The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII—Whole No. 11,878.

THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
C. T. WEISSE & CO.
C. T. WEISSE, E. HARRY,
E. DUFERGER, R. DUFOUR.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)........ Country Paper, semi-weekly........ In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing, before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to your paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers as may be.

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Lecesne, Rhode & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 63 Chartres street, copper-rivets and hemp also extra fine wine, clothing.

By C. E. Francis, at 11 o'clock, at the Metairie Ridge, cattle cows, horse-a-beheaded carts, &c.

WILL THEY TRY COERCION?

During the present tremendous crisis we are living history every day. Events are rapidly marching to their consummation, and every cycle of time seems pregnant with grave occurrences. Two more States are virtually out of the Union, and Florida and Mississippi now stand side by side with South Carolina. The feeble and fluctuating course pursued by the General Government has not availed to arrest for a moment the progress of the disintegrating movement. It is doubtful whether any line of conduct could have accomplished such a result, but assuredly the alternate coaxing and menace of the President; the leaning to-day towards the South, and to-morrow towards the North; the shuffling and prevarication displayed in his correspondence with the Charleston Commissioners have tended only to inspire indifference, largely mingled with contempt. Nor are we apprehensive of any special change in public sentiment to be affected by the latest metamorphose of the feeble functionary in the White House. It is true—as all accounts represent—that Mr. Buchanan has decidedly turned his back upon the South, and seeks aid and comfort from his Black Republican supporters by advising the employment of force, his new-fangled policy is as unlikely to strengthen and preserve the Union as any he has hitherto pursued.

The idea of suppressing the secession movement by force is one which no sensible man can possibly entertain. To say nothing of the superlative wickedness of attempting to compel seceded States, embracing several millions of freemen, to re-enter the Union, and re-enrol themselves members of a travestied confederation, the impracticability of the project must be manifest. How can the North possibly expect to subdue the South and force her back into the Union? We will not do it. Both sections may combat almost to the point of extermination, and nothing will be gained beyond an inveterate and irreconcilable hatred which will widen the breach and render it irreparable. The folly and madness of an effort at coercion seem to us so flagrant that we can scarcely bring our minds to the conception of the possibility of such violence, especially in view of the fact that the sole object for which it might be invoked would be thereby hopelessly and forever defeated. And yet from the prevailing tone of the Black Republican journals, from the blatant boasts of anti-slavery Congressmen, and above all from the reputed intent of the special Presidential message, and the undisguised expeditions to the South with reinforcements of arms and munitions of war, we can deduce no other conclusion than that a concerted scheme is on foot to deter the South from her determined course by threats of the application of military force.

We do not question the power of the Government to foment civil war throughout the country; and it is barely possible that such atrocious designs may be measurably seconded and countenanced by the fanatic masses of the North. But this plan of subjugation involves perils which are as prodigious, not foreseen by those who are so ready to put it into action. In the first place, there is a formidable minority of conservative citizens of the North, who, though they may not approve the policy of secession, are equally opposed to schemes of coercion. The anti-Lincoln men of the North are not likely to stand by tamely and witness without interference or opposition the kindling of the flames of civil war under the auspices of a Black Republican administration. Unless our information is erroneous and we grievously misconstrue the temper and feelings of the conservative inhabitants of the free States, they would exert a potent influence in checking all such projects of conquest. Nay, should the spirit of Northern Abolition wax so infuriate against the South as to be beyond the power of public opinion, we believe there are elements in the free States which would be more apt to turn themselves against the knaves and fanatics who should be bent on infusion destroying such the North and the South, than to assist in a war of rapine and tyranny. In such a conjuncture the North might have to provide for its own safety before undertaking to march its legions across the South.

The resort to violence would moreover give to the South a vantage point she needs to augment her strength, and to render her secure. The Union men—we can not write what may be the abstract theories of the politicians of the frontier slave States, and how hostile they may be to the practical exercise of the principle of secession. The people of those commonwealths love the South; their pulses quicken with sympathy for a region with which they are united by a community of institutions. Let a blow be stricken at any of the seceding States, let Southern blood be shed in her defense, and nothing could prevent the border States from joining hands with us. Coercion would bring about a union of co-operation far more quickly and effectually than could be accomplished by tardy negotiations. Even now Virginia, and Tennessee and Kentucky are restive and uneasy. The mere apprehension of violence towards the cotton States makes them chafe with anger. Be assured that should a real conflict ensue, these States, with Maryland and probably Missouri, would by their acts solve the problem of a united South in the most expeditious manner. If, then, the Lincolnites feel disposed to undertake to vanquish the entire South, why, they might try the experiment.

From Havana.

By the arrival of the steamship Bienville we have received later advices from Havana. The following is the report of Purser Patten:

The United States mail steamship Bienville, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New York the 31st instant, and Havana the evening of the 7th, crossed the bar of Pass à Loutre at half-past 5 o'clock last evening, after a fine run of forty-six hours from Havana. The carnival passed off with unusual gaiety. The political condition of the United States is a subject of great interest to Cuba. The public look with eagerness and anxiety for news from this side of the gulf. About 25 sales, sequences of Pass à Loutre exchanged signals with steamship Habana. The markets continue dull.

Sugars—11 and 12 at 7½ to 8 reals per arroba. No demand for the United States. Stock at Havana and Matanzas, 1st of the year, 20,000 boxes, against 13,000 boxes last year of same date. Molasses—Clayed at 4 reals per keg, and Muscovado 4¾ per keg; sales for cash and orders. Freights—No improvement; business confined to British European ports and orders. Lard $17 per keg, and $21 for barrels, of which latter the stock is small. Pitch Pine lumber $27 to $29 per thousand feet. Exchanges—London, 12¾ to 13¾ prem.; do. New York and North ern, 4 to 2¾ prem.; Short Sight, 9 to 12 prem. United States Gold, 10 per cent prem.

Health of Havana good.

The Bienville was obliged to anchor in the river for twelve hours, on account of fog. Counting her passage to the bar, and allowing the usual time up the river, she has made the run from New York, including stoppage at Havana, in the short time of 7 days and 11 hours.

The following is the list of passengers: [illegible]

The Royal Lottery was drawn on the 4th inst. The following numbers drew the principal prizes: No. 16,725, $100,000; No. 25,841, $50,000; No. 26,227, $30,000; No. 12,772, $20,000; No. 20,830, $10,000; Nos. 574, 709, 1320, 2251, 2955, 3449, 3712, 3977, 4113, 4350, 5940, 6053, 6173, 7740, 8183, 8131, 8477, 9567, 12,793, 12,019, 13,361, 13,548, 13,807, 14,650, 15,048, 17,731, 17,834, 17,954, 18,312, 18,725, 18,816, 19,749, 20,170, 20,123, 21,562, 22,341, 23,209, 21,064, 24,634, 25,261, 25,283, 25,717, 26,789, 27,667, 28,034, 28,875, 28,933, 29,201, 29,419 and 29,602—each $1000.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.—The vote in the parish of Baton Rouge is as follows: Separate Co-operationists, Herron 861, Vaughn 850; Separationists, Robertson 630, Carter 204. Home-Co-operationists, Williams 837, Pike 842; Secessionists, Bamlom 201, Gyman 202.

East Feliciana.—Partial returns indicate a large majority for Co-operation.

West Baton Rouge has gone for Co-operation almost unanimously.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.—The Augusta Chronicle of Saturday gives a list of the delegates elected in seventy-six counties, and states that seventy are Secessionists and eighty-nine Co-operationists. This is a very different statement from that heretofore published, but it comes from a reliable source.

SENATOR MASON'S [illegible].—[illegible] letter from Senator Mason to a gentleman of Winchester, Va., dated Saturday last, says: "In this condition of things, Virginia can be [illegible] ... a Convention ... [illegible]."

THE TROOPS AT BATON ROUGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Garrison Fortifying Themselves.

EXPECTED CAPITULATION.

Enthusiasm of the Soldiers.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Jan. 10.

Editors New Orleans Bee—We arrived at this place on the National, at ten minutes before eight o'clock to-night. On the way up, our boat, crowded as it was with uniformed men, attracted the attention of every boat we passed and the people all along the shore, after daylight this morning. Most of them appeared to be unable to understand what it meant, and stared at us as if in blank astonishment, but as a great many points the people appeared to understand the movement and cheered us vociferously.

The Arsenal here and the barracks are still held by the United States troops, and it is rumored that they are determined to fortify themselves as strongly as the place will permit of, and offer all the resistance practicable before they find themselves overpowered and forced to surrender, as they doubtless will be some time on Friday or Saturday. It is the talk among our men that the Federal troops will probably give up the place in the morning, and that it then do not we are to commence active operations against them at daylight, or shortly after.

It is impossible for me to make you know by telegraph the intense enthusiasm that prevails among our ranks. The New Orleans boys feel almost as if it would be a disappointment to them to march into the Arsenal without having to fire a gun. The members of the Washington Artillery, Crescent Rifles, Louisiana Guards, Sarsfield Guards, Chasseurs à Pied and Orleans Cadets are all in the enjoyment of excellent health and unusually buoyant spirits. We send our regards to all of our friends in New Orleans. With a strong and abiding confidence in the ability and gallantry of our officers, we are confident of the result of future events, whether they be sanguinary or peaceful in their nature.

CADET.

Mexico—Particulars of the Capture.

We received yesterday our files of Mexican journals to the 31st December. The *Trait d'Union* of that date contains a succinct account of the various events which had occurred from the period of the successful *coup de main* practised by Miramon at Toluca.

It appears that after this exploit the Federal troops gradually came together until the 18th inst., when Gen. Ortega assumed the supreme command of an army of twenty thousand men and a formidable train of artillery. On the 19th Miramon left the city of Mexico at the head of 7,000 men and 30 pieces of cannon and marched towards the head-quarters of Ortega at Arroyozarco. On the 22d an engagement took place at San Miguel Calpulalpam, which lasted two hours. About 300 soldiers were put *hors de combat* and the Reactionists were defeated with the loss of their guns and munitions of war. About one half of the soldiers were taken prisoners. The principal officers, however, together with Miramon, escaped and re-entered the capital on the 23d.

As the garrison was now reduced to 1,200 men, a capitulation was proposed, and the French and Spanish Ministers repaired to the quarters of the Constitutional General, and solicited guarantees of the personal safety of Miramon and his officers. They were told that such guarantees would be given, but would be made applicable only to political and military offenses, and not to infractions of the laws of nations, and that moreover the leading Reactionists would be considered prisoners of war. These conditions were unpalatable, and accordingly the next night witnessed the secret flight of Miramon, with his garrison and a few pieces of artillery. It is said four hundred have been reduced to 400 men as a complete state of destitution. On the morning of the 24th Ortega entered Mexico without striking a blow, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. No disorders were committed. Martial law is enforced against all criminals and two robbers after due conviction were forthwith shot.

The employés of Miramon have been dismissed, so as to enable the Constitutional Government full liberty to form a new administration. President Juarez has been invited to repair to the capital without delay, and to resume the functions of his office. Juarez would probably travel on the 31st inst. The entire republic, with the single exception of the city of Puebla, is now in possession, or in favor of the Constitutionalists, and Puebla is expected in a day or two to proclaim her allegiance to Juarez. At the last accounts the citadel of Perote had surrendered after a slight skirmish. The victory of the Constitutionalists appears to be decided and complete in all directions.

The Events at Savannah.

At an early hour yesterday morning detachments of men from the Chatham Artillery, Captain J. S. Claghorn, Savannah Volunteer Guards, Captain John Screven, and Oglethorpe Light Infantry, Captain F. S. Bartow—fully 150 effective men—left this city by order of his Excellency Gov. Brown, for the purpose of taking possession of Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island, about thirteen miles from the city.

Adjutant General Wayne and Col. A. R. Lawton accompanied the troops to the fort.—*Savannah News, 4th.*

The Republican of the 5th says: "From persons who came up to-day we learn that the troops dispatched by steamer yesterday arrived safely at their destination, and immediately went to work to prepare quarters and put the fortification in a complete state of defense. They are all in good health and fine spirits, and should trouble come, they will give a good account of themselves.

"Orders were sent up last night for reinforcements, to be composed of further detachments from the Oglethorpes and the Guards. They will be sent down early this morning.

The following is the letter of Gov. J. E. Brown, addressed to the Collector of the port of Savannah, delivering into his charge the cutter Dobbin, which, at the time of her informal capture, was under orders to sail for Baltimore, and orders having been received by the Collector fifteen days previous:

PULASKI HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1861.

JOHN BOSTON, Esq.,
Collector of the Port of Savannah:

Sir—The revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, which was seized by some unauthorized persons and without my knowledge, has, under the order given by me to Col. Lawton, now in command of Fort Pulaski, to protect Government property against injury, been recaptured, and is now anchored near Fort Pulaski. You will please send a sufficient crew on board, to take her into port to-night, and I will have her hauled off to-morrow morning and delivered to you at such place as you may designate. I much regret the lawless seizure of the vessel, and beg leave to assure you that I shall, from time to time, give such orders as will protect the Custom-house and other property belonging to the Federal Government till the action of this State is determined by the Convention of her people.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

HEAVY TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says: "The regular trains to the South are daily heavily loaded with through passengers, many of whom consist of Northern capitalists *en route* for South Carolina and other Southern States. A gentleman from the city of New York informs us that there are three thousand prominent moneyed men in that city who are now prepared to come South, having determined upon this course in the event of a dissolution of the Union."

The *National Intelligencer*, while discrediting the rumors of an organized attempt to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln, and expressing the conviction that no such movement is likely to receive the least countenance from the law abiding citizens of Maryland or Virginia, and that consequently any attempt to arouse a sentiment of hostility in the North on such a presumption is as less unjust to the people implicated by those rumors than mischievous in itself, also calls attention to the fact that there is no legal requirement that the President shall be inaugurated at Washington:

It seems to be supposed by some that a certain ceremonial, which has of late years attended the inauguration of the President and Vice President, is essential to their legal investiture with office. Nothing could be more erroneous. So far from its being necessary that the Chief Justice of the United States should administer to these high functionaries their oath of office, any justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths, would be equally competent to act in this capacity, which, for purposes of greater impressiveness, and in deference to a sentiment of propriety, is awarded to the chief functionary of the judicial bench. And so far is it from being necessary that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin should take the oath of office in Washington, that we have the authority of precedent for saying that it is not even necessary they should do so in the United States to assume the legitimate responsibilities to which they have been chosen according to the forms of the Constitution. Any one in point, we may bring to the remembrance of our readers the fact that it was in the Island of Cuba to which he had gone in search of health that Vice President King, on the 4th of March, 1853, took the oath of office, which, moreover, was administered by a deputy of the United States Consul at the port of Havana, on the same day that the oath of office was administered to President Pierce by Chief Justice Taney, in this city.

These facts will suffice to show how utterly idle and impertinent to the legal issues involved are any combinations which purport to have for their object the *frustration* of the *inauguration* of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in the District of Columbia. We venture to predict that the former will not be attempted, and that the latter will not be necessary, while all rumors tending to either alternative are equally prejudicial to the public tranquillity.

The statement now in circulation amongst the Black Republican newspapers, that "the President is the holder of bonds amounting to several thousand dollars, bearing numbers advertised by the Interior Department," is untrue. Mr. Buchanan holds none.—*Washington Constitution.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Nova Scotian—Another Advance in Cotton—Liverpool Breadstuffs Market Firm.

Portland, January 10.—The Canadian mail steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on Thursday, the 27th, via Londonderry, the 28th ultimo, has arrived at this port.

She brings two days' later intelligence than was received at New York by the Palestine. Included therein are the commercial reports for the week ending with the 28th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, December 28.—The sales of the first four days of the week, including Thursday, in the Liverpool Cotton market, amounted to 72,000 bales, of which 21,000 were taken on speculation and 6,000 for export, thus leaving to the trade 45,000. All qualities of Cotton have advanced ⅛d. to ¼d. since Friday, while the last circulars were made out. To-day's (Friday) business amounted to 12,000 bales, including 4,000 taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7¾d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅝d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling Mobile, 6⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d. The total sales of the week amounted to 84,000 bales. The quantity of Cotton in the port of Liverpool footed up 566,000, of which 403,500 bales are of American description.

Breadstuffs and Provision Market.

Liverpool, December 28.—Breadstuffs are firm and advancing, but the holidays have produced quietness. Provisions rule dull.

London Money Market.

London, December 28.—Consols for the account closed at 92¾ to 92⅞.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, December 28.—The Bourse rules dull, and the three per cent. rentes have declined to 68f.

European Political Intelligence.

The Nova Scotian brings no European political intelligence of importance.

The Vote in Concordia Parish.

Natchez, January 10.—The following is the vote for delegates to the Louisiana State Convention in Concordia parish:

Immediate Secession Ticket.—Senatorial candidates—Jones Perkins, 210; J. P. Connor, 193. Representatives—Z. York, 191; Jos. E. Miller, 193.

Union, or Co-operation Ticket.—Senatorial candidates—C. F. Welsch, 58. Representatives—Charles Crossgrove, 56; J. Lum, 52.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

Cause of Secretary Thompson's Resignation.

Washington, January 10.—The cause of the resignation of Secretary Thompson, of the Department of the Interior, was the determination of the President to reinforce Fort Sumter.

He will remain in the office pending the investigation into the abstraction of the Indian bonds, which is now in progress.

The Mississippi Commissioners.

Washington, January 10.—In the Senate yesterday, Hon. Jeff. Davis made a speech complimenting the high character of the Mississippi Commissioners.

Mr. King, of New York, somewhat ironically, said "so had Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr a high character." An animated debate ensued, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The Pacific Railway Bill.

The Pacific Railway bill was taken up, discussed and postponed.

Mr. Seward contemplates making a speech on Saturday.

Resignation of Capt. Hartstein.

Washington, January 10.—Commander Hartstein, of South Carolina, has resigned his position as an officer of the United States Navy.

Abstraction of Indian Bonds.

Mr. Russell has been admitted to bail and the amount reduced to $100,000 from $1,000,000.

The Executive Department.

The President has decided to remove from the Executive Department every officer who preaches secession.

Military Movements in Washington.

The military movements in this city are progressing. Five companies have been raised within the week.

The Sloop of War Brooklyn.

Norfolk, January 9.—The sloop of war Brooklyn sailed from this port to-day for Charleston.

Latest and Important—Troops Ordered Back from Charleston.

Washington, January 9.—The object of the trip of the sloop of war Brooklyn is supposed to be to bring back the troops ordered to Fort Sumter to Norfolk, as the South Carolina authorities are opposed to the entrance of the Star of the West in Charleston harbor.

A Flag of Truce from Major Anderson.

Charleston, January 9.—After the attack on the Star of the West Lieutenant Hall was sent from Fort Sumter to the city, and had two hours' conference with the Governor, the result of which is unknown.

Alabama State Convention—Wednesday's Proceedings—Military Condition of the State.

Montgomery, January 9.—During the sitting of the Convention to-day, Mr. Rodgers, of Tallapoosa, offered a preamble and resolution of a co-operative and conservative character.

Resolved, That separate State action would be unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, That Alabama should invite the Southern States to a Convention, to be held as early as practicable, for united counsel and action, and to submit for their consideration and approval guarantees to the Union, as adopted at its independence.

Referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Bates, of Russell, offered a resolution requiring the Governor to furnish the Convention with information as to the number of arms, character, description and price, purchased under an act of the last Legislature, and what other arms, &c., were under his control.

Mr. Jamison introduced an amendment requiring information as to the number of soldiers, companies, &c., that had offered their services, how many accepted, and for what purposes. The amendment was accepted and the information will be communicated when the Convention goes into secret session.

Mr. Yancey offered an amendment, asking information in regard to the amount of arms and ammunition of war in the State, and the extent of Federal property in Alabama, and what portion had been found at Mount Vernon and Fort Morgan.

The resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

Mr. Coleman offered the following:

Be it resolved by the people of Alabama, That all powers in this State are hereby pledged to resist every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce any of the seceding States.

Considerable debate on the resolution ensued, pending which the Convention adjourned till Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Latest from Montgomery.

Montgomery, January 10.—It is understood that the Committee of Thirteen reported the ordinance of secession this morning. It will be debated and, perhaps, adopted to-day.

It is also understood that a minority report will be presented. The majority report is for prompt secession and requests a Convention of Delegates from all the Southern States to be held at Montgomery early in the month of February. This report, it is believed, will be adopted by a majority of twenty.

Some of the prominent co-operationists will, in the event of secession, take a firm stand in defense of the position the State assumes.

Florida State Convention—The State Probably Out.

It is reported here on reliable authority that Florida will pass the secession ordinance to-day.

Naval Resignation.

Captain Randolph, of the United States navy, resigned his position yesterday, and immediately tendered his services to the Governor of Alabama.

Off for Florida.

A number of citizens and companies, in companies, have left for Pensacola.

Montgomery Cotton Market.

The prices of Cotton are somewhat easier. Middlings are quoted at 10c., and strict Middlings at 10½c. to 10¾c.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, January 10.—The steamers Cora Anderson and H. R. W. Hill passed down at noon, the Magenta and Tahoma at 7 P. M. yesterday, the Natchez and the Walsh and Monarch at 3 o'clock this morning.

Dispatch from the Star of the West.

New York, January 10.—A dispatch from Captain McGowan, of the steamer Star of the West, announces his safe arrival and anchorage in Charleston harbor, with troops for Major Anderson.

Report Confirmed.

Washington, January 10.—Dispatches received here confirm the reported firing into the steamer Star of the West from the batteries on Morris Island and Fort Moultrie.

Seizure of Forts in North Carolina.

Wilmington, January 10.—Forts Johnston and Caswell were taken possession of on the night of the 8th by the Southwell Guards.

Important from Charleston—Communication between Gov. Pickens and Major Anderson.

Charleston, January 10.—Major Anderson sent by Lieutenant Hall a message to Governor Pickens informing him that after reasonable time for the return of his messenger, he should not permit any vessel to pass within the range of the guns of Fort Sumter. Governor Pickens replied that any attempt to reinforce the fort by the General Government would be regarded as an act of hostility. Special agents, therefore, have been off the bar to warn vessels, armed or unarmed, having troops to reinforce Fort Sumter not to enter the harbor.

Governor Pickens says in regard to Major Anderson's threats about vessels in the harbor: "You alone must be the judge of your responsibility; your position in the harbor has been tolerated by the State authorities."

Governor Pickens has taken possession of the steamer Marion for the service of the State.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, January 10.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Slidell spoke on the resolution of yesterday, requesting the President for not sending the name of the new Secretary of War to the Senate.

Mr. Davis made a speech on the state of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull, in reply, said: "I am informed that Major Anderson will shell Charleston and batter it to the ground if another gun is fired at the Star of the West."

Mr. Green asked whether Mr. Trumbull knew what news of just apprehensions Anderson had for leaving Fort Moultrie and going to Fort Sumter.

Mr. Trumbull replied: "Mr. Green knows very well that South Carolina pretended to assume her sovereignty."

Mississippi State Convention.

Jackson, January 10.—The Convention remained in secret session the entire day, and transacted no business of importance.

Washington Gossip—The Interior Department.

New York, January 10.—A special dispatch to the *Post*, from Washington, says Mr. Kelly, late Chief Clerk, is discharging the duties of the Interior Department.

The Secretaryship of War.

It is reported that Hon. John A. Dix has been offered the War Department.

Southern Provisional Government.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the Southerners in Washington are greatly excited from the tenor of the dispatches which pour in from all quarters South.

Southern members of Congress say the President must recognize the rights and facts of secession, order the evacuation of Government forts, and surrender other public property at the South.

The Vice President abandons all hopes of peace unless Mr. Crittenden's propositions are adopted.

In some quarters a provisional Southern government is talked of, and Senator Hunter, of Virginia, mentioned as President, Hon. Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, as Commander in Chief of the Army, and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Federal Troops for Florida.

Boston, January 10.—The steamer Joseph Whitney took provisions and munitions of war from the Navy Yard, also troops and several officers from Fort Independence. She will probably sail this afternoon.

Her destination is supposed to be the coast of Florida.

Latest from Alabama—Proceedings of the State Convention.

Montgomery, January 10, 2 P. M.—The Convention remained in secret session all day, and adjourned till to-morrow. No ordinance of secession has as yet passed, though the subject has been freely discussed. It will doubtless pass to-morrow.

Two military companies left this afternoon for Mobile.

Further from Europe.

By the Steamship Nova Scotian—The Bombardment of Gaeta—The Loss of Property in Calna.

Portland, January 10.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool the 27th, and Londonderry the 28th ult., brings the following additional European intelligence:

Italy.

Le Journal des Débats urges the withdrawal of the French fleet from Gaeta.

Accounts of the affairs at Gaeta are conflicting.

A dispatch of the 23d says the bombardment continues without abatement.

A deputation from Calabria had arrived, and promised to raise an insurrection in favor of the King.

Hostile demonstrations against Gaeta from the sea were soon expected to take place.

The Paris *Pays* predicts that the Garibaldian party will obtain a majority at the elections to the Italian Parliament.

Count Cavour intends retiring provisionally from the Sardinian Ministry.

Austria and Hungary.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says nothing but a bold course can induce the Austrian Government to quit the Quadrilateral.

It is understood that England and France will come to an understanding in regard to Venetia.

The affairs of Hungary were of a very unsatisfactory character. No taxes were being paid in.

India and China.

Before compelling the treaty of peace, the Emperor's summer palace, gardens, temples and pagodas, six to seven miles in extent, were destroyed by fire. The loss of property, excluding the buildings, amounted to above £2,600,000.

Calcutta advices to the 23d of November say Nana Sahib was reported to be in Thibet with several thousand followers.

FLORIDA CONVENTION.—Tallahassee, January 8.—Yesterday the Commissioners from Alabama and South Carolina were introduced to the Convention, and both delivered able addresses. The latter also presented documents from his State. Judge McIntosh's preamble and resolution, being the special order, it reads as follows:

Whereas, all hope of the preservation of the Union upon terms consistent with the safety and honor of the slaveholding States, has been finally dissipated by the recent indications of the strength of the anti-slavery sentiment in the free States: *therefore, be it resolved by the People of Florida, in Convention assembled*, that it is the undoubted right of the several States of the Union to withdraw from said Union at such time and for such cause or causes as in the opinion of the people of each State, acting in their sovereign capacity, may be just and proper; and in the opinion of this Convention, the existing causes are such as to compel Florida to proceed to exercise that right.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted. Yeas 62, nays 5.

The Convention was in secret session most of the afternoon.

THE CAST STATES.—The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, in a letter to some New York gentlemen, makes the following declaration:

It is supposed very generally that we apprehend some immediate mischief from Mr. Lincoln's Administration, some direct and plain acts of aggression upon the South; and it is assumed, therefore, by many of our people in the North, that it is the duty of the South to wait for some such act; but we are persuaded that his election is a declaration—that the South must be made to see that he will represent a sentiment hostile to slavery in the States where it exists; that his Cabinet will be unexceptionable; and that a majority of both Houses of Congress will oppose his measures. Now, all this may be conceded, and yet the whole Southern mind could be brought to yield up the State of its equality. It is the deliberate judgment of the Southern States that their safety, under all the forms of the Constitution, and of the Southern States would remain endangered.

It is not any apprehension of aggressive action on the part of the incoming Administration which causes the Southern people to resistance, but it is the demonstration which Mr. Lincoln's election by such *overwhelming majorities of the free States affords of a settled hostility to slavery in the non-slaveholding States of the Union.*

The Louisville Courier says

On Saturday last, we are reliably informed, a merchant from Georgia came to this city to buy goods. He was provided with a large amount of gold with which to pay for his purchases. That afternoon he bought about one thousand dollars' worth of goods from one of our largest houses, but on Sunday morning, after reading the report of the meeting held at the Court House the night before, *he left on the mail boat to Jackson's hotel, in Cincinnati*, preferring to deal with those who have issued a proclamation in their favor in behalf of a cause, rather than to associate with the South who would drive him from their doors for the expression of an opinion, as a matter of common interest to those who heard him.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, January 3.—The Legislature of Delaware met at Dover on Wednesday, and organized by electing Dr. Martin, of Sussex, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Williamson, of Newcastle, Speaker of the House.

Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, was received to-day, and addressed both Houses in a strong Southern speech, taking ground in favor of South Carolina and a Southern Confederacy. He claimed the right, if they were not allowed to do so, war was inevitable.

The speech of Mr. Dickenson was received with applause and hisses.

After the speech the House adopted unanimously the following resolution, in which the Senate concurred by a majority:

Resolved, That, having extended to Hon. H. Dickenson, Commissioner from Mississippi, the courtesy due him as a representative of a Sovereign State of the Confederacy, as well as to the State he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for the existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that on Sunday night week a daughter of Mr. Philip A. Cox, residing near Marion, Ark., met with a terrible death. She was sitting before a fire reading a newspaper, when a spark from the embers flew into her lap. All alarmed some of the fact she kept on reading until her clothing had ignited almost beyond the possibility of being put out, and she ran screaming from the room. Her father met her in the hall, covered with flames, and being unable to subdue them, seized her cold and threw her over the balcony into the yard, where finally her clothing was extinguished, but not until she had inhaled the deadly flames. She lingered a few hours in terrible agony, when death put an end to her sufferings. She was aged about fourteen years, and was the pride of her father, as well as of all who knew her. Indeed she was gifted with extraordinary spirit—gentle, intelligent, and with a heart whose every pulsation was a thought of love.—How true it is that:

"Our paths lie in thorns,
But those whose hearts are dry as summer's leaves
Burn to the socket."

Mr. Cox was severely burned in his attempts to save his daughter's life.—*Memphis Avg.*

THE CASE OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The public need be no means comprehends the amazing uses and the minute importance of the magnetic telegraph. Few know, though the statements often been published, that the instruments are no longer used as a special class of cases, made to record the messages. When the invention was first known to the world, no small part of it was understood to be the alphabet of dots and lines, and the clock work by which a long slip of paper was dotted and lined. The machinery for recording was regarded as secondary only to the transmission of intelligible signals. It was held to be a remarkable feat to decipher the telegraphic alphabet with facility, and the invention proved of many consequence than was imagined to construct a better alphabet. But presently the operators, who are, as a class, men of the keenest perceptive faculties, began to understand the conversational capacities of the instrument, and there were, for a while, a few who did not care to examine the record made on the slip of paper, but who achieved the improvement of taking messages *by sound*. Now an operator is of no account if he cannot take by sound, and the combrous machinery of clock work and rolls of paper is old fogy and discarded. The operator sits by the instrument and hears it talk, and talks with it, and receives and records, or transmits messages with a rapidity inconceivable by those who do not know the facts.

The salary of the Lord Mayor of London is nearly £8,000 for the year of office, but as he usually gives two or three grand entertainments, and as his purse is always supposed to be open to charitable appeals, the sum which he receives usually falls short of the expenditures of the year some £3,000 or £4,000. The banquet on Lord Mayor's day costs, on an average, £2,500. Of this sum one half, viz., £1,250 allowed by the corporation, is paid by the Lord Mayor, and a quarter each by the Sheriffs. The cost of the above, on the night of the banquet, at Guildhall, is £100. The present Lord Mayor (Cubitt) is seventy years of age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

EXPEDITIONS TO FORTS JACKSON AND PIKE.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Louisiana Assuming Her Sovereignty.

FULLEST AND LATEST PARTICULARS.

In our edition of yesterday we gave a complete and correct report of the departure of the expedition under Col. J. B. Walton on the steamboat National. They were acting under written orders from Governor Moore to proceed to Baton Rouge and seize and hold the United States Arsenal there, in the name of the State of Louisiana.

Besides the men who went up with the expedition, nine members of the Washington Artillery and twelve members of the Orleans Cadets, and four members of the Sarsfield Guards, who had been left behind, started after them, at five o'clock last evening, on the steamer Vicksburg. The Jefferson Rifles, Captain Jules G. Denis, were also to have followed this evening, whether by official order or not we could not ascertain. Their destination is unknown.

When these additional men reach Baton Rouge it will increase the force of the Cadets to forty-one men, and of the Sarsfield Guards to twenty, while the force of New Orleans troops there will amount to a total of 296 men in an imposing battalion.

We made an inadvertent error yesterday in stating that the Washington Artillery were under the immediate command of Lieutenant James. Their commissioned officers, who went up with them, besides Col. Walton, in command of the expedition, were Lieutenant Commanding B. T. Voorhies, and Second Lieutenant Harry Isaacson.

We also omitted to mention that Major Braxton Bragg was attached to the expedition in immediate command of the Chasseurs, under Captain Maillard, with his Aid-de-Camp, Lieutenant J. Gaillard.

Yesterday morning the excitement on the streets was intense, and crowds thronged around the different armories, at the Continentals and Louisiana Grays were under arms at their drill room, corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets, and great activity was apparent in all the down-town arsenals, particularly in that of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, on St. Peter street.

In the forenoon the two first Yankee and have been chartered by the Adjutant-General, and came up abreast of and with one of ships at the end of the St. Philip street wharf, where she commenced loading with provisions and military stores.

At about eleven o'clock, A. M., the Artillery, Chasseurs, Yagers and Lafayette Guards took up the line of march from their armories to the St. Philip street wharf, attracting throngs on the way, who cheered them enthusiastically and bid them Godspeed on their mission for independent Louisiana.

The departure of the boat was a stirring sight to behold. The rigging of all the neighboring ships was covered with men and boys, as were their decks and the wharves. As the steamer, her deck crowded with uniformed men and glittering bayonets, shoved off, cheer upon cheer rent the air, and the crowd, seeing the boat's deserved destination, divined the purpose of the expedition, as was plain to tell from their shouts.

This expedition was under the immediate command of Major Paul E. Theard, who was accompanied by his Adjutant, P. F. DeGournay, and two aids-de-camp. The force with him was 136 men, as follows:

Orleans Battalion of Artillery, two companies, commanded by Captains Oueen and G. W. Hebrard, 4 officers, 51 men, and 1 musician. Total, 57.

First Company of Chasseurs-a-Pied, Capt. Henry St. Paul, 4 officers, 27 men, and 3 musicians. Total, 34. Captain St. Paul also left at the Arsenal a reserve force of 27 men under the command of Lieut. Generally, ready to march when called upon.

Chasseurs d'Orleans of 1814—15, Capt. Houldaire, 1 officer and 14 men. Total, 15.

Yagers, or German Riflemen, Capt. Frederick Prehn, 2 officers and 21 men. Total, 23.

Lafayette Guards, a German company, Captain Chas. Roemer, 2 officers and 15 men. Total, 17.

The instructions under which Major Theard will act are as follows:

Instructions to Major Paul E. Theard:

You will proceed with your detachment on board of the steamboat Yankee and go down to Forts St. Philip and Jackson, where you will demand of the person in charge of the forts to surrender them, and you will take possession of the same in the name of the State of Louisiana. Should you find the United States flag, at St. Philip, and hold the Louisiana flag from Fort Jackson. Should Capt. Henry St. Paul, with the First Company of Chasseurs-a-Pied, be in possession of Fort St. Philip, and take possession of Fort Jackson with the balance of the detachment. You will hold the forts and defend them against any and all attacks to the last. Strict discipline and order must be enforced by you.

By order of His Excellency Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant-General.

At half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Continental Guards left their armory and marched down to the Pontchartrain Railroad depot, where they took the cars for the lake steamer, to proceed to Fort Pike, on the Rigolets. They mustered about ninety muskets, and presented a splendid appearance, all men of portly build and mature years, marching with the precision of regulars.

They numbered 96 muskets, with officers—Captain, George Clark; First Lieutenant, A. W. Merriam; and Second Lieutenant, W. F. Hodgkins, and took with them Jordan's field band, of two fifes and a couple of drums, making a parade of 98 men.

MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.

REGULAR TROOPS FOR THE STATE.

Five New Companies.

The Board of Military Commissioners appointed by the recent special session of the Legislature have considered it advisable to call into service about five hundred regular soldiers to be ready in case of emergency, they authorized yesterday the enrollment of five companies of one hundred men each, to be enlisted for one year, and to be paid and rations to be the same as those in the United States Army.

Before their determination could be made generally public the whole force was placed as arranged upon, with one hundred and ten in readiness.

The first company of Louisiana Volunteers, to be three, commanded by Capt. Charles M. Bradford, with Dr. Barcelona as First Lieutenant. We whilst believed, certain gentlemen collecting this company until further orders.

The second company is that of Col. John A. Jacques, a splendid organization, of Irishmen fighting men and American citizens. Col. Jacques is an experienced officer, having served as lieutenant in the Louisiana Volunteers in the Mexican war, under Gen. Gaines, and afterwards under Walker, in Nicaragua. The first lieutenant is a gallant and popular young Frenchman, Charles W. Collinthose. The second lieutenant is Joseph Roberts, a brave and patriotic adopted citizen, and a native of Virginia, having also graduated from the Military Institute of that State. The Orderly Sergeant will be Whitman, a veteran of the Mexican war, and at present the efficient sergeant of the First District police.

The third company, like the second, is composed of tried men, taken from among some five or six hundred who applied for admission into Col. Jacques's company. It will be commanded by Captain Mark M. Meade, and the officers will be elected to-day.

The fourth company are the Montgomery Guards, Captain Michael Nolan. We saw them on parade last night, 89 strong, and could these a fine body of staunch and determined looking men.

The fifth company we have not been able to learn much about, though we hear they are a select company that will supply their country service as soon as called out. If we are correctly informed, Major W. C. Capers is to take the captaincy, and Mr. Geo. L. Davis will be its Lieutenant.

Murder by Parties Unknown.—On Wednesday a man named John Walsh was brought to the Charity Hospital, dying from a stab wound, and he expired fifteen minutes after reaching the place. Coroner Beach held the inquest, and found an inclined wound in the lower part of the abdomen, just above the pubic and to the right of the median line, which had injured intestinally, and all inflammation was set up. Nothing could be found out concerning the circumstances under which he had received the wound, except that he had been stabbed by a man named James Dempsey. Saturday, 5th inst., He had been attended by a physician, but was taken to the Hospital where he found it too late.

First District Court—Judge T. H. Hunt.—Ex-Judge Reynolds was appointed District Attorney pro tem., in place of Charles M. Bradford, who is ordered to have entered the regular military service of the State. The business transacted was as follows: Emil was tried for assault and battery and found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Pat O'Brien was tried and acquitted of larceny, with a similar recommendation. Wm. Hanlon was tried and convicted of assault and battery. Joseph Wilkinson was found guilty of assault and battery, with a recommendation to mercy. Jerome Mangles, f. m. c., was convicted of assault and battery. Jas. Netto and Thos. Collins, charged with assault and battery, were dismissed by nol pros. Eugene White, Mike Quinby, Geo. Nesson, Mike Murphy, F. Dowling, Chas. Harvey and Henry Biggel, all charged with larceny, severally pleaded guilty.

Burglary.—At about two o'clock yesterday morning, the premises of Mr. Numa Avegno, on Annunciation street, between Market and Tivoli streets, were burglariously entered by some person or persons unknown, and a lot of clothing and other articles were carried off. The burglars were startled from their purpose and made off with but little booty.

Stabbing.—A man named Patrick Donnelly was stabbed Wednesday night in the neck and seriously injured, at the corner of two streets. Subsequently one Peter Taylor was arrested as the party by whom the deed of blood was committed, and he is held to await the result. Donnelly was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Recorder Blache's Court.—John Alarow was committed for trial before the Criminal Court for the charge of assault and battery, for having stabbed one Francisco Saraiba, near the stalls of the Poydras Market. Westerfield was committed for trial on the charge of stealing a revolver from Raphael's grocery store, corner of St. Philip and Rampart streets. The case of Thomas Bourgeois and Paul Eugene, for a violation of an ordinance, was dismissed for want of evidence. Pat Kelly was charged with a dangerous weapon, was dismissed. Brown, the parties being held. Ellis R. Pierce, charged with stealing a pair of boots from Emile Aucluet, was sent for trial to the Criminal Court.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of wines, &c., taking place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lecesne, Rhode & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 63 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

New Orleans Bee Office,
Friday, January 11, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Jefferson, Texas...Cas. J. L. Hodges, Woods	5 P. M.
Grand Ecore.......Rapides, Dowdy	5 P. M.
Memphis.......John Simonds, Hicks	5 P. M.
Vicksburg.......Mary F. Keene, Richardson	5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile.......Mail boat	3¾ P. M. daily
Covington.......Pavilion, Hudson	10½ A. M. daily

BY SEA.

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

Yesterday was a delightful day in point of weather, and notwithstanding the warlike aspect of political affairs, considerable business was transacted on the levee. Fifteen boats have arrived since our last report, and they each brought a fine cargo to our market.

A large fleet of steamers departed yesterday for different points, all with good trips. Freights were offered freely for the West and all the tributaries, and were in some instances refused. The Atlantic took her flight for the Ohio valley with a splendid trip of freight. She took over 200 hogsheads sugar from the quay here, and she has some 341 hogsheads sugar and a large lot of molasses engaged on the coast. The Vicksburg, for Vicksburg, and the Scotia, for Red river, also went out with fine paying trips.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the Grand Era, the having, in consequence of an accident happening to her wheel while ascending near Baton Rouge. In breaking a twist, returned for repairs, the damage is slight, and she will be ready in a very short time to resume her place in a regular weekly Shreveport packet.

The National left at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for ports unknown, with 247 soldiers under Col. J. B. Walton. The general police is that Baton Rouge is her destination, she having been ascending the river yesterday forenoon. The towboat Yankee took off a number of troops yesterday and steamed down the river towards Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

The steamer Alabama also had a fine passenger trip across the Lake, consisting of the Continental Guards, Chalmette Guards and Louisiana Grays, all of which are to be landed at Fort Pike. The only other two passed of starting off were a body of two troops that left on the Vicksburg. This latter report may be relied on, as this reporter will be sworn and signs his [S. S.] to the act that he himself saw the troops go aboard, and that his friend Captain J. H. White, to all and well known and deservedly still steamer Vicksburg, told others, which he knew, was there, at the bar, that the hull knows above mentioned were ordered to trial troops and had taken passage on the boat for Baton Rouge and the seat of hostilities.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. McKeever, the obliging agent of the Adams Express Company, for a file of late papers, from which we clip the following items of news:

CINCINNATI, January 7.—The Commercial says: The weather was mild and cloudy, with rain last night. The river is falling rapidly at this point. At Pittsburg, last night, the Monongahela was on a stand, with 7 feet water in the channel. At Wheeling, 8 feet and falling, with 5½ feet and falling at Parkersburg. The Kanawha is falling slowly, with 12 feet from Charleston to the mouth. The river has risen two inches during the past twenty-four hours. There are 26½ feet in the canal, and 3⅛ feet in the stilled boat pass at the falls, showing a rise of 2 ft. There is 18 feet from Louisville to the mouth. The Wabash is closed at Vincennes. The Cumberland is falling, with 4½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. The upper Mississippi above St. Louis is virtually closed for the season, while navigation has been resumed above Cairo, with only six feet from that place to St. Louis. The Lower Mississippi is in fair boating condition. At last accounts there were 7 feet in the Arkansas from Little Rock to Napoleon, with small navigation above, landing considerably in the White river. The Ohio was falling, with 8 feet in the canal at Louisville and a lively trade on the river to New Orleans, at the following figures:

Nashville.—Pound Freights, 25 to 30c.; Dry Goods 25c.; Whisky, $1 25 @ $1 30.

New Orleans—Whisky, $1 00 @ $1 10; Flour, 80c.; Pork 75c.; Bacon in hogsheads 50c. and other Pound Freights 55 cents per 100; Horses, $12 per head; Mules $10 a $11.

Last Friday night, about 11 o'clock, while the Queen of the West, bound up, was passing the mouth of Sugar Creek, the Tempest, from Kanawha, collided with the cargo Cincinnati, in tow of the former, on the starboard side, cutting through to the bottom, knocking down the boiler chain connecting, and doing the bulge to such an extent that the Cincinnati sunk instantly. The Tempest had on some one hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, a lot of molasses, and one hundred and four barrels of nuts. She was drying in the track of the Ohio river last night, having been raised.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—The river at this point is rising steadily—the fall in the forty-eight hours ending to-day at 5 o'clock being only about ten feet.

There is no improvement in the river between St. Louis and Cairo.

At last accounts the river was falling at Louisville, with about five feet water in the canal.

Cumberland river is falling, with six feet water on Harpeth Shoals.

White river is in good boating stage. We have nothing later from the Arkansas.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS, AND RED RIVER.—For all points on Red river and the lakes as far as Jefferson, the new and elegant passenger steamer Gen. J. L. Hodges is rapidly receiving her cargo, and she will positively leave as above at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Hodges is a magnificent and splendidly finished steamer, and deserves a large share of the public. She deservedly is plain Wm. S. Steele in command, and he is one of the most obliging and agreeable commanders on the river. Give him a call.

THE RAPIDES FOR GRAND ECORE.—Capt. J. C. Dowdy will back out this fine Rapides for the above and all intermediate points and landings on Red river at 5 P. M. to-day. Mr. C. J. Darrow will be found in the office. Passengers and shippers for this region should not fail to patronize this regular and most punctual packet.

Treasurer's Office, City Hall,
New Orleans, January 7, 1861.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the Licenses for Merchants, Traders, Callings or Professions, and on all Cabs, Carriages, Drays, Carts, Trucks, Wagons, Vehicles of any description, public and private, are now due and payable at my office. They will, on and after the 1st February next, be collected by the City Attorney with costs.
ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—City of New Orleans praying for the opening of Lopez, Dauphine ... The undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to appraise ... will be presented to the Court for homologation on Monday, the 11th of February, 1861.
J. B. LEEFE, A. MORIN, J. F. BARNETT, Commissioners.
New Orleans, January 11th, 1861.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—City of New Orleans praying for opening of Greatmen street ... [illegible] ... Monday, the 11th of February, 1861.
J. B. LEEFE, A. MORIN, J. F. BARNETT, Commissioners.
New Orleans, January 11th, 1861.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company.
AT a meeting of the Stockholders held this day the following were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
J. M. LAPEYRE, W. J. JENNINGS, EDWARD BRIGGS, ALPHONSE MILTENBERGER, F. A. LUMING, JOSEPH LANATA, JOHN WAIT.
ALF. BOURGES, Secretary.

Louisiana Academy,
Hospital street, No. 78, between Royal and Bourbon sts.
THIS Institution, founded by Mr. A. PERRIER, late a Professor in the University of Louisiana, is now in full activity. The ancient and modern languages, Drawing and Music are taught by experienced Professors. ... Price, from $5 to $10, according to the proficiency of the students.

Wanted,
IMMEDIATELY, a good cook, French or German. Apply to Mrs. SOPHIE ROUTRON, on Chartres street, No. 31.

NOTICE.
Office 22 St. Charles Street.
STOCKHOLDERS of the STAR INSURANCE COMPANY are notified that a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock has been declared by the Commissioners of liquidation, payable on presentation of their certificate.

Union Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 4th Jan., 1861.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors this day, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared out of the profits for the last six months, payable on and after the 14th instant.
GEO. A. FREEET, Cashier.

Office of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,
New Orleans, December 28, 1860.
ACCORDING to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors and Committees of Stockholders on the 18th December, 1860, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office, No. 128 Basin street, until FRIDAY, the 1st of February, 1861, inclusive, for the leasing, for a term of twelve years, the Canal Carondelet, the Basin, Dredge, Wharf, Sheds and Buildings; ... The Proposals shall be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Secretary of the Company, and marked respectively: "Proposals for the leasing the Carondelet Canal, &c."
LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,
New Orleans, December 21, 1860.
THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 128 Basin street, agreeably to the charter, on MONDAY, 21st January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, 8th January, 1861.
AN ELECTION for Twelve Directors of this Bank, by the Stockholders thereof, will be held at the banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, 4th February next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
E. SOUBEIE, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.
New Orleans, January 3, 1861.
THE consolidation of Three Directors by the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Banking house, on MONDAY the 4th February next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

NEW WESTPHALIA HAMS.
AN INVOICE of the well known Anchor brand, a choice article. Either the lot, or by the box, containing a dozen each, for sale by
WARNEKEN, KIRCHHOFF & CO.

J. AVET. F. AVET.
AVET BROTHERS,
GROCERS,
AT THE BLUE STORES,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.
HAVE secured their new store, No. 19 Front Levee and 89 Old Levee, ... a good stock of Groceries, at the very lowest prices.

Arabian Bitters.
THESE BITTERS, the excellent effects of which have been duly appreciated by the public, ... General Depot—F. SANCHOS, 23 Old Levee, ... Mixed with water and sugared, the Arabian Bitters make a very pleasant and cool beverage.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, IVORYTYPES.
F. MOISSENET
HAS removed from the corner of Canal and Camp streets to Canal street, No. 132, near Dryades, ...
Ambrotype Portraits.
Photographs, Pastel, color or oil, Portraits, from a miniature to the natural size.

Zouaves, Attention!
YOU are requested to attend a meeting of this Company, this DAY, January 11th, at 12 m., at Abe Jr.'s House, on Old Levee Street, between St. Philip and Ursulines.
By order. L. A. REVOILE, Orderly Sergeant.

Crescent City Bank.
New Orleans, January 10, 1861.
AT an election held by the Stockholders on the 7th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve during the ensuing year:
JOHN G. BARKLEY, JOHN I. ADAMS, H. KENDALL CARTER, WM. C. TOMPKINS, JOHN P. LARGUISIE, JOHN PEMBERTON, JOSEPH PEBBLES, A. H. SINGER, H. TULLIS, S. F. VOORHIES.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, John P. Larguisie, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Bank.
JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.
THE regular monthly meeting of this Association, which should have taken place on Sunday, the 6th inst., ... will be held on SUNDAY next, the 13th of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock. ... By order of the President,
S. P. DELABARRE. Aug. Lebeuf, Secretary.

SOMNAMBULISM.
MRS. ALLUARD, No. 331 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, attends specially to Nervous Diseases, ... Consultations, Three Dollars for ordinary cases.

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.
OFFER FOR SALE, ...

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!!!
J. A. GASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
153 Royal street, corner of St. Peter,
(Entrance on St. Peter street.)
How many persons lose their teeth the most necessary and greatest comfort in the world, by neglect ... Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

THREE VALUABLE
SUGAR PLANTATIONS
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY McCERREN & LANDRY, Auctioneers,
At their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, on SATURDAY, ... See advertisement in full published in the Picayune and True Delta.

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned, under the firm of S. DE VISSER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. ...
SIMON DE VISSER. JOSE VILLARRUBIA.

Copartnership.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership ...
JOSE VILLARRUBIA. J. A. GASADAVANT.

New Orleans Gas Light Company,
December 31, 1860.
NOTICE.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of six per cent on the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the seventh day of January next.
W. H. TISDALE, Treasurer.

Notice.
B. Cagnolatti and Mr. F. SEGUIMONESO withdraws all ... [illegible]
S. H. GRATIAA & CO., No. 30 Customhouse street.

FOULON & BROCARD,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
71............Royal Street.............71

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.
DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!!
A. CANDIDE,
CHARTRES STREET, No. 83,
OFFERS at the lowest prices an assortment of DIAMOND SET JEWELRY, such as Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Medallions, Crosses, Earrings, Pins, ... Special department for Diamond Setting and Jewelry Repairing at No. 83 Chartres street, near Conti.

Notes Lost or Mislaid.
A LIBERAL reward will be given by the undersigned for the recovery of the following notes payable to ... [illegible] ...
Payment of all of the above notes having been stopped, the public are hereby cautioned against trading for or negotiating for said notes.
JUDSON & CO., Bankers.

LEFOULLON'S ACADEMY,
St. Claude street, between Ursulines and Bayou.
MRS. and Miss LEFOULLON inform the families with whom they are on friendly terms ... that they reopen the classes on the 2d of January ... girls.

PATENT SANITARY GRUEL,
DISCOVERED AND IMPORTED BY
P. MARMAY.
THIS superior new substance, an alimentary and hygienic article, ... A. RENAUD, Principal Agent for the United States.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,
Front Levee street, corner Bienville,
KEPT BY N. GEORGES.

Mlle. LEONTINE,
Formerly Principal Dressmaker at Mme. Alexer's,
61 ROYAL STREET, (UP STAIRS).

BAKER & CO.'S
MEDICINAL AND TRANSPARENT
COD LIVER OIL.
THE TRUE AND GENUINE—UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND EFFECTS—BEING THE SWEETEST AND BEST PREPARED.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO. Philadelphia.

TO SHOEMAKERS.
GOODYEAR'S
CONGRESS ELASTIC
just arrived again at LEON PIERRE & CO'S.

French Toys! French Toys!!

Arrival of Negroes for Sale.
I HAVE just arrived with ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES from Virginia and Maryland, ... J. M. WILSON.

AT COST.
To Confectioners in the City and Country.
CONFECTIONERS are informed that we are now offering ... GRUN & ANDRYE.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
Corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse street, Office, No. 32, Second Floor.

CITY HOSPITAL,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR SMALL POX,
BY
DR. O. ANFOUX,
Elysian Fields street, between Josephine and Solidelle streets.

JAMES M. PUTNAM,
late of the firm of Hall, Russ & Putnam,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 51 Union street.

NEW STORE.
DRESSMAKING,
LACES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
M. O. WALLER & CO. beg leave to inform the ladies that they have opened a store at the corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, ...

MARTIN'S ACADEMY,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
299........BAYOU ROAD........299
One Square below Claiborne street.

P. CASANAVE, Undertaker,
88........BOURBON STREET........88
In using and selling, wholesale and retail,
M. HARRISON'S
IMPROVED, INDESTRUCTIBLE
BURIAL CASKET,
Combining Beauty, Durability and Lightness. The above Caskets are made of Corrugated Sheet Metal, and lined with India Rubber, so as to be air and water tight.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11, 1861—Fifth time of the revival of the popular play of DOT—Principal characters by Mr. Owens, Jordan, John E. Owens, A. H. Davenport, &c. ... PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, ... W. R. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Last Night but One of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FRIDAY, January 11, 1861, will be repeated the fairy burlesque entitled THE FAIRY CIRCLE. After which the laughable farce of OUR GAL. To conclude with the farce of IRELAND AS IT WAS. ... PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; ...

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPALDING & ROGERS.........Proprietors.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 11—DAN RICE and ...

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM.
St. Charles street, adjoining the Academy of Music.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, January 7, the engagement of the most remarkable of all wonders ... the INFANT WASHER, ... BEARDED LADY. ...

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM,
107 St. Charles street,
Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.
THE TEMPLE OF ART.
CONTAINING over 250 FIGURES, LIFE SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in history ... THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY by President Buchanan at the White House ...

Medical Card.
W. ROSENHAMER, M. D., having arrived in New Orleans, will, as usual, give his special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases, ... PILES, CONSTIPATION, FISTULA, FISSURE, PROLAPSUS OF THE BOWEL, STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL, ULCERATION OF THE BOWEL, &c. His office is at 67 Canal street, ...

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TAMBURY, OLIVARI & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of December, 1860. ... A. TAMBURY. E. DEFFRY.

Drafts on Havana.
DRAFTS ON HAVANA for any amount, and at short sight, for sale by F. PUTNAM & CO., 40 Commercial Place.

Plantation for sale.
FOR SALE, in the parish of Plaquemines, ... [illegible]

NOTICE.
New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors ... BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

CHAMPAGNE
CHARLES FARRE,
(LATE MAX SUTAINE & CO.)
REIMS.
PURVEYORS to the Courts of France, Spain and Portugal, also to the celebrated Wellington Club, London. ... S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

MECHANICAL STAR BAKERY,
THALIA STREET.
Depot—No. 3 Tchoupitoulas street.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.
WE have received a Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels ... A. BROUSSARD & CO.

CORAL AND JEWELRY,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
J. N. RIVERA, corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, ... FINE JEWELRY ... DIAMONDS ...

NEW STORE.
TAILORS' GOODS.
DUMAS BROTHERS,
136........Chartres Street........136
Beg leave to inform the public that they have formed a commercial establishment in this place, under the firm of DUMAS BROTHERS, for the purpose of transacting the
Fancy Goods Business for Gentlemen.
CONTAINING
CLOTHS, from the best manufacturers,
BLACK DOESKIN, [Europe
CASSIMERES, DOUBLE MILLED,
PANTALOON STUFF,
SILK AND WOOLEN VESTING,
CASHMERE CLOTH,
MERINO CLOTH,
READY-MADE SHIRTS
And a complete assortment of ARTICLES for gentlemen, which they will sell at the lowest market price.
Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

STEAM VESSELS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language for each insertion. The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in amount to one square every other day. No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

ATTAKAPAS.
Leaves on SATURDAY, January 12, at 5 P. M.
FOR ATTAKAPAS—The ATLAS PALAYA—The fast and swift running steamer J. D. SWAIM ... J. S. ARNOLD, Agent.

TENSAS RIVER.
Leaves on dispatch.
FOR TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON—The fast light draught side-wheel steamer ... J. S. ARNOLD, Agent.

RED RIVER.
Leaves on WEDNESDAY, ...
FOR MINDEN DIRECT—For Minden, Monroe, Port Hudson, ... J. S. ARNOLD, Agent.

Leaves on FRIDAY, January 11, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—The splendid steamer RAPIDES, ...

Leaves on FRIDAY, ...
REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Jefferson, Texas—The fine new steamer GEN. J. L. HODGES, ...

Leaves on SATURDAY, ...
FOR NATCHITOCHES, ...

FOR UPPER AND LOWER TENSAS RIVER—... J. S. ARNOLD, Agent.

YAZOO RIVER.
Leaves on SATURDAY, January ...
REGULAR YAZOO RIVER PACKET—... J. S. ARNOLD, Agent.

OUACHITA RIVER.
Leaves on SATURDAY, ...
FOR CAMDEN—...

Leaves every SATURDAY, ...
FOR OUACHITA RIVER—...

LOUISVILLE.
Leaves on SATURDAY, ...
FOR LOUISVILLE, ...

VERA CRUZ.
To sail on TUESDAY, January 15th, at 8 A. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ, U. S. Mail Line—The steamship TENNESSEE, ...

TEXAS.
Brazos Santiago.
To sail on FRIDAY, January 11, at 8 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO U. S. MAIL LINE—The steamship ARIZONA, ... C. A. WHITNEY & CO., C. HARRIS, Manager.

To sail on SUNDAY, January 13th, at 8 A. M.
FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line—... C. HARRIS, Manager.

KEY WEST AND HAVANA.
To sail on MONDAY, ...
NEW ORLEANS, FLORIDA AND HAVANA U. S. MAIL LINE—The steamship ...

Dr. Mott's
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.
An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. ...
In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.
In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, ... In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS ... In DYSPEPSIA ... In chronic DIARRHEA ... In RHEUMATISM ... In INTERMITTENT FEVERS ...
B. H. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.