

Latest from Washington.

Washington, January 24.—The House resumed to-day the consideration of the Postal Route bill, and the Senate's amendments fixing the rate of postage on San Francisco letters at ten cents.

The bill was adopted.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Raleigh, January 24.—The passage of the Convention bill is still doubtful.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, January 24.—Flour closed quiet at $4 40 to $4 50 for Superfine. Corn active; the sales embraced 20,000 bushels at 25 a 30c. Whisky is quoted at 14½c. the gallon. Pork is dull at $16 to $17 per bbl for Mess. Lard closed dull; sales at 9½c.

News from Europe.

Two Days' Later Intelligence—Arrival of Steamship Niagara—Over $1,000,000 in Treasure on board—Advance in Cotton—Withdrawal of French Fleet from Gaeta, &c., &c.

Halifax, January 24.—The Cunard mail steamship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, has arrived at this port, en route for Boston.

She left Liverpool Saturday, the 12th, and Queenstown Sunday evening, the 13th, and brings two days' later intelligence than was received by the North Briton.

The Niagara brings $1,080,000 in treasure on freight, and the regular weekly commercial circulars for the week ending Friday, the 11th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 12.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday (Saturday) consisted of 20,000 bales, 7000 of which are reported to have been taken on speculation and for export.

The American advices received by the steamer Persia, from New York the 2d instant, caused a slight advance on all qualities. The market closed the day's business with an upward tendency.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. say Cotton advanced ⅛d. over the official quotations. They quote Middling Orleans at 7 5-8d. and Middling Uplands at 7 5-8d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, January 12.—The Breadstuffs market, on Saturday, closed quiet and steady.

Provisions ruled dull, and prices generally were without change.

London Money Market.

London, January 12.—There is no noticeable change in funds.

Consols, Saturday, closed at 91¾ to 91⅞.

European Political Intelligence—The Italian Revolution.

The revolution in Italy was still the all absorbing topic in political circles on the continent.

It was officially announced that the French fleet would leave Gaeta on the 19th.

The Asia's Mails.

The mails by the Asia contain a few items not hitherto published.

The Cork *Examiner* gives currency to a rumor that the Prince of Wales is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The statement obtained but little credence.

Some little anxiety was felt for the fate of the West India mail steamer Shannon. She left St. Thomas on the 14th December for England in tow of the mail steamer Avon; on the 29th the vessels parted company during a heavy storm, and the Trent was unable to discover the Shannon again. The Trent reached Plymouth on the 3d, but nothing has been heard of the Shannon, which vessel has only her sails to rely upon.

In the various dockyards no fewer than 85 vessels of war, carrying from 1 to 91 guns each, were in course of construction.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of January 8th, says:

"An officer belonging to the French squadron now lying in Gaeta has arrived in Paris. He is understood to have stated that the Piedmontese reports of their progress in the attack on that place are greatly exaggerated, that their artillery has produced but little effect on the defences; that if the French fleet [illegible] were withdrawn, the siege may be [illegible] which probably the Piedmontese would have recourse to.

Sandell Pasha, President of the Council of State, had been dismissed.

Prince Couza had communicated with the Porte, denying complicity with the Hungarians, and reiterating assurances of devotion to the Sultan. The ferment in the Principalities, however, still continued.

The Russian Imperial manifesto announcing the abolition of serfdom is expected to be published on the 3d of March.

Two vessels hoisting the Sardinian flag had been stopped at Galatz. Their cargoes, consisting of arms and ammunition, had been seized. A strict watch was being kept at the mouth of the Danube.

The Vienna *Presse* reports that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to grant a constitution to Poland, and to place it on a similar footing to that in which Hungary stands with regard to the Austrian Empire.

The Vote on the Crittenden Amendment. Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

Mr. Crittenden's project for amending the Constitution is done for. A vote was taken, by yeas and nays, on Tuesday, on a motion to take up that subject, resulting in a majority of fourteen in the negative. No Republican voted for it. Some of the Southern Senators who voted to take up the resolution would probably have voted against its adoption. On the other hand, Messrs. Gwin and Latham, the only Democrats who voted in the negative, would perhaps have gone for it, on a direct vote. They were unwilling to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill. Of course there is not the slightest chance of its receiving even a majority vote in either House, saying nothing of two-thirds.

Mr. Clark's Resolutions.—The following are the resolutions of Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, which were adopted in the United States Senate a few days ago, as a substitute for Mr. Crittenden's compromise scheme:

"Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended, and that an extrication from our present dangers is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve the peace, protect the public property, and enforce the laws, rather than in new guarantees for particular interests, compromises for particular difficulties, or concessions to unreasonable demands.

Resolved, That all attempts to dissolve the present Union or overthrow or abandon the present Constitution with the hope or expectation of constructing a new one, are dangerous, illusory, and destructive; that, in the opinion of the Senate of the United States, no such reconstruction is practicable, and, therefore, to the maintenance of the existing Union and Constitution should be directed all the energies of all the departments of the Government, and the efforts of all good citizens."

As the telegraph has informed the whole country, by this time, the Star of the West, containing two hundred and fifty soldiers, intended to reinforce Fort Sumter, has been fired into from the shore batteries recently erected on the islands at the mouth of the harbor. She was struck certainly three times, and perhaps five. The shots were fired by the Citadel Cadets, under command of Major Stevens, who has thus had the honor which he covets no more, of opening the impending conflict.

Major Stevens is at the head of the State Military Academy, which occupies the Charleston Citadel. He is apparently about thirty-five years of age, with rather thin black hair and heavy beard, and large black eyes. He is about the medium size, of lithe form, with quick, nervous motions. His features are regular, and he is quite handsome. His education was a military one, and he is regarded as an excellent soldier as well as a polished gentleman. His influence over his command is remarkable. He is understood to be very religious, and to inculcate the highest morality among his men. He has a certain power of eloquence, which, when his enthusiasm is kindled, he uses with excellent effect. While speaking at a public dinner last winter, on the honor of that time soon to be extended to the American people, he prophesied the present state of things, and spoke, while his whole form trembled with the terrible energy of determined but suppressed passion, of 'what he hoped to do when Carolina called him to the field.' In the course of the war which has commenced, he is sure to come by a prominent place. His guns were directed at the steamer with telegraphic accuracy, and even the shot which failed to strike the ship fell very near her.—*Charleston correspondent of New-York Post, Black Republican.*

Coming Round.

The Richmond *Whig*, which has been heretofore an almost uncompromising Union sheet, yet even that able and ultra conservative journal is beginning to look to secession as possibly the only remedy for the South. In its issue of the 18th instant it speaks as follows:

"The virtual rejection of the Crittenden propositions by the Senate, day before yesterday, is equally an ominous proceeding. The vote on the adoption of Clark's resolutions—yeas 25, nays 23—indicates that the Republicans are opposed to any amendments of the present Constitution, without which—that is the unanimous voice of the North—the South would be completely at the mercy of the hostile government that will assume the reins of government on the 4th of March.

If such is the unalterable position of the Northern people, there is no living together with them in the same Union. Without additional guarantees and securities for Southern rights and interests—new constitutional guarantees and securities—the South must accept the alternative of separation, as the only safe and honorable course that is left to her. No man in the South, so far as we are aware, has dreamed of less in any adjustment that might be suggested. The Crittenden propositions provide for amendments to the Constitution, with a view to taking the slavery issue out of Congress forever, and furnishing such guarantees and securities as will forever protect the South against the aggression of the North. These propositions, though not meting out a full measure of justice to the South, would nevertheless have been accepted by the South, for the sake of Union and peace. But, if the Republicans have deliberately resolved to reject these propositions, all hope of an adjustment is at an end."

We notice, too, that the Louisville *Journal* is gradually cooling down its ardent zeal for the Union. These signs are significant.

Immigration in 1860.

Below we present statistics showing the immigration movement at the port of New York, taken from the books of the Emigration Commissioners. Ireland still continues to send the major portion of the supply of new population, whilst Germany is the source of emigration next in importance. The whole number of arrivals during 1860 amounts to 103,621, who have brought into the country an aggregate of $7,875,196. The average amount of specie brought into the country by the German immigrants is $90, whilst that of the Irish is $20. The following statement shows the nationality of the immigrants arrived during the year, and also the amount of money brought by them into the country:

	Number arrived.	Money with Emigrants.
Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	11,112	[illegible]
Scotland	1,5[illegible]	[illegible]
Wales	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	1,470	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	1,308	[illegible]
Holland	475	[illegible]
Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	61	[illegible]
South America	106	[illegible]
Canada	21	[illegible]
China	11	[illegible]
Sicily	4	[illegible]
Mexico	22	[illegible]
Russia	61	[illegible]
East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	2	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$7,875,[illegible]

The passengers who have arrived during the year have avowed their intention to locate as follows:

New York State	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and New Jersey	[illegible]
New England States	[illegible]
Southern States	[illegible]
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California	30,000
Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Canada, &c.	10,000

S. M. Booth in the County Jail—Consolation and Mind Breaking Up.

There is no sight so lamentable and so calculated to awaken pity as that of a once prominent and talented man utterly prostrated and broken down, either by unavoidable misfortunes or by the calamitous result of his own misconduct. When one witnesses such a spectacle, all bitterness and hatred are forgotten, and we sincerely hope, and wish it were otherwise.

A condition similar to this of which we have spoken is now shared by Booth, who is suffering the penalty of the law for his own rashness, in the county jail of this city. We are informed that he is completely broken down, to all appearances, and he certainly must be if there is a spark of his former life in his composition. For to be confined in a contracted cell in jail, and made to room with thieves, burglars, gin and whisky wrecks, and the miserable scum, when all are wont to fill a jail in a large city, as is the case with Booth, cannot but gall the soul of one possessed of the talent and ambition he has had, so as to fairly drive him to madness.

He had a superior education at Yale College, and at one time was regarded as one of the most talented men in this State. Now he is made to herd with the vilest of the city in a county jail, during the day, and at night is confined in a cell the same as his fellow-prisoners. We are informed that those who formerly knew him, would hardly recognize him now, so changed in his appearance. His eyes and cheeks are sadly sunken, his clothes feel the want of a tailor or seamstress, and he has all the appearance of a man who might almost as well be dead as alive.

At the same time it cannot be denied that he has brought all this upon himself. He who violates the laws of his country or society must expect to suffer the bitter consequences. And as he ruled [illegible], so he [illegible] his fate with sadness and a dogged obstinacy. Still even the most rapacious sticklers for the law cannot but pity him now, and acknowledge that the true dignity of the law has been greatly vindicated. His crimes have been more than atoned for by his suffering, and it certainly would be an act of humanity were he now to be set at liberty.—*Daily Wisconsin.*

The Seceded States.—If we are going to force the seceded States back into the position they lately occupied, let us see what the Federal Government has to contend with. The States already out are as follows:

Dec. 20—South Carolina ordinance passed.
Jan. 9—Mississippi ordinance passed.
Jan. 11—Florida ordinance passed.
Jan. 11—Alabama ordinance passed.

The population of these States, according to the census of 1850, is thus stated:

	Whites.	Total.
South Carolina	274,563	668,507
Mississippi	295,718	606,526
Florida	47,203	87,445
Alabama	426,514	771,623
	1,043,998	2,134,201

The Government has arrayed against it, at the present time, (making allowances for increase of population in the last decade) not less than 1,100,000 white inhabitants in the States named, and this number may be doubled, by new defections within the next month or fortnight. To oppose these, the United States has an army now exceeding 12,000 men, a large part of which are protecting the frontier against Indians. For additional recruits, we must look to the teeming ranks and workshops of the Northern States. Who wants to enlist?—*Jour. of Commerce.*

A Singular Fact.—Within a little more than three months our State has had four Governors. Governor Willard's death made way for Lieutenant Governor Hammond, who was ordered out by the people to make room for Governor Lane, who was yesterday elected to the Senate by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the Legislature, and thus placed in the chair of State Lieutenant-Governor Morton. Such an occurrence as four Governors legally and constitutionally entering and leaving their office within three months was never before known in this country, we believe.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Statistics of Slave Owners.—There were in the United States in the year 1850, 347,525 persons owning slaves. Of this number two only owned 1000 each, both resided in South Carolina. Nine only owned between 500 and 1000, of whom 2 resided in Georgia, 4 in Louisiana, 1 in Mississippi. Fifty-six owned from 300 to 500, of whom 1 resided in Maryland, 1 in Virginia, 3 in North Carolina, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Florida, 4 in Georgia, 6 in Louisiana, 8 in Mississippi, 29 in South Carolina. One hundred and eighty-seven owned from 200 to 300, of whom South Carolina had 69, Louisiana 36, Georgia 22, Mississippi 18, Alabama 16, North Carolina 12, five other States 14, and four States none. Fourteen hundred and seventy-nine owned from 100 to 200. All the slaveholding States except Florida and Missouri are represented in this class, South Carolina having one fourth of the whole. These five classes own 1733 slaves, 6193 persons owned 50 slaves each, 29,733 from 20 to 50 slaves each, and 59,590 persons owned from 10 to 20 slaves each. South Carolina, from this statement, owns more slaves in proportion to her population than any other State in the South, and has a proportionately greater interest in secession than any other.

Transportation of Cotton.—Thirty thousand bales of cotton passed through Worcester last week, on their way to Lowell and Lawrence, most of which came from Memphis by railroad. The Grand Trunk Company are making extensive arrangements for the transhipment of cotton direct from the Mississippi to the East. The Michigan Central road is doing an immense business in connection with the Illinois Central, in the transportation of products from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.—*Boston Courier.*

Singular Scene.—A foreign correspondent, writing from a town in Germany, says: "The auction of daughters of a village is a curious affair. The girls are all assembled on an open space, generally in front of the burgomaster's house of business, and an auctioneer having been chosen among the young men, generally a wag in his way—the names of Rosebelt, Katrinchen, Kirschen, and all the other *cheres*, the auctioneer describes by which the lasses are styled are called out, and the auction for the dancers proceeds, which gives the successful bidder the sole right over the belle for the year, at all fêtes, dancings and rejoicings which take place, and these are not few. It is generally an understood thing that it is akin to a declaration; but still it is not in any way binding. Of course there are struggles and competition for the prettiest, but she falls to the richest. The cash goes to pay musicians and a spread or two, and, if any thing is over, it is given to the church."

Not Convenient.—At the late session of the District Court in this city, the petit jury, after remaining out all night, sent the Judge the following note, which of itself is rather rich. We hold back the names of plaintiff and defendant in the case.

"To the Honorable Judge of the District Court of Pottawattomie county: We, the jury in the case of ——— vs. ———, stand eleven to one, and there is no possible probability of converting a single Christianity as to make him submit to evidence and the rulings of the Court, and we respectfully ask to be discharged."

We suppose the "one" Council he never saw "cleared as contrary layman before to his life." —*Council Bluffs* [illegible].

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New-York, on the Causes and Cure of Catarrh.

LETTER NO. I.

To the Editor of the Bee: I now come to the consideration of Catarrh [illegible]

From the frequency of catarrhal affections as forerunners of genuine tubercular consumption, the relationship between "colds, coughs and consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention cannot be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose and mouth—the part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are three kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

The symptoms of "acute Catarrh" are, first, a sense of heat and stuffing in the nose. You find it impossible to breathe through the nostrils, although there is no obstruction—the membrane is "dry." If you could now examine the lining of the nostril, you would find it red, swollen and increased in thickness and very irritable. Try to inhale the cold air through it, and the attempt excites sneezing.

This irritation may extend from the lining of the nose to the eyes, when we have "red" eyes and "running" nose. It may also extend through the lachrymal canals, which convey the tears from the eyes, closing them up as it has done the nose. In that event the secretion of tears will be increased, and in consequence of the closing of the tear passages, will run over the cheeks. The skin is hot, the pulse is increased in frequency, and a shivering and chilliness is felt over the body. After a time a clear, irritating water is secreted in large quantities by the inflamed membrane, and almost runs from the nose and eyes, producing redness and smarting, wherever it comes in contact with the skin. Gradually this fluid becomes thicker and less irritating, of a straw color, and then yellow. As this change takes place the irritation subsides, the nostrils again become free; the swelling in the head passes off, and the secretion diminishes, until the health of the patient is fully re-established. This is the usual course of what is called a "cold in the head," or "Catarrh," when confined to the nose. But it may possibly extend to the throat, involving the fauces, tonsils and uvula, and then it is called a "sore throat." If the tonsils swell very much, the disease is called "Quinsy." A simple cold in the head may also proceed along the continuous tube of the windpipe and gullet, or may go down the gullet to the stomach, deranging digestion. The most common course of Catarrh, however, is to creep stealthily down to the lungs, when it is popularly known as a "cold in the chest," and professionally by the name of "Bronchitis."

Chronic Catarrh follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first" we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw-colored albuminous-whitish secretions from the nostrils, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second," there are small sores formed on the inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third," a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth" the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk" (three the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thinly yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane into the bone. I have several such cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Consumption has several stages. If there is one, or "forming" stage, and a last or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately seized with tubercles, or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months, and often years of irritation—of slow, insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis," from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tubercular matter" in a single lobe of the lungs, and from this to the softening of the tubercle and the filling up of a whole lung, or of whole lungs, with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung is destroyed, and the diseased lung reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches its last and fatal stage. The error is too widespread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease marked not only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as, "It's only a catarrh," "the disease is all in the throat;" or, it is only "a slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, who do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave!

Treatment.—Chronic Catarrh, like Asthma and Consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the profession, that no remedy has been applied from the want of means of relief within our reach, or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed, because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little warm water up the nose, and in prescribing so-called "alterative" [illegible] the stomach, which of course does no good. Catarrh is nearly always at a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less bronchitis, showing that the irritation which exists in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only. The course I have invariably, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild, astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to exhale through the nostril. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon at every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and the showers of the medicated solution thrown against every side of the posterior nares and the upper part of the throat. Early in practice, finding the want of such an instrument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax and perforated with small holes, and attached to a syringe. Since then I have brought this instrument to its present perfection. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment I have been able to break up the most inveterate chronic Catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately, Catarrh is too generally treated with contempt both by physicians and patients, until it becomes too late to apply the inhalations. Remember that, whether it be apparently consequences to which it gives rise, We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of these "colds in the head" which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. We regard Catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe we can by any other means so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by getting rid of the catarrhal affection.

My next letter will treat of Bronchitis.

Your ob't serv't,

R. HUNTER, M. D.

St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans, Jan. 21, 1861.

Fire.—About 11½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the lower story of the building at the corner of Exchange alley and St. Louis street, where the "[illegible]" [illegible] is kept. It appears that a drunken man, named Louis Dunoye, went to bed and carelessly left his candle burning convenient to the bed, and by his staggering about caused the mosquito bar to come in contact with the candle, and thus set the whole building on fire. The vigilance of the policeman on the beat caused the alarm to be given in good time, and thus Dunoye and the building were saved from destruction. The fire companies were immediately on the spot, and in about ten minutes the extinguished the flames. Dunoye was arrested and locked up in the watchhouse.

Harboring a Slave.—A [illegible] was arrested by the [illegible] on a charge of harboring the runaway slave Maria, belonging to Mr. Kelley. She will be duly examined by Recorder Emerson.

Cuttings.—Ann McDonald and Ann Lowry got into a broil, which resulted in the latter Ann cutting the former [illegible]. The former was arrested at the instance of Mr. Leary, and is now awaiting the result of her victim.

Attempt at Burglary.—Officers Martin and Gerretty, of the Second District police, arrested two colored named Wm. Manning and Bill Smythe on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary. They were caught in the act of [illegible] in the Phoenix Hotel, and had succeeded so far as to [illegible] when they were disturbed, and are now awaiting the course of justice at the hands of Recorder Clarke, whom remanded them yesterday.

Off for Pensacola.—About a hundred men were yesterday shipped on board the steamship Galveston, Captain McConnell, for Coke, where [illegible] to be [illegible] the construction of a railroad.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—Yesterday, in this Court, Jose Bueazo, alias Pepe Malt[illegible], was [illegible] for a new trial.

In the case of Juan Field, for larceny, a nol. pros. was entered.

Jos. Wagenaker was tried for larceny and found guilty.

A nol. pros. was entered in the case of Pat. Carrol, for assault and battery, and for drawing a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

Thos. Kirkdale was found guilty of larceny.

Jas. Rodgers was found guilty of assault and battery.

Recorder Blache's Court.—In this Court the following were the chief cases:

Gr. Deanes, for larceny of $50, was committed to the First District Court.

Theodore Rest, for assault and battery on David Kline, was committed to the Parish Prison.

Mat. Honyoun was held in peace bonds of $ [illegible] for assault, to the gratification of Mary Beck.

Paul Blondin, on the charge of vagrancy, went to the Parish Prison.

These, and some trifling cases, and the others reported separately, were the only ones before this Court yesterday.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

New-Orleans Bee Office, Friday, January 25, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Red River	Gen. J. L. Hodges, Rhodes	5 P. M.
Vicksburg	Mary E. Keene, Richardson	5 P. M.
Attakapas	Flycatcher No 3, Breed	5 P. M.
Ouachita river	Judah Touro, Langhorne	5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile	Mail boat	3½ P. M. cars.
Covington	Camelia, Hudson	10½ A. M.

BY SEA.

Bocas Santiago	Steamship Arizona, Smith, 8 A. M.

The weather during the daylight of yesterday was cool and clear, though cloudy, and at night set in a cold and uncomfortable rain [illegible] itself, causing every thing both overhead and under foot disagreeable. As we write at 12 P. M.—the pattering on the window pane of our sanctum informs us that the clouds are still weeping. With this detestable weather every consideration, steamboatmen, reporters, and men of every calling will be "down on" the clerk of the weather if he does not allow the denizens of this metropolis at least forty-eight hours of clear weather soon.

Business on the quay was quite brisk yesterday, and several boats went out with fine cargoes, although a number of fine packets that were advertised to leave had to lay over until to-day, on account of the crowded state of the wharf and their inability to find a place or corner of the landing on which to discharge their cargoes, or receive any freight. Drays were hardly engaged hauling away cotton, sugar, molasses and Western produce from the levee, and thus the rainy weather was of no [illegible] many [illegible] a rich harvest.

Arrivals since our last report have been large, and the receipts heavy, all of which are reported in our marine column.

Louisville, January 21.—The *Courier* says:

The river has continued to rise at the same rate as our last report, with fully twelve feet of steamboat water on the falls; and continues to fall to the ground, during the afternoon. During Saturday night the fire of the head of the falls, the up [illegible] with [illegible]. The Cumberland was up to the boats, [illegible] The Wabash has broken its ice fetters, and was rising last Thursday at Vincennes, and other points.

Memphis, January 20.—Last Wednesday's *Appeal* has the following:

The river continues to rise at the rate of an inch an hour. Except about the New Orleans boat landing, business was quiet, the wharf was extremely busy yesterday. At sunset last evening the boats were loading and unloading. The weather was cool and fine.

St. Louis, January 21.—The *Republican* reports:

The river here is falling slowly. It is [illegible] feet at the [illegible] 5 feet 10 inches, and very nearly stationary. There are [illegible] feet 2 inches at Crawford's, and 5½ feet at Tea Table.

Cincinnati, January 19.—The *Commercial* says:

The weather yesterday was cold, rain yesterday, while it was cloudy and quite cool last night. At Pittsburg, last night, the river was 12 feet and falling. At Wheeling, 25 feet and falling, with 15 feet and rising at Parkersburg. The Kanawha is rising slowly, with 15 inches per foot in the morning, and only one foot per hour. [illegible] The upper Mississippi is open from Quincy to St. Louis, and navigable, with 8 feet from the Ohio, upward to Cairo. The lower Mississippi is in [illegible], and all steamboats [illegible] up [illegible] Little Rock to [illegible] [illegible] Nashville and New Orleans, at the following figures: Nashville—Total Freight, $10 75; Hay, 500 a 700.

New Orleans.—Whisky 60; Oil 65; [illegible] Pork 35c; Bacon in [illegible] 2½c; Hogs, 30c; Potatoes 50c. a barrel; Mules 25c. [illegible]

For Jefferson, Texas, and Red River.—For all points on Red river and the Lake as far as Jefferson, the new and elegant passenger steamer Gen. J. L. Hodges is rapidly receiving her cargo, and she will positively leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Hodges has been very elegantly refurnished [illegible] she deserves the patronage of the public. The deservedly popular Wm. S. Rhodes is in command, and all his officers are of "the right stripe."

For Attakapas.—The fleet, light-draught packet Flycatcher No. 3 leaves punctually at 5 P. M. to-day, for Brashear and the Attakapas region generally. The popular Captain R. H. Breed is her commander, and Mr. [illegible], Delahoussaye is the clerk.

For Camden and Ouachita River.—At 5 P. M. to-day the fleet passenger packet Judah Touro will depart for all landings on the Ouachita as high up as Camden, giving clear bills of lading by the [illegible] pound [illegible]. The [illegible] and the office [illegible] conducted by the [illegible] Captain Folger, who is ably assisted by Messrs. Dolan and Halley. The Touro is truly a deserving packet, her accommodations are first-class, her larder [illegible] in the hands of a fine caterer, and the saloon, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. L. Trask, is stocked with the choicest selection of wines and spirituous liquors.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, valuable improved property fronting on Carondelet Walk, between Marais and Villeré streets, Second District. Also, two valuable lots fronting on Johnson street, between Perdido and Poydras streets, First District. See advertisements.

Splendid Property for Sale.—By reference to our advertisements of auction sales it will be seen that the extensive and very valuable property of the late Juan De Egana will be offered at public auction by N. Vignie, on the 28th January next, and the following days, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. The concession consists of a large sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, together with 251 slaves; 700 arpents planted cane; 250 arpents of stubble; 40 mules in working order; 16 oxen; 7800 barrels corn; 100 [illegible] [illegible] bricks; a full supply of corn and hay, together with carts, ploughs and 3 timber wheels. There is a large 1 foot high around the plantation. Besides there are a fine cotton plantation at Grand Isle, Barataria, divided into tracts of one arpent each; one hundred and sixteen slaves to be sold in families; eight hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, with three lots and buildings in the Third District. This opportunity for an eligible investment of capital is one which has perhaps never been surpassed; and as the sale is positive, no doubt some excellent bargains may be effected. dec17 125

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—Miss Adelina Patti—"Il Trovatore."

Varieties Theatre—"Playing With Fire."

St. Charles Theatre—"The Cricket"—"Cruel to be Kind."

Academy of Music—Dan Rice's Great Show.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—The Two-Headed Girl, Swiss Bearded Lady, Swiss Warbler, &c.

Vannuchi's Museum—Wax Statuary.

The Military Enthusiasm and Progress in our City.—Notwithstanding the cry of "peace, peace," with a speaker of, still it is evident that wherever it prepare for self defence. Delay is dangerous, and never more so than in these times, and in matters military. The [illegible] will [illegible] a military organization, and [illegible] of a single flag [illegible] the destiny of our [illegible]. [illegible] in the shape of [illegible] inventions of the enemy, intending to throw us off our guard and giving a color to the cry of peace, yet we are arming and preparing for the defence of our rights. Last night we were informed that at the old time hold for Major of the Light Infantry Battalion, formed of the Chasseurs of 1814-15, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., the Jagers and Lafayette Company No. 2, Capt. Charles A. Janvier was unanimously elected Major.

The Chasseurs are the oldest company in the State, having been founded by General Jackson in 1814. Are [illegible] taken to place it upon the most efficient footing.

The Jagers and Lafayette company are rapidly filling up their ranks, and with the right sort of material.

All three of these companies proved, by the prompt [illegible] with which they responded to the orders given to the expedition to Fort Jackson, on which they did good service, that in the hour of necessity they were to be depended upon, and were ready at a moment's notice to peril every thing in defence of their State.

Again, a contemporary says, on this subject of military matters, "that amidst the new military organizations springing up every day, we must not lose sight of our old volunteer corps, who are imparting new life and increasing their ranks so rapidly that they will doubtless soon regain their former efficiency, the Washington Artillery, however, are so numerous that it is stated to be a company not to be [illegible] formed into a battalion, under the command of that gallant soldier, Col. J. B. Walton.

"The old Louisiana Legion has also felt the influence of the [illegible] and its last reorganization. We learn that the Chasseurs of 1814-15, Light Battalion, commanding, the Jagers No 1, Capt. Poinso, and the Lafayette Company No. 2, Capt. Roger, have formed themselves into a battalion of light infantry.

"They held a meeting on Wednesday night, and elected, by a unanimous vote, Capt. Charles A. Janvier, of the Legion Band, Major of the new battalion. This is an excellent selection. Major Janvier is a good soldier, and possessed of that degree of enthusiasm and firmness necessary to inspire and maintain on a firm basis the corps he has been called upon to command.

"The Chasseurs of 1814-15 were at that time by their name, the oldest volunteer company existing in New Orleans, having been formed by Gen. Jackson during the last war, with Gen. Bitlen. The original members, as most probably [illegible] and though the name has changed its [illegible] the old company is [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], and has [illegible] preserved the traditions of the past. This company is now in a fair way of reorganization, [illegible] other members. The Jagers and Lafayette are old companies of the Legion, and have never [illegible] of Gerrmans [illegible]."

DREUX'S FRENCH HAT STORE. CIVIL AND MILITARY GOODS. No. 61 Chartres street. MILITARY KEPIS MADE TO ORDER AND FIT EXACTLY. SILK HATS of all styles, remarkably light. Super Black Cassimere Hats. Men and Children's Soft Hats—Moleskin, Vicuña, Chibol, Monitor styles; brown and grey Beaver Hats. Black and brown Soft Malakoff. Magenta and Adelbert Hats, new articles. Ladies' Riding Hats, of all descriptions. Children's Velvet Andalusi and Zouave grey and black Beavers, adorned with velvet and feathers, latest styles, from the best houses in Paris; Men and Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps; traveling and very light other articles. Received by direct importation of Silk Hats, M. Dreux, having secured the services of first class workmen from Paris, is enabled to fill orders for all kinds of Hats. [illegible]

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS, Cabildo, No. 8 St. Peter street, PONTALBA BUILDINGS. NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-payers of the Second District of New Orleans that my office will be open from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. on and after [illegible] and that from [illegible] I shall be ready to receive State Taxes, including Tax on Real Estate, Slaves, Capital, &c. for the year 1860. I also notify all persons or corporations following a trade, profession, or occupation requiring a license, to call at my office and provide themselves with the necessary license, on or before [illegible] in order to [illegible] the penalty of the law. [illegible] A. LESCURE, State Tax Collector, Second District.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. STEVENS AND SEYMOUR, LATE R. E. STEVENS & CO., 45, 51 and 53 Common street, Opposite the CITY HOTEL. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CUTLERY, GUNS, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, PAPER, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS and School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail—viz.:

CUTLERY. We invite particular attention to our stock of WADE & BUTCHER'S Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery, Manufactured from their improved and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while the cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers. Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us. Our stock consists of 1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles, 1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives; 3 and 4 blade Congress Knives; Sporting Knives, a great variety; Sporting Knives; Desk Knives, Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Consisting of 1 and 2 blade Penknives; 1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives; 3 and 4 blade Congress Knives; Sporting Knives, &c. W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, A large assortment, at very low prices. WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted qualities—low. W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards, medium and low prices. German Knives, On cards—very low. Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery. A large assortment, with Buck, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks. Ivory Knives only—Dessert. Ivory Knives only—Dessert. Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons. Ivory Knives—American. Carvers and Forks—all styles. Steels—all styles. BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES, Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment. Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in. Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles. Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS. Rodgers & Sons' best quality. Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4. Brooksbank's "Lux." German Scissors—all styles. English and American Shears. Tailors' Shears and Trimmers. Paper Shears. Embroidery and Pocket Scissors. Cheap Scissors—on cards.

RAZORS. Rodgers' celebrated. Wade & Butcher's assorted styles. Wade & Butcher's celebrated Railler. Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground. Mappin's and Westenholm's. Marsh Bros., various qualities. Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. We import our Musical Instruments direct from the best manufacturers in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS, A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine. ACCORDEONS, Low price, medium and fine. FLUTINAS, All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris. FLUTES, French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys. Guitars—various styles. Banjos—various styles. Melodeons—portable, plain. Melodeons—portable, with cabinet. GERMAN HARPS, HARMONICAS, BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS. Violin Bows—great variety. Violin Bridges and Pegs. Violin Tail Pieces and Pins. Violin Finger Boards. Violin Rosin. Violin Cases, paper and wood. VIOLIN STRINGS. English—1 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d. French—1 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d. Italian—various qualities. Italian—genuine 1st quality. Silk Strings—assorted. Violin Bass Strings on Silk. Violin Bass Strings on Gut. Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine. Guitar Strings—all styles. Guitar Strings—put up in sets. Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS. Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12. [illegible] Trout Hooks, [illegible]. Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed. Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10. [illegible]

FISH LINES, &c. Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors. Trolling Lines—assorted, Nos. 1 and 2. Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3. Layout Lines—[illegible]. Lines on Blocks—[illegible]. Linen Fish Lines—all sizes. on Reels, 100 feet. [illegible] very large and long. Silk Fish Lines—colored and white. Cuttyhunk Lines, assorted sizes. Imitation. Furnished Lines—complete. Cork Floats.

NEEDLES AND PINS. SEVEN STAR SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in bags of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 3 to 10, and 4 to 8. Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10. These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article. Walker's Celebrated Needles. Allsop's. Sewing Needles. Darners—all sizes. Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted. [illegible] common Steel, assorted. [illegible] in sets and boxes. Crochet Needles—all styles. [illegible] India Rubber. Bodkins—Steel and gilt. American Solid Head Pins. Pins in fancy boxes. Toilet Pin Balls. Sheet Pins. Woodward's Victoria Pins. Shawl Pins—various patterns. Hair Pins in boxes, pounds and fancy boxes. India Rubber, straight and crooked. HOOKS AND EYES. Swan Bill steel—1, 2, 3 and 4. Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4. Silver plated—in boxes.

LADIES' WORK BOXES. Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes. Ebony. Ebony, inlaid—fine. Mahogany. Paper Boxes—various variety. Dressing Cases—Leather. Rosewood and Ebony, for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS. All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France. Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof. Metal Lined. Foil Lined. for Colt's Pistols. Cox's English Water-proof. Ribbed Edge. Genuine French G. D. Caps. American G. D. Caps. Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags. Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces. Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons. Razor Straps, Thermometers. Combs and Brushes, large assortment. Perfumery, Soaps, &c. jan26 STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

Dissolution. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Wilson & Tunison, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. WM. A. WILSON, P. T. TUNISON. New Orleans, January 21st, 1861.

Notice. The undersigned having this day disposed of his entire interest in the stock, fixtures &c., of the store No. 65 Canal street, to Mr. P. T. TUNISON, would respectfully solicit in behalf of the new firm a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon him. WM. A. WILSON. New Orleans, January 24th, 1861.

Ten Dollars Reward. LOST, about three weeks ago, a large Yellow Dog, named HECTOR, liver-colored head and back, and half the tail and a white breast. The above reward will be paid by returning him to 200 Camp street, or [illegible] market Place. jan25 1t

Notice. F. N. DIEFENDERFER having sold, on the 19th inst., his clothing store, 60 Chartres street, No. 55, Canal street and all the accounts, to Mr. A. O. Degroy, the public is informed that Mr. Degroy is authorized to collect all bills due the establishment up to this date. jan25 3t

For Rent. FROM 1st February, the large three-story brick Store, No. 113 Front Levee street, near the New Eagle U. S. Bonded Warehouse No. 2 Bond. Apply to ALVAREZ, FERNANDEZ & CO., [illegible]

S. N. Pike's Magnolia Whisky. 60 BARRELS Whisky landing from steamer S. W. Thomas, from Cincinnati, for sale by R. TURPIN, [illegible] jan25 3t

Choice Havana Cigars. 100,000 REGALIAS, Londres and Vegueros, Imitados. Londres, Fellagres, Cabanas, Cabarga and Dosiquita. 460,000 Media Regalias, Meridiana, Torres, Flor de M. Vega, Vuelta Abajo, Perfectos, Myna, Regalia, Kings, &c. 100,000 Flor de Cilindros, and Trabucos, Figaro, Flor de Vuse, Lisado Simon, &c. 100,000 Conchas and Operas, No Plus Ultra, Tip Top, Twenty Cigars. 200,000 Regalia Britanicas, Regalia Londres, Regalia de la Reina, Millares and Regalia Chicas of various brands. In store and for sale, at the lowest market rates, by JUAN A. MARION, No. 26 Tchoupitoulas street. jan25

Dwelling Wanted for Cash. A FIRST CLASS Dwelling [illegible] within five minutes' walk of Canal street. A cash purchaser can be found at No. 26 Customhouse street. Terms must be [illegible] [illegible].

Balance Sheet, CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, OVER THREE YEARS. Published in accordance with an Act of the Legislature. [List of names and sums—illegible.] EUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier. New Orleans, January 1st, 1861. Sworn to and subscribed before me this day January [illegible], 1861. ARTHUR SAUNIER, J. P.

Headquarters of the Eighth Ward Home Guards. New Orleans, January 21, 1861. AT a meeting of this Company, at the Third District [illegible] and Elysian Fields street, the following were duly elected officers: Captain [illegible]; First Lieutenant, G. Angle; Second Lieutenant, H. W. Ray; First Sergeant, Francis Newman; President, Louis Phillips; Vice-President, Armand Lheite; Secretary, Jno. A. Lafaye; Treasurer, F. Kohlfelder. FINANCE COMMITTEE. T. L. Maitland, H. W. Ray, Alex. Godreau, G. Angle, F. Newman, J. A. Lafaye. jan25 2t JNO. A. LAFAYE, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS. DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND HEART. DR. HUNTER, of New York, editor of the N. Y. Journal of Diseases of the Chest, has arrived in New Orleans, and taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel, where he can be consulted until further notice, for Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Consumption, and Diseases of the Heart. Consultations in English and French. jan 24t

NOTICE. New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company. THE adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 28th, and the election for Directors on the 31st instant, at the office of the Company, No. 2 St. Peter street. The meeting on the 28th will be held at 5 P. M. and the election on the 31st between the hours of 10 and 2. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Secretary. jan16 td

Headquarters First Division L. M. New Orleans, 15th January, 1861. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. IN obedience to order No. 19 from the Headquarters of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, bearing date 15th inst., the Brigadier-Generals of this Division in conformity with the act of the Legislature of the 30th April, 1853, relative to the organization of the militia, and when this organization shall be complete, will send their respective appointments to further orders from Division Headquarters. 2. Brigadier-Generals of the Division will report to Division Headquarters upon receipt of this order. By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Maj.-Gen. Commanding. L. E. FORSTALL, Inspector of the 1st Division. jan16 10t

Notice to Tax Payers. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons owing State Taxes for the year 1860, or State Licenses for the year 1861, in and for the Third District of New Orleans, that the undersigned is now prepared to receive the same, at his office, No. 8 Esplanade street, between Levee and Frenchmen streets. New Orleans, January 25th, 1861. VAL. ST. CERAN, Collector. jan18 3m

Treasurer's Office, City Hall. New Orleans, January 7, 1861. NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that the Licenses on all Merchants, Traders, Cab-owners, Professions, and on all Cabs, Carriages, Drays, Carts, Trucks, Wagons, or Vehicles of any description, for the year 1861, are now due and payable at this office. City licenses not paid on or before [illegible] will be placed in the hands of the City Attorney for collection. ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, January 14, 1861. THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY 28th inst. jan14 ALD. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Office of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company. New Orleans, December 29, 1860. ACCORDING to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee of stockholders, on the 19th December, 1860, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Company until FRIDAY, 1st day of February, 1861, inclusive, for the leasing, during a period of twelve years, the Canal Carondelet, the Dredge Boats, Buildings and Buildings; the privileges of the Company under its charter and acts of the Legislature, the towing privileges on the Bayou St. John and the Shell road, and all other rights and privileges of the Company, under its charter and acts of the Legislature. Such Proposals to be made with reference to the specifications adopted by said Company on the 19th day of December, 1860, a copy of which, certified by the Secretary, may be seen at the office of the Company until the said 1st day of February, 1861, inclusive, from 10 o'clock A. M. to [illegible] P. M. The Proposals shall be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Secretary of the Company, and marked respectively "Proposals for the leasing the Canal Carondelet." LOUIS GAUNET, Secretary.

Louis's Restaurant and Boarding, Corner Exchange Alley and St. Louis street. THE public are respectfully informed that LOUIS has just opened his Restaurant, and keeps an ORDINARY establishment. Customers may call at any time and will be waited upon. They are offered the choicest Ana kinds of soups, fish, oysters, poultry, game, meat, salted, assorted desserts—wine included. Boarding at twenty dollars a month. Permanent attendants from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. jan25 1p

$20 Reward. MY slave JEFF, or JEFFERSON WILLIAMS, a mulatto, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, a barber by trade, formerly worked at Kellogg's shop, has absconded since the 15th inst. He is supposed to be about the city. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver him to me or lodge him in jail and give me notice. A. LOTHROP, No. 10 Commercial Place.

COAL......COAL......COAL. BUY your COAL at the City Coal Office, 40 Exchange Place, opposite the old Post Office, where we intend to sell Coal at 40 cents per barrel. Hard and Soft Coal. jan21 1m P. H. WILLIAMS.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—City of New Orleans praying for the opening of Love (now Rampart) street, from Bagatelle street to lower limits of the city.—No. 17,203.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled case, hereby give notice that they have deposited a copy of their report with the Clerk of the Court, for the inspection of all interested, and that a motion for its confirmation will be made to the Court for confirmation on Monday, the 11th of February, 1861. J. S. LEEDS, A. MOREL, J. T. BARRETT, Commissioners. New Orleans, January 11th, 1861. jan11 10 20 26 feb1

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—City of New Orleans, praying for opening of Greatmen [illegible] street, from Franklin street to [illegible] The undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled case, hereby give notice that they have deposited a copy of their report with the Clerk of the Court, for the inspection of all interested, and a motion for its confirmation will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Monday, the 11th of February, 1861. J. S. LEEDS, A. MOREL, J. T. BARRETT, Commissioners. New Orleans, January 11th, 1861.

THREE VALUABLE SUGAR PLANTATIONS WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY McCERREN & LANDRY, Auctioneers, At their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, January 26, 1861, at 11 o'clock. See advertisement in full published in the Picayune and True Delta.

Notes Lost or Mislaid. A LIBERAL reward will be given by the undersigned for the recovery of the twenty-one notes hereinafter described, lost or mislaid on or about the 15th day of October last, payment of which notes was stopped and the public cautioned against negotiation by advertisement published in the New Orleans Picayune on the 18th day of October last:

The following sixteen notes, dated at New Orleans, to the order of and endorsed by E. B. Ancoin, and payable at his office:

1. No. 798, J. M. Rosman's note, February 28, 1860, at 10 months' date, due 3-31 December 1860, for ... $411 78
2. No. 621, H. L. Monjolet & fils note, June 1, 1860, payable to all, March, 1861, for ... 1200 00
3. No. 686, C. W. Lawrence's note, June 2, 1860, at 9 months' date, due 2-5 March, 1861, for ... 1513 00
4. No. 770, J. C. Kingsbury's note, March 23, 1860, at 9 months' date, due 26th December, 1860, [illegible] January, 1861, for ... 158 04
5. No. 776, G. H. Boult's note, February 22, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 22-25 February, 1861, for ... 500 00
6. No. 781, Wilgus, Woolfoy & Aleland note, February 8, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 8-11 February, 1861, for ... 817 33
7. No. 752, White & White's note, February 15, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 15-18 February, 1861, for ... 427 42
8. No. 753, J. F. Todd's note, February 13, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 13-16 February, 1861, for ... 146 13
9. No. 757, Morgan & Woodman's note, March 29th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 30-31 March, 1861, for ... 502 50
10. No. 770, H. C. Robertson's note, March 27th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due [illegible] March, 1861, for ... 641 12
11. No. 742, Louis E. Duncan's note, March 9th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 9-12 March, 1861, for ... 337 30
12. No. 783, W. B. & J. B. Woodruff's note, April 7th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 7-10 April, 1861, for ... 1063 22
13. No. 780, W. B. & J. F. Craig & Co.'s note, April 3d, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 3-6 April, 1861, for ... 417 72
14. No. 791, L. T. Price & Co.'s note, March 13th, 1860, at 9 months' date, due 16-16 July, 1860, for ... 545 80
15. No. 786, T. P. Zeitrago's note, February 25th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 25th February, 28 March, 1860, for ... 737 81
16. No. 791, M. J. Bennett's note, June 6th, 1860, at 9 months' date, due 6-12 December, 1860, for ... 635 00

ALSO—The following five notes, drawn and endorsed, as hereinafter mentioned, and all endorsed by E. B. Ancoin:

1. No. 707, Amedee Breaud and Trouselle Breaud's note jointly and in solido, dated Thibodaux, November 10th, 1859, to the order of and endorsed by A. Gilbert, payable 3 years after date, at the office of the Recorder of Assumption, for ... 349 91
2. No. 6575, A. Guiglio's mortgage note, dated Assumption, April 11th, 1859, to the order of and endorsed by A. Gilbert, payable 3 years after date, at the office of the Recorder of Assumption, for ... 507 00
3. No. 630, J. Richard's note, dated New Orleans, June 1st, 1860, to the order of and endorsed by A. Wright, payable in April, 1861, at E. B. Ancoin's office, New Orleans, for ... 150 18
4. No. 6576, A. Gouillie's mortgage note, dated Assumption, April 11th, 1859, to the order of and endorsed by J. A. Lafaye, payable 3 years after date, at the office of the Recorder of Assumption, for ... 461 10
5. No. 601, E. Gobaert's mortgage note, dated Houma, Parish of Terrebonne, 23d April, 1860, to the order of and endorsed by himself, payable December 1st, 1861, at Lapene & Ferre's office, New Orleans, for ... 325 00

$14,117 54

Payment of all of the above notes having been stopped, the public is again cautioned against trading or negotiating for said notes. HOWARD & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Camp street. January 10—30t

Notice. MR. A. J. REID, our clerk, has an interest in our business from the 15th inst. BALLATOUR & CO. New Orleans, January 17, 1861. jan18

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. GRAVIER STREET. JOHN E. OWENS ... Sole Lessee and Manager. FRIDAY EVENING, January 25, 1861—Representation of the [illegible] PLAYING WITH FIRE—Mr. [illegible]; Uncle Timothy, Mr. Mark Smith; [illegible], Mr. A. H. Davenport; Tom Wise, Mr. [illegible] Mr. W. Collingwood; Mrs. Herbert, Waverley Miss [illegible]; Mrs. W. H. Leighton Widow [illegible], Miss Chapman. Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 75 cents; [illegible] Gallery, 25 cents; [illegible] Gallery, 50 cents. Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., where Seats and Boxes may be secured two days in advance. Doors open at [illegible] o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. jan25 W. H. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. FRIDAY, 25th January, 1861—Will be repeated the beautiful new domestic drama, translated from the Chronicle of Dickens, called THE CRICKET, appropriate scenery, beautiful mechanical effects—Mr. Maggie Mitchell as Fanchon, the Cricket; Mr. [illegible]. To conclude with the new farce, CRUEL TO BE KIND. Tomorrow—benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell. Shortly, benefit of Mr. A. Wemyss. Doors open at 6¼ o'clock. Performance to begin at 7 o'clock. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $6. jan25

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SPALDING & ROGERS ... Proprietors. C. C. CHESLEY ... Manager. DAN RICE and his GREAT SHOW will appear this evening in [illegible]. FRIDAY NIGHT, January 25, 1861.—A great and brilliant programme, the Bill for Performance—The Rhinoceros, Elephants, Lions and Monkeys—ELLA ZOYARA—Dan Rice in Comedies [illegible] [illegible] Change of Time—doors open at [illegible] o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ P. M. Spalding & Rogers's MUSEUM, adjoining the Academy of Music, is open daily, with the Two-Headed Girl, and increased Novelties. jan25

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. POSTPONEMENT —AND— SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Spalding & Rogers's ACADEMY OF MUSIC. In consequence of further favorites for the proper rendition, GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will give COMEDIES, FARCES, EXTRAVAGANZAS, &c. by the George Christy Minstrels. Will first appear at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening next, February [illegible] [illegible] GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, February 4, 1861. JOHN F. SMITH, Business Agent.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM, St. Charles street, adjoining the Academy of Music. EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. MONDAY, January 14—Engagement of the most astonishing, wonderful, and interesting phenomenon ever presented, CHRISTINE MILLIE, TWO-HEADED GIRL, Also the INFANT MARBLE. Also the beautiful lady, the SWISS BEARDED LADY, last week of the Lilliputian Queen, and the [illegible] [illegible] Open day and night, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children and Servants, 15 cents. In the evening, a performance by a DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW will appear every Night, Every Saturday [illegible]

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 107 St. Charles street, Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre. THE TEMPLE OF ART. CONTAINING over 200 FIGURES, LIFE SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated characters in history—the greater part of the Figures moving by machinery. To the already Magnificent Collection has been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY by President Buchanan, at the White House. The Conference between LOUIS NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The Figures in this group are considered splendid likenesses. BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—a splendid Tableau. THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST. CRIMEAN HEROES AND EUROPEAN POWERS. OLD JOHN BROWN AND HIS ASSOCIATE MURDERERS. [illegible] Admission, 25 cents; children, half-price.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!!! J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST. 153 Royal street, corner of St. Peter, (Entrance on St. Peter street.) How many persons lose their teeth the finest ornament and greatest comfort of life—by neglect and [illegible] [illegible] Artificial teeth inserted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Conversation in French, Spanish and English.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, Front Levee street, corner Bienville, KEPT BY N. GEORGES. N. GEORGES, so favorably known in New Orleans for many years, begs leave to inform the Louisiana planters, and the public at large, that he keeps the SOUTHERN HOTEL, corner of Front Levee and Bienville streets. The table, bedding and table linen are entirely new. The rooms are numerous, and [illegible] [illegible] Board and lodging, $2 per day—Rooms, $1 to $1 per day. Terms very moderate for boarders by the month. Meals at all hours. Wines, etc., of the best quality. Spanish, English and French spoken.

Medical Card. W. BOONHARD, M. D., having arrived in New Orleans, offers his professional services to the public. Special attention to Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, of the Nervous System, diseases of the Lower Bowel, such as PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, FISTULA, PROLAPSUS of the BOWEL, STRICTURE OF THE BOWELS, ULCERATION OF THE BOWEL. Office, [illegible] [illegible] He will visit patients in any part of the city if desired.

Notice. THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TAMBOURY, DEGRUY & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st January, 1861. Messrs. A. Tamboury and E. Degruy will attend to the liquidation. A. TAMBOURY, E. DEGRUY.

Drafts on Havana. DRAFTS ON HAVANA for sale in sums to suit, at sight by F. PUNCH & CO., 20 Commercial Place.

CHAMPAGNE. CHARLES FARRE, (Late Max Sutaine & Co.) RHEIMS. PURVEYORS to the Courts of France, Spain and Prussia; also to the celebrated Reading Club, London. Silleri, Cabinet Imperial and Vin Anglais, in quarts, pints and half-pints. For sale by the principal grocers and wine dealers. Orders for direct importation received by F. B. GRAHAM & CO., No. 56 Custom-house street.

Notice. BY mutual consent Mr. F. REIMONENQ withdraws this day from our firm. The business will be conducted, as heretofore, under the same style. S. D. GRAHAM & CO. No. 56 Custom-house street. January 1st, 1861.

To Steamboatmen. MRS. SCHMITT, No. 55 Canal Street, Opposite the Bank of Louisiana. HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of Mosquito Bars, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Striped Blankets and all kinds of Bedding for steamboats and families. Is prepared to fill all orders for the above articles at the shortest notice.

Notice. THE partnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned, under the firm of DE VISSER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The signature of the late firm will be made use of in liquidation only. SIMON DE VISSER, JOSE VILLARRUBIA. 31st December, 1860.

Copartnership. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to carry on in this city the business of the late firm of S. De Visser & Co., under the style and firm of Villarrubia & Laingland. JOSE VILLARRUBIA, GEO. LAWSON LAINGLAND. New Orleans, 1st January, 1861.

P. CASANAVE, Undertaker, 88 ......BOURBON STREET......88. Is selling and selling, wholesale and retail, M. MARSHALL'S IMPROVED, INDESTRUCTIBLE BURIAL CASKET, Combining Beauty, Durability and Indivisible. The above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal and lined with India Rubber, so as to be Air and Water Tight.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law, Corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse street, Office No. 12, Second Floor.

JAMES M. PUTNAM, Late of the firm of Hall, Rose & Putnam, COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 81 Carondelet street.

CITY HOSPITAL, EXCLUSIVELY FOR SMALL POX, BY DR. O. ANFOUX. Elysian Fields street, between Josephine and Solidelle streets. For admission apply at the Hospital, or at No. 74 [illegible] street.

POULON & BROCARD, NOTARIES PUBLIC, 74 ... Royal Street ... 74.

Louisiana Academy, Hospital street, No. 79, between Royal and Bourbon sts. THIS Institution, founded by Mr. A. PERRIER, has a Professor of the University of Louisiana at its head. The ancient and modern languages, in full actively. The mathematics, Drawing and Music are taught by distinguished teachers. Fencing and Calisthenics at the class. All [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, IVORYTYPES. F. MOISSENET HAS removed from the corner of Canal and Camp streets to Canal street, No. 146, near Burgundy. His numerous patrons are informed that his establishment has been fitted up with the greatest care. Having secured the services of a skillful artist in the Photographic line, and of assistants, his work is of the most complete satisfaction is guaranteed. Ambrotype Portraits. Photographs [illegible] Portraits, from a miniature to the full size. Old portraits of all sizes copied.

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA WHISKY—In bbls. in store, for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, [illegible] Old Levee street.

STEAM VESSELS.

TENSAS RIVER. Leaves on SATURDAY, 2d February, at 5 P. M. FOR UPPER AND LOWER TENSAS, and all intermediate landings on Black river—The superior, light-draught passenger steamer FLORA TEMPLE, D. Mansfield, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

RED RIVER. Leaves SATURDAY, 26 February, at 5 P. M. FOR RED RIVER AND BAYOU PIERRE—for Red River, Alexandria, Natchitoches or Mansfield; Grand Point, Jordan's or Coushatta [illegible] and all landings on Bayou Pierre, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Alexandria, Normand, and Compton, and all intermediate landings on Red river—The light-draught steamer [illegible] will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 26 February, at 5 P. M. FOR MINDEN DIRECT—For Minden, Monroe, Point Bolivar, Benton's Landing, Port Hudson, Cane Bayou, Compte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Natchitoches, Barbin's and all intermediate landings on Red river—The light-draught passenger steamer COMET, W. Dawson, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 5 P. M. REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Jefferson, Shreveport, Port Caddo, Grand Ecore, Natchitoches, Alexandria and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new, magnificent and swift running passenger steamer GEN. J. L. HODGES, Rhodes, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 5 P. M. REGULAR RED RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET.—For Shreveport, Grand Ecore, [illegible] [illegible] apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent. The Grand Duke will be briefly for all landings on upper Red river, and for Jefferson, with the privilege of going to [illegible].

Leaves on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 5 P. M. FOR CANE RIVER AND BAYOU PIERRE, and all intermediate landings—The new passenger steamer FANNY PIKE, J. McAllister, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent. The steamer will make regular trips for the trade.

ATTAKAPAS. Leaves on FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 5 P. M. FOR ATTAKAPAS—The fleet light-draught passenger steamer FLYCATCHER No. 3, R. H. Breed, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on MONDAY, February 4th, at 5 P. M. FOR [illegible] [illegible] The regular passenger steamer [illegible] will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OUACHITA RIVER. Leaves on FRIDAY, January 25, at 5 P. M. FOR CAMDEN, TRINITY, HARRISONBURG, Monroe, and all intermediate landings—The passenger steamer JUDAH TOURO, [illegible], master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 5 P. M. REGULAR OUACHITA RIVER PACKET—For Camden, Trinity, Harrisonburg, Monroe, Camden, Columbia, Monroe and all intermediate landings. The [illegible] passenger steamer [illegible], master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 26th Feb., at 5 P. M. FOR OUACHITA RIVER—New Orleans and Monroe Mail Line, the fine passenger steamer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

YAZOO RIVER. Leaves on SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 5 P. M. REGULAR YAZOO RIVER PACKET.—For Yazoo City, Greenwood, and all intermediate landings—The splendid passenger steamer YAZOO, J. C. [illegible], master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI. Leaves on SATURDAY, January 26, at 5 P. M. FOR ST. LOUIS—The fine passenger steamer [illegible] [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD LINE—The fast running [illegible] [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OHIO RIVER. Leaves on MONDAY, 28th instant, at 5 P. M. FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO, Paducah, Evansville, Owensboro, and all intermediate landings—The fine passenger steamer [illegible], master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

KEY WEST AND HAVANA. To sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock, A. M. SOUTHERN AND FLORIDA Line of U. S. Mail Steamships for Key West, Havana and Pensacola [illegible] [illegible] The first-class steamship MAGNOLIA, [illegible] commander, will leave as above. [illegible] J. C. HARRIS, Manager, 37 Camp st.

TEXAS. Morgan's Southern Mail Line. To sail on FRIDAY, February 1, at 8 A. M. NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO. U. S. MAIL LINE.—For Brazos Santiago—The fine steamship ARIZONA, [illegible] J. C. HARRIS, Manager, 37 Camp street.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, January 30, at 8 A. M. FOR INDIANOLA DIRECT—New Orleans and Indianola [illegible] J. C. HARRIS, Manager.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay. To sail on SUNDAY, 27th instant, at 8 A. M. FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The fine steamship [illegible] will sail as above. [illegible] J. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 37 Camp street.

VERA CRUZ. To sail on FRIDAY, February 1st, 1861, at 8 A. M. FOR VERA CRUZ—U. S. Mail Line—The superior seagoing and staunch steamship TENNESSEE, [illegible] J. C. HARRIS, Manager.

Notice. BY mutual consent and agreement, Mr. JOSEPH CASALIS retires from our firm, and his interest therein ceases this day. T. DUMAS & CO. New Orleans, 14th January, 1861.

SOMNAMBULISM. MRS. ALLIARD, No. 256 Bourbon street, between Esplanade and Bayou road, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Consultations Three Dollars; ordinary case [illegible].

Arrival of Negroes for Sale. I HAVE just arrived with ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES from Virginia and Maryland, such as field hands, house servants, cooks, washers and ironers and field hands; will also receive during the season weekly large supplies, and will sell cheap for cash or approved city acceptances. They can be seen at [illegible] Baronne and Gravier streets, New Orleans. J. M. WILSON.

BAKER & CO.'S MEDICINAL AND TRANSPARENT COD LIVER OIL. THE TRUE AND GENUINE UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND EFFECTS—BEING THE SWEETEST AND BEST PREPARED. ITS use, it fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs. It will be borne, even to the smallest and weakest digestive organs. The oil is recommended by some of the most eminent physicians for CONSUMPTION and BRONCHITIS, for SCROFULA, as well as diseases of WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, [illegible] It may be taken without disrelish by the most delicate patient, and retained without offense to the most sensitive stomach. Its superiority in this and other important characteristics has been testified to by the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, JEFFERSON COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, and others. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, &c., No. 154 N. Third street, Philadelphia. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.