THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. S. WESTON & CO.
T. LOVEJOY. L. SAUNDERS.
Daily Bee, one year in the advance.....$12
In all cases, subscribers must pay for papers weekly, unless by special bargain, they are to be sent by mail. Any person receiving the paper through every week, or month, or quarter, will be considered as a subscriber, and expected to pay, unless he notifies the publishers of a discontinuance to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.
The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the gate of 25 cents a week, payable in advance to the express themselves.

Office at Auction To-day.
By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, spring shutes, bureaus, sofas, bedsteads, Ameriss dry goods.

Mail Steamer London continues to-day the sale of dry goods, embracing all kinds of clothing and gent plus wear.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 32 Jefferson street, Second Division, before Henry Gaiet, the, and a lot of mahogany, books, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship Bohemian—Latest of the Sixteen Revolution—Liverpool Cotton Market Dull.

St. Johns, N. F., December 17.—The Canadian mail steamship Bohemian, Capt. Grange, passed Cape Race yesterday, (Sunday) on route for Portland.

She left Liverpool on Thursday, the 6th, touched at Londonderry the evening of the 8th, and brings four days' later intelligence than was received by the Europa.

The Bohemian was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

Steamships Arrived Out.

The steamship Prince Albert, of the New York and Galway line, from New York, had arrived out at Galway.

The Canadian mail steamship North American, from Portland, whence she sailed on the 29th ult, had reached Liverpool.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, all well.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived off Cowes on her way to Bremen.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Dec. 6.—The sales of three days in the Liverpool Cotton market, including Wednesday, the 5th, amounted to 19,000 bales, of which 2500 were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed dull at last week's prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, December 6.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Breadstuffs were declining, and that the prices of all qualities were slightly lower.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, December 6.—Messrs. Wakefield, Rusk & Co. said others of the provision markets closed dull at unchanged rates.

London Money Market.

London, December 6.—The London money market is generally unchanged.

The English funds have considerably improved.

The closing quotations for Consols yesterday were 93 ¼ to 94.

European Political Intelligence.

The Bohemian brings intelligence that the stage of Gaeta was being continued with great vigor. Four batteries had already opened fire. The result of the attack on this activity remains to be learned.

Left of Andrew Jackson.—Mr. W. C. Werdebaker, manager to Sam'l Colman, has laid on our table the second and third volumes of Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson." We have already had occasion to remark the opening impartiality and interest of the work. The author has spared no pains in gathering all the materials for a complete and accurate biography of Old Hickory, and his own opinions of the Hero and of the events connected with his career, both military and civil, appear to be maturely formed, and to be divested of either bias or prejudice.

Ten Years' Captivity with the Snake Indians.—James P. Kimball and with have arrived at Mussulmo, Iowa, from Oregon, giving a remarkable narrative. In 1849 he left the home of his father in Syracuse, in company with his father-in-law and three unmarried daughters. June 15th, the party they joined were attacked by a large body of Indians at Chimnaula Valley, and all but three men and three women were killed. On the evening other and surrendered. Mr. Nell, Kimball's father-in-law, was tied to a stake and burnt. Kimball himself had to run the gauntlet twice—once for his wife and once for himself. In the fight the Indians lost 300, and the emigrant party 68. Kimball's family were adopted into the family of one of the Snake chiefs, who voluntarily kept them out of the track of white travel in Pleasant Valley. After they started to get away they were fifteen months on route to Iowa.

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer of the 12th, that the Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, the present Commissioner of Patents, was yesterday nominated to the Senate and confirmed by that body as Secretary of the Treasury, vice Howell Cobb, resigned, and that John B. Walker, of California, was similarly nominated and confirmed as Minister to Mexico, to succeed the Hon. Robert M. McLane, resigned.

A South Carolina Fugitive Bonnet His Presence.—Andrew P. Burton, of South Carolina, a pensioner of the United States, the opponent of Gaines contraband in the Mexican war, has returned his certificate to the Commissioner of Pensions, and relinquished any further claims on the General Government, on the ground that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. Burton was a lieutenant in the Palmetto regiment, and for his gallantry in the fray had conferred fields in which his regiment was engaged, between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, was awarded a gold medal by the State of South Carolina.

Sheridan's and Diarrhea.—We invite attention to the card of Dr. Sheridan, in our advertising columns, and desire to be informed of the fact that the Sheridan's Cordial and Sheridan's Cathartic Pills are the best remedies for the diseases they are intended to cure.

Office, 78 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1860.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,859.

Thirty-Sixth Congress—Second Session—Proceedings in the Memoir.

Washington, December 17.—In the House, a motion for considering the repeal of all State laws which conflict with the Constitution, and laws of Congress, passed with a vote of 51 against 14.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, presented a resolution to the effect that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature shall have the power to annul, or impair the right of property in the Territories.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, providing for the punishment of those who may attempt to obstruct the working of the Fugitive Slave Law, and giving damages for the loss in double the amount of the value of the reputed slave.

Proceedings in the Senate.

In the Senate, Mr. Clark's resolution of inquiry concerning Forts Moultrie and Sumpter and the Charleston arsenal was laid over.

Sunday Pitch on Coercion.

Senator Pitch, of Indiana, is said to be preparing a speech in which he will strongly urge compromise.

President Buchanan the Author of the Present Crisis.

In his speech, to-day, Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, charged President Buchanan with inhabitably, inasmuch as to him the origin of the present troubles and the authorship of the present crisis.

Meeting of the New York Delegation.

Washington, December 17.—At the meeting of the New York delegation to-day, a resolution was offered by Mr. Reynolds affirming that the Union must and shall be preserved, was finally adopted, while slavery extension, the right of secession and coercion were ignored.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations met to-morrow.

Senator Douglas and Coercion.

Mr. Douglas affirms that he will not deliver a speech without touching on constitutional coercion.

The Buchanan Home and Concession.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times asserts that Senator Crittenden says he can receive no evidence of compromise on the part of the Republican leaders; and that unless some immediate guarantee is given, Kentucky will go with the South.

The Texas Convention.

Washington, December 17.—A letter from Governor Houston denies having consented to convene the Texas Legislature in extra session, but says a Convention of the Southern States.

The Steamship at Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, December 17.—There were seven cases of smallpox reported here on Sunday last, and seven more on Monday and Tuesday to-day. Only such cases are reported the symptoms and developments of which clearly indicate the disease.

The South Carolina Legislature has adjourned to meet in Charleston on Tuesday next.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of Steamship Habana.

Pass a Lonely, Dec. 17.—The U. S. mail steamship Habana has arrived, with no intelligence of special importance.

Yankee Doodle Suspended by the Stage Door Keepers.

Mobile, Dec. 17.—At the theatre, to-night, a Yankee Doodle was hissed down, while the "Marseillaise" was vociferously applauded.

Extensive Failures in Baltimore.

Baltimore, December 17.—Messrs. Kleinad, Chase & Co., large shippers of Baltimore, suspended to-day.

The failure of the firm will probably amount to a million of dollars. This suspension has caused a decline in the prices of Coffee and Sugar.

New York Markets.

New York, December 17.—The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 1000 bales at 10½ for Middling. The sales of Flour consisted of 8000 bbls at $4 50 to $4 65 for Superfine. The prices of Corn range from 62 to 63c; the sales included 73,000 bushels. Pork rules dull at 16c per bbl for Mess. The market for Lard was steady, while the sales reached 225 bbls at 9½ to 10½c per pound.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, December 17.—There were sales of Flour to-day at $4 25 to $4 35 for Superfine; the market closing dull. Corn is steady at 47 to 48c per bushel. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $14 50 to $14 75 per bbl. Lard is worth 8¾ to 9c per pound.

Shipwreck Passing.

Vicksburg, December 17.—The steamer City of Memphis passed down at 11 A. M., the Imperial at 11, the J. C. Swon and Judge Torrence at 12 noon, P. M., Sunday.

The James Montgomery and Champion at 8, the Hamilton at 10, and the Atlantic at 11 A. M. to-day.

We refresh the memories of our readers to-day with a remarkable document—not very antique, to be sure, but intensely interesting. It is nothing less than the famous circular of the New York Black Republican Committee, published just twenty-four hours before the Presidential election. In that immortal production these gentlemen predicted that the election of Lincoln was the only possible means of preventing a panic, and of saving peace to the country. The sagacity exhibited by them, the wonderful power of prophecy they displayed, and the astonishing coincidence between their predictions and the actual result are too well understood to require the slightest comments. Here is the document:

[From the New York Daily Times, November 8th.]

An Appeal to Business Men.

Sir:—We appeal to you, not as a partisan, but as a good citizen and a man of business.

We believe that a continuation of the present feverish and unsettled state of the public mind, if continued for four months longer, will be disastrous to all the commercial relations of the country.

That condition of things is inevitable in case there shall be no election of President by the people, and in the event that the election goes to the House of Representatives at Washington, who will spend the winter in wrangling and ballotting, till March comes on the 4th of March, when only can the Senate interfere, and choose one of the Vice-Presidential nominees as acting President.

In the meantime the country will be convulsed by threats of disunion on the one hand, and defiance on the other, by constant appeals to sectional prejudices, to the utter neglect of the real interests of the country, and, in a large degree, to a total complete prostration.

Whatever may be our political principles, it is clear to all sensible men that Mr. Lincoln alone has any chance of being chosen by the people. If he does not get the vote of his own State, the election must be made by Congress. *The only way, then, to forestall a period of disaster, and to secure political and commercial tranquility, is to force the little and that is now needed to insure his success.*

It is simply a question of self-defence and of self-preservation. No true business man, it seems to us, who understands his own interests, can disregard the appeal made to him in this peculiar crisis of public affairs. *We must save and not panic*, and there is only one way left now by which it can be secured.

We, A. Bonde, (late President Ins. Co. Bank), C. T. Chandelovine, Shepard Knapp, (President Mechanics' Bank), R. W. Weston, J. S. Williams, (President Metropolitan Bank), D. F. Thompson, J. S. Schultz, J. Q. Jones, (President Chemical Bank), J. B. Hoyt, Thomas H. Knox, Jas. Gallatin, (President National Bank), Peletiah Perit, A. H. Rathbone, J. Thomas, (Cashier Bank of North America), D. F. Appleton, Robt C. Goodhue, Abner Chichester, Isaac H. Bailey, B. Idson, and 273 others.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

The undersigned, believing that the election of Lincoln is the only means of preventing the transference of the present contest for the Presidency to the halls of Congress, where it would be certain to renew, in an intensified form, the disgraceful and threatening scenes of last session, and thus subject our Government to more fearful peril than any yet encountered; and, believing that the unscrupulous efforts now making by leading partisans of the present administration to use their organs to affect the popular vote by threats and other appliances, *calculated to destroy confidence, paralyze business and depreciate the value of property*, deserve the indignant rebuke of every patriotic citizen, cordially invite merchants and all others interested in the stability of the Union, to meet on the steps of the Merchant's Exchange, this day, (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, to join in the publication of their sentiments.

Peletiah Perit, Charles H. Marshall,
Jonathan Burges, William E. Dodge,
William A. Booth, Shepard Knapp,
James Gallatin, George Griswold, Jr.,
A. A. Low, James G. King,
John C. Green, Robert H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, John Austin Stevens, Jr.

A Hint to Abolition Agitators.

The Abolition excitement created by the attempt to hold a John Brown meeting in Tremont Temple, in Boston, has not died out. The Abolition fanatics, it appears, are determined to hold another meeting this week. Mr. Andrew, the Governor elect, having consented to preside over it—which the conservatives and solid men of Boston are equally determined shall be put down by force, if necessary. The "respectable people" has thus fairly commenced at home—set between the North and South, but in the very centre of Abolition fanaticism itself. Remarking upon this fact, the New York Herald has the following, which contains a timely and significant hint to the leading Abolition agitators of the North:

The Abolitionists have called upon the Mayor and the Chief of Police to protect them at the next meeting, and both these functionaries have replied that they will protect them, "if possible"—thus implying a doubt that the force at the command of the authorities will prove strong enough to prevent riot and bloodshed. The capital of New England, that seceded which from the Union out of the anti-slavery agitation, it would seem, is about to reap the first fruits of that disturbing and mischievous policy her agitators have been carrying out for the last twenty-five years. All the merchants which have now left the country, and the still more valuable capital which, therefore, is in the future are due to New England, and if the secession of the Southern States should ensue, the best thing the rest of this country could do would be to cut off New England, and let her stand alone, to reap what sowed she pleases. Her perpetual agitation of the slavery question has brought on all the troubles which affect us—which have reduced our great and prosperous confederacy to the verge of ruin—and if we were once rid of her the remaining portion of the country would go on harmoniously and prosperously enough.

If Massachusetts, we would suggest to Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, and the other agitators of this Abolition sentiment, who have been worshiping the almighty nigger for the last quarter of a century, that a trip to Europe just now would prove very beneficial to their health. It is pretty evident, from the rare affairs now taking in Boston, that their case and complaint will be any thing but healthy, and in propriety to city months from this time.

Arrival of the North Britons.

Portland, December 13.—The steamship North Britons from Liverpool on the 29th of November, via Londonderry the 30th, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night. Her papers will be due in New York at midnight.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th.

The Times' city article, dated Thursday evening, says the excitement in the rate of discounts is partially in accordance with the indications furnished in the last *Gazette* returns, although the heavy character of our grain importations and the prospect of some temporary confusion in the commerce and finance of the United States from political panic preclude the possibility of an early supply of money.

Paris, December 1.—The *Patrie* states that, according to the latest news, insurrectionary movements were increasing in the Abruzzi. Col. Pedegonzagl, with 7000 Sardinian troops, occupied the fortress of Mount Vellino, a position of importance. Several guerilla companies were being organized. The Piedmontese were forming flying columns in order to act energetically at the points mentioned.

Leonnes, Saturday Evening.—The funds have been influenced by the satisfactory character of the Bank returns. Consols advanced ¼ per cent.

Naples, November 30.—A Commission, comprised of Sardinian and Neapolitan officers, has been appointed to examine the cities of officers of the Two Sicilies who have adhered to the new Government.

An important reactionary demonstration, caused by high prices and bankruptcy, took place yesterday. Several persons were arrested, and the demonstration was suppressed and tranquility restored.

Paris, December 1, 3 P. M.—The rente opened firmer, but became heavy towards the close. Rentes closed at 70f. 60c., or 5c. lower than yesterday.

The steamer Eugenie will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle, and will return home in the evening.

The U. S. steamer Decatah was in the Cape of Good Hope, to sail for China October 22.

The U. S. steamer Sumpter arrived at St. Helena October 23. The China squadron was then distributed as had advised. The John Adams was at Foo-Chow, and the steamer Hartford and gunboat Saginaw at Shanghae.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The insurance company of London, in consequence of the amount of £10,000 sterling had been discovered in the British Empire. The system adopted was the same as that of the Italian pass book, the delinquent being Mr. English, late Secretary of the company.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. The movement had no effect upon the funds. The demand for money on the following day was very active, but at the bank and the open market.

The rate for best bills in the street was 4¾ to 5 per cent. The American advices caused considerable anxiety. *Times'* city article says the panic had reached a stage bordering upon of the worst days of 1857, but the leading money people seemed to be aware of its real grounds, and the alarm was by no means equal to the agitation. The *Times* argues that the receipts of gold from England will increase, and that the whole character of the New York money market.

It was rumored that Prince de Latour Dauvergne, French Ambassador at Berlin, will shortly replace M. Thouvenel, the Foreign Minister.

The following is given as the position of affairs at Gaeta: On the 19th, the Piedmontese fleet had returned to Naples—the intention being to make an attack on the land side. The advanced Piedmontese batteries were 1200 yards from the fort. They were placing mortars on line to open fire, and three out of five batteries were ready to open fire. The Piedmontese had up a fire to impede the construction of the batteries, but ineffectually.

The Neapolitan fleet prevailed in the garrison, which numbered 16,000—the Piedmontese 15,000.

The state of siege was established in the Abruzzi. All at present remained quiet, without permission, exciting the peasantry or insulting the national flag, are to be shot.

AUSTRIA.—Serious disturbances, with loss of life, are reported at Debrecen and Szegedin.

HUNGARY.—The Paris correspondent says that no Government has made any overtures to Austria respecting the cession or purchase.

PRUSSIA.—M. Reuter, Director of Police, had been dismissed.

There is every reason for confidence that the market will for the next month be free from inconvenient pressure, if the Bank continues. The funds opened this morning with a firm appearance, and manifested great steadiness throughout the day. The Bank of England's large demand for discount at the bank after the alteration in the rate was make known. The discount establishments have reduced their rates from 4½ to 4 per cent. for bankers. The Government stock banks have also lowered the rates of interest from 4½ to 4 per cent. There were no operations for gold at the banks to day.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Manchester at midnight. The Queen and Prince Georgen, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Italian affairs are unchanged. It is currently reported that Prince Napoleon has fled from Gaeta.

The Turin journals assert that diplomatic intercourse is soon to be resumed between Prussia and Victor Emanuel.

The Rome correspondence of Veiturini has been occupied by the French troops at the request of the Roman Government, and by agreement with Sardinia.

Forty volunteers, from the Duchy of Castro, had invaded the lower Apendante, disarmed the Papal soldiers, and hoisted the arms of Savoy. The Papal Governor escaped.

TEXAS.—We have Texas papers to the 15th. Gen. Houston has made a consultatory speech before a large assemblage of citizens at Houston. The material portion of his remarks is thus reported by the Galveston Zeitung:

Gen. Houston thought that every reasonable and honorable means of reconciliation should be adopted under the Constitution before deserting the ship of state. Disunion was a great evil. He was not for running away from the pending dangers, but was ready to face them and to stand with the border States, which were the bulwarks of slavery in the Union, at their post; and whenever the time to strike with force, or on equal and just rights, arrived, he would be no longer, but would be ready to move with the foremost.

The General proceeded to state that he had addressed a letter to the Governor of the Boston-holding States, under the act of the Legislature of 1858, providing for sending seven delegates to the proposed Southern Convention, and that he should exert his influence to induce the South to attach such a meeting as early as possible, and order an election for delegates.

Before closing, he put the question to the crowd as to the propriety of his course, and it was ratified by almost universal acclamation. There were not fifty voices raised in the negative.

The Empress of the French in Edinburgh.

The Empress, accompanied by the Countess de Montebello, Madame de Sailly, and the Marquis de la Grange, left Douglas's Hotel in Edinburgh about half-past 11 o'clock, and proceeded by the Leith Walk, Bridges, Nicholson street, and so on to Dalkith.

A CURIOUS EPISODE.

A few minutes after 12 the coach arrived at the Duke's Lodge, and the Duke of Buccleuch, where the Marquis de la Grange alighted, walked up to the lodge, and asked the keeper if the Duchess of Buccleuch was to be had in the grounds. The keeper said she was, and gave were not admitted by that gate, but by the gate at the Dalkeith, adding, from having been previously approved, from the appearance of the Marquis, the interrogation, "Was it the Duchess you wished to see?" The Marquis replied "No." The gatekeeper was staggered; but "No" was the answer, "No admittance" must be the reply. The Marquis returned to the carriage, and the Royal party drove on to Dalkeith, and through the principal street of that town, without exciting the slightest attention, and at last stopped at the principal entrance to the Duke of Buccleuch's palace. Then they announced themselves as strangers wishing to view the palace. The Royal party being readily admitted, proceeded along the avenue on foot. Their mantle of incognito could not now be worn, as recognition immediately took place at the palace, and was followed by a hearty welcome.

The illustrious party were detected from inspecting the interior of the palace by the weather, which had now become cold and boisterous, the wind furiously howling among the trees and scattering their sere leaves far and wide. Her Majesty therefore returned to the carriage, and left the palace at a quarter past one.

ADDRESS OF THE LORD PROVOST.

The Lord Provost called at Douglas's Hotel on Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, when his Lordship had the honor of being presented to the Empress, and met with a most cordial reception. The Lord Provost, on being assured Her Majesty that the corporation of the city, as well as the whole of the fellow-citizens, were highly pleased and delighted that Edinburgh had been selected as a place of temporary sojourn during her visit to Scotland. He added that the Empress and Prince Napoleon had witnessed the interest which was felt and manifested in herself personally, and he hoped that this had not inadvertently caused Her Majesty, but would rather be regarded as indicating the profound admiration was felt at the confidence manifested by the Emperor of the French in the good feeling of the people of this country.

SPECH OF THE EMPRESS.

The Lord Provost then read his address, and the Empress, in reply, was graciously pleased to say that she felt very much gratified at receiving this mark of attention, and regretted that her knowledge of the English language would not allow her to express herself so fully as she could have wished. But she had a very kind and affectionate feeling towards Scotland and its people, and she regretted that her visit was necessarily so short. She would look back with much satisfaction to the very kind feelings manifested towards her in Edinburgh, and would always feel great pleasure at the recollection of her visit to the city. Her Majesty added, that as she was visiting this country not in state, she could not receive any more formal address (which might be inconsistent with her duty to the Queen of England), but she was very glad to be assured of the feeling entertained toward her by the citizens of Edinburgh, and was very happy to receive the address in the manner it had been presented by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Lord Provost of the port of the Empress of the French, on the part of the Empress of the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all nations of the country. The Bitters are found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and possessed of very powerful medicinal properties. Indeed, I do not know of any medicine which has received such a testimonial from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

and their successful introduction everywhere, is the disgusting fraudulent attempt to palm off worthless counterfeits. This has convinced the proprietors more than ever that the genuine article is the best, and that it behooves them to be more careful to employ a trustworthy agent in Europe, and to know it is to our old impositions against, and to protect the public against the imposition of spurious imitations. Even additional means of protection to the public, the proprietors have resolved to have a new and elegant steel-engraved label, to which is appended a signature of the proprietor, and a fac-simile of a portrait of the patron who constructed it. Their only agent for Europe is Mr. Frederick Delmonico, of Paris, and no genuine bottles are authorized to be genuine, and of direct importation; for sale by

J. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Notice.

HERBERT wears off a pimples on the face, and leaves a clear and healthy skin. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists.

December 18, 1860.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st!

We have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Cocoa Matting, Rattan Chairs, English Hassocks, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths, Window Shades, Gold Cornices and Rods, Plush Carpets and Drugget Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

CHARLES FARRE & CO.

CIGARETTES—20,000 packages Cigarettes, of the finest quality, and fresh from the manufactory, for sale by

SOLEIO & BROTHER.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Probably Fatal Stabbing Affair.—A man named Luke Lyons was very dangerously stabbed in a cowardly and treacherous manner about four o'clock yesterday morning in the Red, White and Blue coffee-house, at the corner of Dauphine and Fields street and the Levee. The relation given by Lyons himself is that he, after Gourin had a quarrel with another man, in which he (Lyons) did not interfere in any manner, but shortly after he was passing out of the house, with no acquaintance, Gourin stabbed him in the small of the back, on the right side of the spine. We are not aware of there being any witness to substantiate the statement of Lyons, but Gourin was arrested at noon yesterday by Lieut. Mouroux, who found him quietly sitting in the Pig and Whistle coffee-house, on the levee, opposite the Vegetable Market. Gourin's friends decay that he did the stabbing. The circumstances brings on the question why the police permit this coffee-house to keep open all night, or nearly all night, when an ordinance requires it to be closed at midnight! The doors on the street are closed at 12 o'clock, to be true, but the door opening into the hall-room entrance is constantly open, within six feet of the street, and open to every person who chooses to enter. Men frisking and card-playing is kept up until nearly daylight, and the parties who thus take enjoyment being frequently the police of the District.

Another Smuggling Case—Unsuccessful Attempt to Bribe an Inspector of Customs.—We understand that two gentlemen of this city, Messrs. —— Ord and B. Goodin, who have been in the habit of doing business in Mobile, and in the Mississippi Sound, in the transportation of Negroes, in many cases, proceeds from time to time of quantities of goods, which they imported, and did not store or bond, in the Mobile Custom-House, but which they have been in the habit of landing at Ship Island, and at Pass Christian, and at other points on the Mississippi Sound, where they would escape the payment of duties, and thus evade the revenue laws of the United States. Some time since, being duly sworn according to law, the deposes and states that the goods so imported were sold and transported from the books of said Company.

O. G. AILLARD, Pres't.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 14, 1860.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay 5 per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the year ending December 31st, 1860, and after the second MONDAY in February next.

TRUSTEES.

Geo. W. Wood, Jos. A. Wilson, Douglas West, J. Hagan, A. Mitchelbacher, J. Kelly,
R. Hunt, Jas. Dick, Martin Gordon, Jr., Geo. Ohl, Gustave Gibert, J. Bohn,

Other Guilford.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the sea and rivers, and loss and damage by fire, at the Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

dec18 1yh1mod

LAWS OF HEALTH.

LORD BYRON has on record, in a few words, the distinctive and vital principle of all health, in the page, "Man's great desire to health; he then wishes for life, and he will pay any price for it." Life is given him many occupations and pursuits are unfortunately his lot to health, which is the foundation of life, and of all his enjoyments. Regularity of habits, habits of exercise, both of the mind and the body, and the enjoyment of the pure fresh air, with temperate and pure water. Of course these great blessings are not to be enjoyed by a small portion of the human family, and of that portion too many neglect to take the comfortable half dollar in charity (?) The temptation to have recourse to a glass of a night's indulging was so great he thought he would get good whiskey, and he had to have one. So he bought a pleasure's worth of chemicals from a poor Italian who had a stand on Chartres street, and the result was, he got a good article, and paid 45 cents to charge. As soon as he concluded this bargain, he started off, like a dear deer, St. Louis street and up Exchange Alley, and offered Lafontaine, suspecting some dirty business, and he was right, he was. The Italian was held to receive the charge of pilfering paper on the level, in which she was brought by officer C. F. Bayard, and he was discharged with reprimand by officer Lafontaine, who had a decent.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Steamboats Leaving This Day.

RIVER:

Jefferson (Texas)....St. Louis, Perry, Pickett....5 P. M.
Carolina Bluff.....Louis D'Or, Johnson....5 P. M.
Mason and Texas....Ashland, Bush....5 P. M.
St. Louis.....Cincinnati, Hopkins....5 P. M.
Bayou Sara.....Bayou Sara, Cutting....5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD:

Mobile.....Mail Boat.....2½ P. M.
Pearl River.....Crescent, Walker.....9 A. M.
Covington.....Mail Boat.....10½ A. M.

JEFFERSON RAILROAD:

Montgomery (Ala.)...Gray Cloud, Massey.....5 P. M.

During the forenoon of yesterday the weather moderated considerably, and we enjoyed a pleasant afternoon. Business on the levee was quite active, especially on the lower landing, and several steamers left for the Southern tributaries, all with fine paying trips of freight and passengers.

The river was falling at Louisville on Wednesday evening, with at least four inches water in the canal, and four feet power in the pass on the falls.

Kentucky river is reported to be rising slowly, from the effects of heavy rains.

Cumberland river is reported falling, with only three feet nine inches water on Harpeth Shoals on Wednesday. The Nashville is dull at Nashville, and the E. Howard left there on Tuesday for New Orleans without any freight, expecting to pick up a load on the way.

A Cincinnati exchange of the 14th says:

The weather has been very cloudy and cool, with appearances of rain. The river has fallen two inches during the last twenty-four hours, and now stands four feet three inches. Boat business is very dull. The Belle of Pittsburgh is offering for New Orleans yesterday than there has been for a week past. The Ohio Belle is to leave for Memphis, and the Belle of Louisville for Nashville, and the Belle of Cincinnati for Louisville, to-morrow.

The Pike Belle has made but very little improvement in the last few days. The Belle of Louisville may feel hopeful that she will be able to get out of the pass in a week or ten days.

The Belle of Pittsburgh is now at the Falls, and will be ready to leave for New Orleans without any freight, expecting to pick up a load on the way.

The steamer John Tomkins was bonned to the water's edge, at the foot of the Falls, at the falls of the Ohio. She was bound to Louisville from the pool and coal barge at a late hour. She belonged to Captain G. W. Lampton and others, and was worth probably $4000.

Mr. Thomas Bryant, of Louisville, says that the steamboat Ohio Belle, plying at the upper landing, was in a very dangerous condition, and that the boat should be arrested, and have bail to answer the damage done to the Pike Belle and barge. Yesterday Telico died, and as warrant was immediately issued for Mainlick's arrest, but he has not yet been found. The Coroner will inquire into the case to-day.

Accident on a Steamboat.—At half past ten o'clock last night a man, whose name is unknown, was accidentally shot while on board the Ashland at the steamboat Orleans Tom, lying at the lower landing. He was carried to the Charity Hospital.

Pleaded Guilty.—John Corcoran and Patrick Brennan, charged with assault and battery, pleaded guilty yesterday morning before Judge Hunt, in the District Court. Nothing else of interest transpired in that court.

Recorder Bache's Court.—Philippe Figuez, f. m. c., gave bail to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Julien Roche, f. m. c. John Rid was fined to pay the costs and a reasonable on the charge of passing counterfeit note knowingly. He is a poor man without home or means, and says some person gave him the counterfeit half dollar in charity (?) The temptation to have recourse to a glass of a night's indulging was so great he thought he would get good whiskey, and he had to have one. So he bought a pleasure's worth of chemicals from a poor Italian who had a stand on Chartres street, and the result was, he got a good article, and paid 45 cents to charge. As soon as he concluded this bargain, he started off, like a dear deer, St. Louis street and up Exchange Alley, and offered Lafontaine, suspecting some dirty business, and he was right, he was. The Italian was held to receive the charge of pilfering paper on the levee, in which she was brought by officer C. F. Bayard, and he was discharged with reprimand by officer Lafontaine, who had a decent.

Fire.—At five o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was rung by the bursting of a bucket of cinders in the residence of Mr. John B. Flick, corner of Chippewa and Washington streets. The damage done was trifling. How the cinders came out of the fire place is a mystery.

About half-past five o'clock in evening there was an alarm of fire in the third district, which was caused by the burning of a chimney on Bagnolet street, near Clouet.

Shocking Outrage.—A wretch named Jas. Lewis was taken in charge by the Fourth District police yesterday morning, at two o'clock, on an intoxicating charge. He is accused by Mrs. Sharpe, of doctor Rousseau and St. Mary streets, with violating her person while confined to her bed with illness, having a child but three days old.

Not a Murder.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday over the body of Malachi Fitzgerald, who was found dead in his room, in the rear of Lafayette hall, and he rendered a verdict on conjection of having died from his death. A post-mortem examination by Dr. Delery showed no marks of violence, but revealed some congestion, caused by intemperance, and a verdict to that effect being given, the husband was discharged from custody.

Supposed Murder.—On Sunday, 9th inst., a man named Pompilio Tolosi was very severely beaten in the Third District, on the 9th inst. Monday, who was arrested, and gave bail to answer the charge of assault and battery. Yesterday Tolosi died, and a warrant was immediately issued for Mainlick's arrest, but he has not yet been found. The Coroner will inquire into the case to-day.

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Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st!

We have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, Cocoa Matting, Rattan Chairs, English Hassocks, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths, Window Shades, Gold Cornices and Rods, Plush Carpets and Drugget Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

CHARLES FARRE & CO.

CIGARETTES—20,000 packages Cigarettes, of the finest quality, and fresh from the manufactory, for sale by

SOLEIO & BROTHERS.

Notice.

HERBERT wears off a pimples on the face, and leaves a clear and healthy skin. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists.

December 18, 1860.

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For Delegate to the Convention.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee: Please announce that Mr. A. ROBERT is a candidate to represent at the Seventh Regular Senatorial District in the next State Convention.

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Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz.:

Premiums on Fire Risks.....$280,000 61
" on Marine Risks.....$1,000 00
" on River Risks.....$1,850 77
$282,574 68

Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1860.....$2,000 00
For Return Premiums.....$7,500 00