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The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee, shoes, damaged; boots, shoes and brogans.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11 o'clock, at 47 Magazine street, iron rods and clasps.

By R. S. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at the corner Common and Girod streets, crushed sugar.

By C. E. Forstall, at 10 o'clock, at the corner Craps and Bagatelle, the contents of a grocery store, household furniture.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of the Hope Refinery, situated on Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph, in the First District of this city. See advertisement.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The N. Y. *Herald* has generally professed a vast amount of sympathy for the South; and so far as the exposure of the aggressive designs of Black Republicanism is concerned, that journal has unquestionably done something to prove its professions. Of late, however, the *Herald* seems disposed to withdraw its friendship from our section. Its ardor is evidently freezing; it mingles much of censure with its praise; it looks upon the South with coldness; it denounces the demonstrations of independence which it was wont a few weeks ago to applaud. The reasons it assigns for this change of tone carry with them no weight, and will not bear analysis. For instance, the *Herald* acknowledges that the South was perfectly right and justifiable in the position it assumed upon learning the election of LINCOLN. Here is its language:

Thus the first step of resistance and maintenance of constitutional right was hailed with joy by every good citizen in every section of the country. It was proper to withstand the onward progress of an "irrepressible conflict," ready to march over "the rice fields of South Carolina and the cotton and sugar plantations of Louisiana," and to insist upon their being cultivated by free labor. It was just to demand that the remedy of the Father of his Country should be adopted in a great national crisis, and "that the Constitution should be changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people." The recognition of property rights everywhere; the needful concessions which abolition intolerance had previously denied; full liberty to carry slaves into common territory, and the recognition of universal toleration of opinion respecting slavery as a social institution in the several States of the Union, were rational requirements, which, properly put forward, would have been responded to by the people of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and by the great West and Northwest.

Mark the breadth of acknowledgment made by the *Herald*. The South was right in resisting the progress of the irrepressible conflict; in demanding amendments of the Constitution in order to secure the express recognition of her property and the untrammeled power to take it whithersoever she pleased. This is precisely what the South has claimed, what she still claims, what would alone content her, and what might even now possibly stay the march of disunion. But, says the *Herald*, these demands properly put forward would have been responded to by the people of the Middle States and the Northwest. Ay, indeed! Will the *Herald* enlighten us as to the manner in which they should have been put forward? Does any other mode of attaining the desired object exist than by Congressional action. If the Constitution is to be amended—and it is conceded that the South can only obtain satisfactory guarantees by modifications of the organic law, must not the proposed changes receive the sanction first of two-thirds of both branches of Congress, and next of three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States? Undoubtedly! Well, the *Herald* is as thoroughly aware as any other journal that pending those movements of Southern resistance which elicited its commendation, various statesmen submitted propositions to amend the Constitution, for the express purpose of averting the catastrophe of secession. The projects of HUNTER, of COCHRANE, of CRITTENDEN, of DAVIS, were all consigned to committees, from whose tender care they have never emerged, because they have been stifled without having ever been reported back to the bodies in which they originated. These rational requirements have met with no response from the only power authorized to consider them. Whatever the people of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the Northwest think of them, it is certain they have enjoyed no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

What the *Herald* wishes the South to do, or by what mysterious process that sheet expects to settle the conflict, we cannot tell; all we know is that because the South did occupy an attitude of resistance while awaiting the possible intervention of Congress in her behalf, and then when she found all hopes of any substantial concession utterly futile, proceeded to adopt measures looking to her separation from and independence of a tyrannical sectional majority, the *Herald* reviles her with a forty horse power of abuse. It pours out a fierce torrent of red hot invective against South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, for occupying the Government fortifications, as if, forsooth, in States designing to secede it would not have been the hight of madness to leave the enemy in tranquil possession of the important fortresses commanding the approaches to such States, or situated in the very heart of their territory. Would the *Herald*, with its pretended zeal for the South, have had the several States remain inert and sluggish while the President filled every stronghold with Federal troops, and placed them all in the highest possible condition of efficiency? No doubt such a course would have delighted Black Republicanism, but as the *Herald* repudiates all kith and kin with that odious doctrine, we do not see why it should berate the South for an obvious policy of self-protection and safety.

The gist of the *Herald's* elaborate article on what it terms the "Deplorable Excesses of the South," is that it talks of the possibility of arranging existing difficulties with the most refreshing hopefulness. Here is a sample of its views:

Yet, while the South is rushing headlong from folly to folly, and States are vieing with each other in suicidal madness, there never was a moment when the conservative element in the land was more strong than it is now. At no previous time has it been so possible for the slaveholding States, by prompt, energetic, but at the same time legal and constitutional action, to recover all they have lost, and to exact "to the utmost farthing" the liberties and rights of which abolition fanaticism has attempted to deprive them. Five out of six of the voters of the Northern States can be demonstrated, by the closest analysis of the late Presidential suffrage, and due consideration of the reaction that has since taken place, to be arrayed on the side of concession and the preservation, at any cost, of the integrity of the Union. The unmistakable love of the masses of the population of the United States, for their institutions, and their determination that they shall remain unimpaired, become more evident every hour; and neither abolition fanatics nor fire-eating mobocrats and time-servers can quench the patriotic fire which was kindled ninety years ago. The South has only to ask for reasonable guarantees in a reasonable manner, and it will be proved within a month how readily they will be granted.

What vague and puerile stuff this is! Did not the CRITTENDEN amendments embrace "reasonable guarantees" asked for in a reasonable manner? Have they been adopted? Have they been reported? Has Congress evinced the slightest disposition to entertain a serious proposition for the redress of Southern wrongs? Does not the *Herald* see that the Black Republicans in that body profit by their temporary ascendency to reject all projects of conciliation, and that they, and they alone, have driven the South to extremities?

But we beg the *Herald* pardon—it has a crotchet. It rides a hobby—albeit lame, spavined and sickly—to-wit: a Southern Convention. Our New York cotemporary wishes a Southern Convention to assemble, and propose such amendments to the Constitution as the exigencies of the time demand. To this idea we answer—first, that the Southern States will not call a Convention, because delegates could not be chosen by elections, nor could a Convention present an ultimatum before the 4th of March, and for the South to remain in the Union virtually recognizing LINCOLN'S administration, would be an act of stupendous inconsistency and self-stultification. Next, if the Southern States did meet in Convention and propose such constitutional amendments as, if accepted, might preclude the further dismemberment of the Union, and even bring back the seceding States, would such action render Congress more pliant? Would the Black Republicans give way, and yield what they have hitherto so scornfully refused? Is any one credulous enough to imagine so miraculous a metamorphosis? Does the *Herald* believe in its possibility? We give that print credit for too much sense to intimate that it does. No, a Southern Convention now would be a paltry and a foolish scheme. What it might have accomplished if convoked immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of a Black Republican victory, is a subject upon which speculation would be superfluous.

This is the way they do things in Lafourche, says the Thibodeaux *Union*:

On last Tuesday evening the separate State action men of this parish, hoisted the lone-star Pelican flag to the breeze and held a large and enthusiastic meeting. The audience was addressed by Clifford Belcher, Taylor Beatty, and John S. Billiu, Esqs. On Thursday evening the co-operation men held their meeting, and hoisted the Pelican flag with the fifteen stars, as emblematical of their position. The meeting was a large one, and was addressed by Louis Bush, Clay Knobloch, and Theophile Harang, Esqs. Things now assume a decided appearance, and that is, whether there may be a different view of obtaining the same end. That end seems to be determined upon, and we are glad to perceive that there is but one heart in the same action, though the means proposed may differ for its attainment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Later from Washington—The Committee of Thirty-three—The Constitution Sufficient—The Minority Report.

Washington, January 16.—Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Tappan, of the House Committee of Thirty three, have signed the minority report, resolving that the Constitution is amply sufficient for the preservation of the Union, and that in the present emergency obedience is required rather than amendments. The difficulties which now threaten the country must be overcome by preserving public property and enforcing the laws rather than by new guarantees for particular interests, or compromises and concessions to unreasonable demands.

CONGRESS.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Washington, January 16.—The Senate was occupied to-day in the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's amendments.

In the House.

In the House, much of the day was spent in discussing the Pacific Railway bill.

An Alliance for Safety.

In the House Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to-day, Mr. Garnett favored the separation of the Northern from the Southern States, and the formation of an alliance for mutual safety and purposes of defense.

Mr. Holman replied, opposing secession, when the House adjourned.

The Costs Thus Far.

Charleston, January 15.—The expenditures by the State for military defense thus far amount to one million four hundred thousand dollars.

Fort Sumter Not to be Reinforced.

Washington, January 15.—Fort Sumter is not to be reinforced by the Federal Government.

Special Commissioners from S. Carolina, now here, demand its immediate evacuation.

Arkansas Legislature.

Memphis, January 16—The Arkansas Legislature have passed a bill, by a unanimous vote, submitting the question of holding a State Convention to the people, on the 18th of February next. The bill provides that in case a majority favor the measure the Governor will appoint the day.

The Steamer Macedonian.

Washington, January 16.—The steamer Macedonian is now on her way to join the Gulf Squadron, whither she was ordered some six weeks ago.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Bremen at New York—Liverpool Cotton Market Firm—Advance in Bank Rates—The Revolution in Italy.

New York, January 15.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen, Captain Wessels, has arrived from Southampton, with advices thence to the 1st instant.

The advices by the Bremen are two days later than those by the America.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 1.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday (Monday) included 8000 bales, of which 4400 were taken by speculators and for export. The market closed generally firm at unchanged quotations. The speculative demand was, however, checked by the Bank of England having advanced its rates to six per cent.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, January 1.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Breadstuffs are advancing, and that prices are 1s. higher than those of last week.

London Money Market.

London, January 1.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 92¼ to 92⅜.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Return of Victor Emanuel to Sardinia.

King Victor Emanuel had returned to Turin after visiting Naples and the Island of Sicily. His subjects everywhere favored him with a cordial reception.

Bombardment of Gaeta.

The bombardment of Gaeta was still being vigorously kept up. The French fleet before the city had, as was expected, retired.

Miscellaneous.

Count Richberg had resigned, and would probably be succeeded by Count Menadorf.

The Emperor of Austria has pardoned Count Piliski.

Marine Disaster.

The ship Golden Star, from the port of Mobile, bound for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, was lost near Wexford, England, on the 24th ult. The captain, his wife, a servant girl and sixteen of the crew perished. The mate and six men were saved.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, January 16.—Flour is quoted nominally at $4 50 for Superfine. Wheat has advanced from 3 to 4c. per bushel. Oats 28c. per bushel. Whisky 13¾c. Pork closed firm, with sales of 2000 barrels at $16 40 to $16 50. Lard in tierces, 9¾c. Sugar closed firm, at 5¼ to 5¾. Molasses, 30 to 31c. Coffee, 13 to 14c.

New York Markets.

New York, January 16.—There are no sales of Cotton reported to-day. Flour closed with a declining tendency, with sales of 11,000 bbls. at $5 20 to $5 50. Corn closed steady at 70c. to 71c. Oats firm at 36½c. to 38c. Pork rules firm, with sales of 650 bbls. at $17⅛ to $17⅜.

Business in New York.

New York, January 16.—The transactions in Cotton to-day were quite moderate, in consequence of the fears entertained of a civil war. Prices were decidedly in favor of the buyer. Sterling Exchange rules firm.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, January 16.—The Ohio river at this point is rising, with ten feet in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, January 16.—The steamer Switzerland passed down at 4, the Mary E. Keene and Natchez at 6 o'clock last evening, and the Istam at 5, the New Uncle Sam at 9, and the Baltic at 10 o'clock this morning.

[The lines are still down to the North and East.—REP.]

THINGS IN FLORIDA.

We copy the following interesting intelligence from the Pensacola *Gazette* of the 12th inst:

THE ALABAMA TROOPS.—The 9 o'clock train last night brought 264 men from Montgomery, commanded by Colonel Lomax, to co-operate with the Florida troops in the capture of the public works at this point. The detachment consists of the Montgomery True Blues, Capt. Andrews; Tuskegee Light Infantry, Captain R. Mays; Independent Rifles, Captain Farris, Wetumpka Light Infantry, Captain J. R. Loomis; Montgomery Guards, Lieut. Whiting, commander. We have never seen a finer looking body of men; they are composed of the flower of Alabama chivalry, and do not look like men whom the smell of gunpowder would make nervous. We understand another detachment is expected to night.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.—Since our last issue we have learned something additional in relation to the disposition of the United States troops at the mouth of our harbor. The whole force has been concentrated in Fort Pickens, thus leaving both Forts Barrancas and McRea unprotected. We are informed that large quantities of provisions and ammunition have been removed to Fort Pickens, and that the place has been put into a complete state of defense. We have learned that the armament of the abandoned forts were not in any way injured or molested. Fort Pickens is a very strong position, on the point of St. Rosa Island, on the eastern side of the mouth of the harbor, and is only approachable by land on one side. Owing to the openness of the country, which is but a barren bed of sand, a party attacking from that quarter would be very much exposed. This position five days ago could have been taken by fifty men without a blow; to-day, we apprehend, the case is very different. We are not able to state the exact force in garrison, but are not aware of any but Company "G" of the Artillery, probably amounting to 60 or 70 men. If any reinforcements have been thrown in, the fact has not transpired.

At the navy yard every thing *seems* to be quiet, and, judging from appearances, the work is going on as usual. The smoke from the various engines curls up as quietly and gracefully as if perfect peace and quiet pervaded the country.

Since the above was in type we learn that the guns at Fort Barrancas were spiked, and the screws for elevating the pieces broken, before the abandonment of the place by the United States troops.

Every preparation is being made to defend both Forts Pickens and McRae to the last extremity. The storeship Supply is anchored between the forts, and the United States steamer Wyandotte has steam up all the time, ready for any emergency.

No ammunition has yet been removed from the magazine in Woolsey, or from the shell house in Warrington.

A fatal mistake was committed in not taking possession of these forts ten days ago, when it could have been done without firing a gun. Fifty men could then have accomplished what a thousand cannot do to-day. We do not pretend to say where this responsibility rests, but it will attach where it belongs. We feel assured, however, that no one here is chargeable with the blame, or responsible for the blood that this blunder may cost.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.—A bloody affray occurred in this city on Thursday, which resulted in the death of one man and the wounding of another. The difficulty occurred between E. J. Loyd, of this place, and a man named Saxon, from Alabama, we believe; the latter received three pistol shot wounds at the hands of the former, none of which, however, are of a serious character. Captain Charles Mayne, in attempting to get a pistol from Loyd, was shot in the stomach, from the effects of which he died yesterday.

RED HEADS IN THE ASCENDANT.—The New York *Sunday Times* says that red heads are the latest "agony" in the Fifth Avenue in that city. So obstinate has the fancy become that a short time since a lady in Fifth Avenue gave a party at which only gentlemen with hair of the prevailing shades were invited. As one after another of the male guests arrived, the effect produced became very curious. The majority rejoiced in brilliant, flaming top-knots, which fairly illuminated the room, but all the different tints were exhibited, from the bright auburn and "golden chestnut" (which some ladies particularly affect) to the pale reddish brown and delicate flaxen.

UNSEEN LABOR.—The unseen labor of London is worth a hundred fold of that which is seen. Take away the earnings by the brain from this metropolis, and the earners by the hand would soon see how much less they might find to do. Two-thirds of their bread would be wanting to them. The brain work helps mightily to create the demand, as well as to supply the means. It was calculated that by merely writing his novels Walter Scott found employment and pay for what would be a town of thirty or forty thousand inhabitants; and those directly benefited, the suppliers and the professional dependent on the workers, were not, I believe, included. Dickens, no doubt, contributes as much, or more, to the public prosperity.

The following from the New York *News* will give our readers a little inkling as to the manner in which the events of our own and sister Southern States now thickly crowding upon us are viewed from a Northern stand-point:

Just as we Predicted.

"We told you so," is a perfectly natural exclamation for many of the *genus homo* on the happening of any important event, serious disaster or calamity. It is a kind of satisfaction that such persons feel in having it known to the world that they had the sagacity to see and predict beforehand the event or evil that had fallen upon somebody. It is possible that we ourselves are blessed with this kind of prescience, though we lay no especial claim to it; yet certain it is that we, and the Democratic press generally, predicted during the late canvass the very state of things now existing throughout the country in case the Republican Abolition party succeeded.

It was inevitable and clear as the noon-day light that a party—sectional in itself—so full of hate as not even to nominate a ticket in one part of the States—avowing the most deadly hostility to the slaveholders of the South—making the Helper book a text book from which to borrow their diatribes against one-half of the Union—a book which inculcated hatred to the slaveholder, inciting the negro to leave his master even if taking life was necessary to effect this object—we say it was inevitable that a party succeeding to power with such declaration or principles for present and future action must, as a natural consequence, bring fear and dismay upon the South, and drive them to a determination to secede from a Union thus made hateful and dangerous to them. And who can blame them?

Many pretend to see in the threatening attitude of the South a simple reiteration of former threatenings which were never carried into execution; but let this class of philosophers not deceive themselves.

The reason why steps have not been before taken is that all danger to the South and to her institutions was averted through the success of the Democratic or a national party. In the hands of such the country was also safe, and the rights of no one section could be invaded by any other section.

Had the Republicans succeeded in 1856, the same scenes at the South would have been witnessed as at present, for they proclaimed and advocated the self same doctrine and were the self same sectional faction as now.

It is not the individual (Lincoln) they dread, but the success of the abolition principles, as seen in his election. Had Abe Lincoln been elected on the platform of the old National Whig party, or had any Democrat been elected, there would have been no "treason" or "rebellion" at the South; but these will now grow into successful revolution unless the Northern Legislatures recede from their unconstitutional enactments, repeal their Personal Liberty bills, and all measures aimed at the destruction of Southern property and Southern rights.

That this is true no one can doubt who is disposed to look at matters fairly and calmly. All the South desire is to have the same rights and principles in the Union that the North have, the same rights in our Territories, purchased by their blood and money as well as our own, that we of the North possess, and security and protection for their slaves when passing with them through the free States. Is there any thing unreasonable in these demands? Are such demands just? Constitutional they certainly are. Grant these, through Congressional enactments and constitutional amendments, and "peace and unity" will follow in four and twenty hours. Deny these rights, this justice to the South, and our whole fraternity of States are separated, never again to be united. Who is the traitor to the Union that declares no concession or compromise shall be made?

Boot and Shoe Market.

The boot and shoe manufacture is one of the largest local interests of Massachusetts, and its healthy or depressed condition has a marked effect upon the means of living and comfort of thousands of families. When the trade of the country is disordered, the boot and shoe trade feels the disorder as sensibly as—perhaps more sensibly—than any other manufacture. Most of the employés, who can work for good wages when the demand for their work is unrestricted, live, usually, up to the amount of their pay, so that when work is scarce, or the market dull and prices are reduced, they are left without their usual resources and are forced to endure privations. We have it on good authority that there are large numbers of this class of workmen in Massachusetts who are either out of employment or are working at not more than half pay. This, joined with the strike in the spring of last year, in which so many thousands participated, and which kept them out of employment for so many weeks, will make their aggregate wages for the year that is concluded small indeed, and they will have drawn largely upon any surplus they may have laid aside for a rainy day. Nor are the prospects before them very favorable. "The year closes with a full stock of manufactured goods," says the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, "which must be sold at a large discount from the cost. In most of the shoe towns business is at a perfect stand still, except with those who are getting out goods on order for the California trade, but this branch will now fall off. There is no encouragement to manufacture, and we hope that no more goods will be made until there are purchasers here for them."

The condition of the trade at this time may be inferred from a statement of the comparative shipments of boots and shoes for the week ending January 3d, and the corresponding week a year ago; also of the total shipments by sea and rail in 1860 and 1859:

	Cases.
Total shipments by sea for the week	2,177
corresponding week last year	5,406
since January 1st	2,177
same time last year	15,406
Total shipments by rail for the week	977
corresponding week last year	2,408
since January 1st	2,408
same time last year	2,408
Total shipments by rail and sea for the week	3,151
corresp'g week in 1860	7,814
in 1860	653,7-2
in 1859	677,442

In regard to the Philadelphia market, the correspondent of the *Reporter* says: "The boot and shoe trade has perhaps never been in a more depressed condition. Hardly a ray of light remains to illumine the darkness in which it has been enshrouded by the political agitation. Manufacturing has nearly ceased, scarcely an order is received, but we trust the future will be brighter than the immediate prospect."—*Boston Courier*.

[From the Evansville Journal of Jan. 8th.]

An Awful and Murderous Fight between Brothers—They Kill Each Other—Heart-Rending Tragedy.

Last night, about midnight, a tragedy was enacted in this city that was perhaps never equaled for deadly effects, ferocity and unnatural hate. We have time only for a hasty account of it.

A fierce feud has long existed between two brothers named John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, members of an old and well known family of this city. Their grandfather laid out the town of Evansville. They have made several attempts heretofore on each other's lives.

Robert went to a ball at Mozart Hall yesterday evening with a lady. Over a hundred people were there. About midnight Paul came in intoxicated. He walked up to his brother and asked him to drink. His brother refused; whereupon Paul drew a knife, seeing which, Robert drew a six-shooter. Paul stepped back and drew a six-shooter. Robert drew a knife and put it between his teeth and commenced firing. Paul returned the fire, and each fired six shots, and then closed and used their knives. They were mortally wounded.

Paul started for the front door and went out, was followed and brought back and died in twenty minutes. He was shot in the upper part of the breast, and cut several times in the abdomen.

Robert, when Paul left the room, followed him as far as the inside door, where he fell, struck the wall and skinned his face. He was carried to a temporary couch, and lay insensible nearly three hours, when he also died. He was shot through the left lobe of the brain and in the right side beneath the arms. They both seemed to die of inward bleeding.

During the encounter, a younger brother, Berry, shot three balls at Paul, one of which, it is said, hit him. Solomon Gumberts, a son of Simon Gumberts, a bystander, was accidentally shot by one of the random balls in the right thigh, the bullet narrowly missing the femoral artery. His condition is serious.

Such a scene as was presented when the writer reached the Hall, may he never again behold. The two brothers lay there within a few feet of each other, cold and pale in death, bloody and ghastly, marred by fratricidal wounds. The floor near the scene of combat was covered with gore, and the plastering pitted with bullet-dents. Gathered around were groups of men, some with tears glistening in their eyes, "although unused to the melting mood."

It was providential that no more persons were hurt. Fifteen shots were fired recklessly in a room crowded with men and women.

It is rumored that a German was arrested for firing at one of the combatants during the melee. We know nothing of the truth of this.

The widowed mother and the brothers of these unfortunate men are overwhelmed with grief. May God help them!

We have "supped full of horrors," and have no heart to write more.

The Coroner's inquest will be held this morning.

The March of Napoleon's Liberal Policy.

Grateful for the cordiality with which Eugenie was greeted in England, or politic, or determined to be among the first in a useful reform, Napoleon has given the freedom of France to all Englishmen. Henceforth they may go and come as freely as in their own country. The passport system—as far as they are concerned—is abolished. The English papers are full of expressions of good will hereupon. Even the Thunderer is mollified, and roars "an' 'twere a nightingale;" at which, we may suppose, France is duly ecstatic. This cannot but be the prelude to a larger liberty. Napoleon will then see how it works. It will be difficult to limit the reform to the natives of Great Britain. For how are they to be distinguished—as a London paper aptly asks—from the other members of the great Anglican family?

The first step in this great reform was taken in despotic Russia, where certain concessions were made to foreigners within the past year. More recently Sweden has abolished the passport system altogether. Now Louis Napoleon takes a graceful opportunity to pay a compliment to England, by relieving every citizen of that kingdom from these useless and irksome disabilities. It is probable that when the force of the particular compliment, which he was disposed to pay at this moment, is exhausted, that he will include the whole world in the indulgence—or at least that part from which his government and empire has nothing to fear. So, one by one, the badges of the dark ages drop from the nations.

RAT RAISING IN CHINA.—The rat is an animal which occupies a large space in the food of the Chinese. Its flesh is eaten, as well as that of the cat and dog, either fresh or salted—those which are salted being principally intended for consumption on board of the junks. The Chinese farmers, finding rat raising to be profitable, have invented a very ingenious convenience for breeding them. They have ratteries as we, in New England, have our pigeon houses. They are made by furnishing places, which are favored by rats with bottles having necks large enough to admit the hand. The animals take these bottles, which are bricked into the walls, for holes, make their nests there, and raise their young, and the farmer goes from hive to hive to gather the harvest of young rats, as one goes to gather the pigeons which they raise.

The Lost Ring.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

PARIS, December 21, 1860.

Paris, so prosaically materialist, is also always enchanted with any thing in the shape of a mystery, and stories of ghosts, fortune-telling and clairvoyance are its especial delight. The newest "fact" in this line is the adventure which has just happened to the beautiful Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, (the only pretty woman of the name) *apropos* of a magnificent diamond ring. The Baroness was one of a hunting party composed entirely of persons belonging to the Rothschild family, assembled a week or two ago at the Chateau de Ferrieres. While following hounds with the rest of the party the young Baroness drew off her glove, and in so doing drew off also, but unconsciously, the ring in question. On returning to the chateau she perceived that the ring was gone; and as it was not only of immense pecuniary value, but highly prized by her as a souvenir, her anxiety to have it found may be imagined. Notices were at once put up all over the estate announcing the loss of the ring, and promising a reward of five hundred francs for its recovery. The keepers, gardeners and servants of the chateau were greatly excited by the incident, and nothing was talked of that evening on the estate of Ferrieres but the lost ring and the reward offered for it. But the park is so vast, the alleys were so full of mud and dead leaves that no one ventured to hope that the ring could be recovered. The daughter of the head-keeper, who had been in the service of Madame Alphonse de Rothschild, and was much attached to her, was especially excited on the subject, and lay awake in her bed the greater part of the night unable to sleep for thinking of the sorrow the Baroness would feel at the loss of this precious ring, and wishing that it were possible for her to find it. It was not until towards morning that she fell asleep, when she dreamed that a stranger appeared to her, and thus addressed her: "As soon as day breaks go to the cross-roads next to the old stone cross; you will find the ring in a heap of rotten leaves, at the foot of the great elm, at the edge of the ditch." Waking from her sleep as the stranger ceased speaking, the girl sprang out of bed, dressed herself with the utmost expedition, and hastened to the spot indicated in her dream, pushed aside the dead leaves at the foot of the tree, and beheld the missing ring, "shining like a glow worm." Joyfully possessing herself of the treasure, she rushed back to the chateau, shouting as she went, "I've found the ring! I've found the ring!" Five minutes afterwards the Baroness Alphonse had the missing token on her finger, and the keeper's daughter found herself possessed of a *dot* that will no doubt raise her immensely in the eyes of all the lads in the neighborhood of Ferrieres. As the Baroness James de Rothschild, the head of the family, is a devout believer in the supernatural, the girl's story met with general credence at the chateau, whence it spread rapidly, and was soon the general topic of the gossip-loving saloons of the capital, where it is now being discussed by the believers and unbelievers in spiritual influences; those who refuse to accept the fact of a dream being unable to explain by what other agency she could have succeeded in finding so small an object, lost under such circumstances. As to the great banker, when questioned as to his opinion with regard to the dream, he invariably answers, "The ring is found, *that* is the important point; the rest is of no consequence."

This story, in its progress among the Parisian *salons*, has called forth a host of others equally well-attested and equally inexplicable, and among them the incident which happened in the autumn of this year to the Russian Princess W., a resident in Paris and a general favorite, who, one rainy day, was sitting beside the fire in her bedroom, nursing a violent attack of neuralgia, when she suddenly beheld on one of the panels of the room—hung with draperies of gray silk—a shadowy appearance, as though projected from a magic-lantern—at first dim, but gradually becoming distinct, and which at length represented a forest, not as a scene in a picture, but with all the color and relief of nature. As she gazed into this forest, she saw a sportsman moving cautiously, as though in pursuit of game; and then she saw a boar lying in wait for the hunter, upon whom it sprang as he approached, throwing him down and tearing him with its tusks; then there appeared rushing through the trees a group of huntsmen, who approached the wounded man with gestures of despair. The boar sprang out of sight as the group closed round their comrade and carried him from the spot. The shrieks of the Princess brought all the people in the house to her room. "There! there! my brother! my poor brother!" she screamed, pointing to the hangings. Nothing was to be seen in the direction she indicated, and every one about her endeavored to calm her, to persuade her that she had fallen asleep and had been dreaming. But nothing could convince her that what she had seen could be a dream. She wept long and bitterly, and kept exclaiming, "My brother! my poor brother!" This state of nervous excitement was with difficulty controlled, and when she had recovered her self command, she wrote letter after letter to the brother whom she had seen in her vision, and who was in the Crimea, where he possessed immense estates covered with woods, in which he was in the habit of hunting. A few weeks afterwards the Princess W. learned that at the very time when she saw this vision, her brother was knocked down by a boar that he had been following in the forest; that he was trampled and torn by the animal exactly as she had seen, and was carried off, apparently dead, by his friends, who came up with him just in time to save his life. The Prince, who is now in Paris, is still suffering from the wounds inflicted by the tusks and hoofs of the animal, and which are not yet entirely healed.

AN ENGLISH PEER IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, under date 20th ult., writes:

"Turning from the continent to London, I may mention—as it has been the matter of constant comment in all the clubs and west end houses for the last few days—that London may soon look forward to the strange and solemn sight of the trial of a British peer by his brother peers in Westminster Hall. The Marquis of D——'s yacht, now at Naples, has been the scene of one of those tragedies of real life which we are apt to think, in these dead level days, lie far away from the region of real life, in the domain exclusively appropriated by the dramatist and the tale writer. The Marquis had been for some time cruising with some members of his family, including a youthful daughter, Lady Alice ——. The yacht was commanded by a half pay lieutenant of the royal navy. The Marquis coming on board unexpectedly from an excursion on shore, if I am rightly informed, found his captain at the feet of his daughter, kissing her hand. The indignant father—a man of Herculean strength—seized the offender, and let it be hoped, intending only to tear him away from his unseemly place and action, flung him over the bulwark of the yacht into the sea, when he went down at once, in spite—add some of the versions of the story—both of the Marquis and his sailors' efforts to save him. I would hesitate to repeat a story so much like the invention of a French romance writer, had I not such information from persons just returned from Naples, as leaves me satisfied of its substantial truth. It is, as I have said, already generally current, and cannot fail to be in a very short time the subject of newspaper comment, and, I fear, of a solemn legal procedure.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—"Bijou Perdu," "Carnaval de Venise," and "Triolet." Varieties Theatre—The admired play of "Dot."—To commence with the drama of the "Old Soldier."

St. Charles Theatre—Fourth night of Miss Maggie Mitchell—The drama of "Satan in Paris," and the farce of "Bonny Fish Wife," with songs.

Academy of Music—Dan Rice's Great Show—"The Flitch of Bacon," "March of the Bedouins," "Bruin and the Bear," &c.

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

Vannuchi's Museum—Wax Statuary—Japanese Ambassadors—Garibaldi—Napoleon—Victor Emanuel.

Trial of John Price for the Murder of Dennis Murphy—Remarkable Incidents—Tampering with the Jurors—The Testimony.—The case of John Price, late special officer to Lieutenant Jaquess, charged with the murder of Dennis Murphy, on the night of the 23d of October last, in a house of ill-fame kept by Bridget Molloy, on Dryades street, was taken up early yesterday morning in the First District Court, and occupied the entire day. The court room was densely crowded throughout the whole time, and the trial was quite remarkable in some of its aspects. Attorney-General Semmes conducted the prosecution unassisted, and Col. Field and L. Madison Day, Esq., appeared for the defense. The prisoner appeared rather nervous and agitated, but kept vigilant watch upon the proceedings, and frequently consulted with his counsel.

The impanneling of a jury occupied considerable time and elicited some extraordinary facts. It appears that a young man who heard that the jurors were being canvassed in advance for Price's interest by a man named William O'Hern, went to him, and by a little strategy obtained a view of O'Hern's list of jurors, on which seven were marked with a cross, signifying, as O'Hern told him, that they were "all right." The young man snatched this list from O'Hern's hands and retained it, although he was assaulted and his clothes torn in an attempt to recover it. A police officer came up, and the young man surrendered himself, stating that he had committed a larceny on which he was done at his own request, though he soon got out on bail. This occurred on Tuesday evening, and we suppose the Attorney-General must have heard of it, for he questioned every juror sworn as to whether he had been approached in regard to the case. Six of them stated that they had been approached on the subject. J. C. Renaud said the Chief of Police asked him not to be too hard on Price. J. C. Simpson said he had been spoken to about it by another juror, Paul Brandon. John Paul stated that the prisoner's father told him he would like to bribe a juror, but he answered, "you can't bribe me." Seven jurors were peremptorily challenged by the Attorney-General, and twelve by the prisoner.

After the Clerk of the Court, Norbert Trepagnier, Esq., had read the bill of indictment, and the Attorney-General opened the case to the jury, the evidence for the prosecution commenced.

Deputy Coroner Soraparu testified to having held the inquest, and the City Physician, Dr. Berthelot, to having made the post-mortem examination, describing the wound, near the left eye. Colonel Field and Mr. Day questioned the latter closely as to the possibility of Murphy having recovered from the wound. The answer of Dr. B. was: "In this case it was beyond the reach of surgery or medicine either, in my opinion."

Ellen Smith, sworn—On the night of the occurrence Murphy came to my room, the back or adjoint room of Bridget Malloy's house, on Phillipa street, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. He was intoxicated, and his head hardly touched the pillow when he fell asleep. Pretty soon after I heard the footsteps of men coming through the middle room. Thinking they were friends of Murphy, I said, "keep back, he is asleep." I then saw Price coming in at the door of my room, and I called out: "Oh Denny, wake up!" Price approached the bed, and lifting the musquito bar, I saw a pistol in his hand. He said to Murphy: "You * * * * you make up! you can't bullywrag me like you did those poor watchmen. Murphy did not awake, and Price then caught him by the hair and lifted him up, repeating this expression. Murphy awoke and got up on his knees at this, telling Price: "You d—— thieving Irish lamplighter, you can't take me." Lieut. Jaquess said, "Come, Murphy, get up and go with me." Jaquess said, "Lieutenant, I'll go with you, but that (a long list of expletives) he shall never take me." Price was behind the Lieutenant, and putting his pistol over the left shoulder of Jaquess, he fired at Murphy, and then turned and went out of the room with a quick step. Denny was getting down out of bed, and had just touched the floor when Price shot him.

This witness was subjected to a very long and severe cross-examination by each of the counsel for defense, but although she seemed to have a struggle to keep her temper at times, yet she did not vary the least in her relation. Some of her answers were rather tart, as the following examples will show: When asked by Mr. Day whether she did not say in a theatre a few nights after the shooting that she would make Price "swing," her answer was:

"If I did say that I was drinking, and I don't know what I said. I was not under oath then, but I am now and know very well what I am saying."

Col. Field—How long have you been living in houses of public fame?

Witness—I don't know if that is any of your business.

Col. Field—You must have been very young when you commenced living in them, weren't you?

Witness—Do I look very old?

What these questions of Col. Field had to do with the interests of his client we could not divine, unless it was an attempt to annoy or confuse the witness, which lawyers sometimes do.

Lieutenant Jaquess testified to the facts substantially as the first witness, except when Murphy jumped down the bed he and Price, climbed when he interfered between them, ordering Price away and getting Murphy up against the wall and bed, at which time Price fired over his left shoulder. He saw no pistol in Price's hand, and did not even notice the weapon when he fired it.

Frank Reed, Sergeant of Police, corroborated the statements of the two previous witnesses by his evidence. He said: "When Price raised the musquito bar, I looked in and said 'that's Murphy.' Price caught Murphy by the hair, at which he woke up. They both cursed each other. I turned to give an order to two watchmen, and then the shot was fired. Murphy got up on his knees, then stood up, and was on the point of getting down from the bed, when I turned round. Did not see a weapon in Price's hand before the shooting. The cost in court looks like that Price wore. After taking Murphy to the hospital, I came back and saw Price in a cell. He asked how Murphy was, and said he was very sorry any such thing had occurred.

Thomas Williams, lately Sergeant of Police, but now an officer of Company B, Louisiana Infantry, was examined, and his testimony was the same in every material respect as that of Reed, Jaquess and the others.

The Attorney-General announced that this closed the case for the State, whereupon the defense called the Chief of Police, Mr. John McClelland, as the first witness, and questioned him as to his unsuccessful attempt to arrest Murphy at half past nine o'clock the night of the shooting.

The Attorney-General objected if this was intended to show that Murphy was a desperate character, and that Price knew of this character. Col. Field stated he wanted to prove Murphy's riotous acts that night, how he had assaulted the police, and that Price, the Lieutenant and Sergeants were in hot pursuit of him when they arrested him. The Attorney-General admitted this evidence.

The Chief said he came out of the Academy of Music and heard Murphy say "No —— shall arrest me," at which he arrested him. Murphy drew a revolver or a knife, at which I drew my revolver, and he then ran around the corner of Perdido street. He threw a brick at me and ran into an engine-house, and I did not follow, although invited in, as I intended letting the affair drop for the night.

Night watchman Joseph Ryan told of being captured by Murphy on St. Charles street between 8 and 9 o'clock that night, but he was not hurt by it. He did not prosecute him, being advised by officer Ross to make an affidavit next day, but he complained to the sergeants.

Antonio Franko testified that the same night he was beaten in his saloon by Murphy with oyster shells and that Murphy also threw oyster shells at his own companion. Witness was confined to his bed five or six days.

Officer L. N. Whitney and Corporal John Cottam were sworn to prove that Murphy had been conducting himself riotously that night, and had escaped from arrest. Thomas McLenathan told a queer story about having gone in the alley way of Bridget Malloy's house, about half-past ten o'clock, and seeing the shooting through the back door, of which he gave a different version from that of the State witnesses, and one more in favor of Price. He was rigidly cross-examined by the Attorney-General, who brought out some little discrepancies in his statement.

Mayor Monroe, Captain James Davis and J. E. McClure were sworn to prove the good character of Price. Officers James Izard and Leroy testified that one night at a theatre Ellen Smith had said she would like to see Price "swing." She was in liquor at the time. James Price, father of the accused, identified a coat shown in court with the sleeve torn as that of his son, which he got after the affair from the police office. Detective M. J. Farrell testified giving a bundle containing a coat to James Price, but could not identify the coat.

As rebutting evidence the Attorney-General called Capt. Fremeaux, keeper of the Parish Prison, and Recorder Adams, to prove that McLenathan had been recently committed for thirty days, but had got out before the expiration of his term. Samuel Wire was sworn to prove that Franko was not touched by Murphy, but was beaten by Murphy's companion, Tom Dunham.

An intermission of one hour and a half was given for dinner, and at half-past five o'clock the argument was opened. The Attorney-General opened for the State and argued to prove that the entrance of the officers into the house was illegal; that the testimony of Ellen Smith, substantiated as it was by other witnesses, was to be fully credited, although the case was made out without her; that the provocation of words was the same on both sides; and that there was no struggle at the time of the shooting, but that, on the contrary, the deceased was in charge and under the control of another officer. If it would have been murder in a citizen, how much more blameable in a conservator of the peace.

L. Madison Day, Esq., and Col. Field argued strongly and ably for the defense, on the theory that the shooting might have been accidental; that the officers had a right to enter the house, and particularly Price, who was acting under orders of the Lieutenant, and on other grounds. The Attorney-General, in summing up, said he was willing to concede the point that the officers had a right to enter the house, and was even willing to leave out the testimony of Ellen Smith. Judge Hunt charged the jury in his well-known lucid and comprehensive manner, and they retired at half-past ten o'clock P. M. In an hour they announced to the Court that they could not agree upon a verdict, so they were locked up for the night.

Citizen Patrol.—A full company entitled the Creole Guards was organized last evening, composed of the citizens of the Ninth Ward, Third District. They hold meetings at the corner of Desiree and Grape streets. The following officers have been elected:

Captain—J. T. Desgrais.
First Lieutenant—Onesime Martin.
Second Lieutenant—V. Gonzales.
First Sergeant—G. James.
Second Sergeant—C. Henderson.
First Corporal—H. Kuhman.
Second Corporal—E. Gerdes.
Third Corporal—A. Martin.

The people of the Third District are really moving in the important matter of organizing for home protection, and to act as minute-men within the city limits in case of emergency. Besides the three companies we have already reported, we hear of two more being organized.

Departure of Troops for Fort Jackson.—As we stated would be the case in our last issue, Company A of the First Regiment of Infantry, Capt. C. M. Bradford, left the Barracks at six o'clock yesterday morning for Fort Jackson, to relieve our citizen soldiery there, carrying down with them a quantity of arms and munitions of war. They embarked on the towboat Ophelia.

Criminal Court.—Judge Hunt yesterday appointed Mr. Frantz Otto Schroder, an accomplished professor of modern languages, interpreter to the First District Court. The decision of the Supreme Court, dismissing the appeal in the case of Joseph Howard, f. m. c., convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape, was filed in the records. The case of John Henry, charged with the murder of Jim Porter, was indefinitely postponed on account of the absence of witnesses.

The Case of Jackson G. Lawrence.—An application was made yesterday in the Criminal Court to have the amount of bail reduced from $5000 to $3000 in the case of Jackson G. Lawrence, charged with the murder of ——— Ditry, which was granted. The two principal witnesses have been sent out of the way, Washington Baldwin being over the Lake, and Bob Kennedy in the State of Texas.

Recorder Blache's Court.—Peter Conners, alias Gray, was held to answer the charge of larceny. On Monday evening he stole two pairs of pants, two pieces of cloth and a coat, all valued at $30, from the store of Joseph Pequignot, No. 118 Bienville street. An hour later he was arrested on St. Joseph street by a policeman, and the stolen goods found in his possession.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Damaged Shoes—One Hundred Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of damaged shoes and 100 cases boots shoes and brogans, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction of 400 barrels of crushed sugar, at 11½ o'clock this day, at the Pelican Warehouse, corner of Girod and Commerce streets.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertisements of auction sales it will be seen that the extensive and very valuable property of the late Juan de Egana will be offered at public auction by N. Vignié, on the 29th January next, and the following days, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. The succession consists of a large sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, together with 294 slaves; a fine cotton plantation at Grand Isle, Barrataria, divided into tracts of one arpent each; one hundred and sixteen slaves to be sold in families; eight hundred and ten shares of the Citizens' Bank, and three lots and buildings in the Third District. This opportunity for an eligible investment of capital is one which has perhaps never been surpassed; and as the sale is positive, no doubt some excellent bargains may be effected. dec17 t29

FUNERAL NOTICE.

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

The members of the above named Association are requested to meet at their Hall, corner Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, THIS AFTERNOON (Thursday), at 2½ o'clock, precisely, in order to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, JOSE RIBEIRO, aged 48 years, and a native of Portugal.

By order of the President.
ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

N. B.—The body of the deceased is exposed at the Hall of the Association. jn17

DIED,

On Tuesday, 15th January, ABEL LEFRANCOIS, aged 48 years, a native of Quebec, Ca.
Quebec papers please copy.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Thursday, January 17, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

St. Louis	Choctaw, Silver	5 P. M.
St. Louis	City of Louisiana, Wright	5 P. M.
St. Louis	John Warner, Warner	5 P. M.
Vicksburg	Vicksburg, White	5 P. M.
Red river	W. M. Levy, Puckette	5 P. M.
Cumberland river	James Johnson, Johnson	5 P. M.
Lafourche	Music, Brown	5 P. M.
Fort Adams	Laurel Hill, Gross	5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile	Mail boat	3½ P. M. cars
Ocean Springs	Creole, Walker	9 A. M.
Covington	Pamlico, Hoffman	10½ A. M.

BY SEA.

Texas	Steamship Suwanee, Dennison	8 A. M.

The weather yesterday was exquisitely fine and business inspiring—making quite a contrast with that of the preceding day. Considerable activity was visible on the quay, and the departures were quite numerous, among which we noticed particularly the Diana, for Louisville, Morning Light, for Minden, Mary T., for Grand Ecore, Tigress, Lizzie Simmons and T. S. Cooley for the Ouachita region, all of which had fine paying cargoes of freight and fair quotas of passengers. The arrivals since our last report have been above the average, and are, with their respective cargoes, reported in our marine column.

The Wm. M. Levy, having been unavoidably detained, leaves positively for all points on Red river at 5 o'clock this afternoon. See her advertisement in another column.

On account of the failure of the mails via the Jackson railroad we are entirely void of exchanges and news regarding the Western rivers.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The stately steamer Choctaw leaves positively at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Cairo and the Mound City, under the command of the popular Captain D. H. Silver, with Mr. McCreight in the office.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine, new passenger packet City of Louisiana, Captain Wright, will back out for the upper Mississippi at 5 P. M., to-day. She is a popular and deserving boat.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The far-famed passenger steamer John Warner leaves at 5 P. M., to-day, for Cairo and the Mound City, making connections with the various Northern and Eastern railroads—under command of the popular Captain Charlie P. Warner.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS.—The fleet and ever punctual passenger packet Wm. M. Levy, having been unavoidably detained, will positively take her flight at 5 P. M., to-day, for all landings on Red river, giving through bills to Jefferson, and taking passengers to all coast landings at coast packet rates. The deservedly popular Captain Nat Puckette commands this fairy craft, and the ever affable Mr. Carter Beaman controls *les affaires financières*.

A NATIONAL WORK!

THE WORK FOR THE TIMES!!

EVERYBODY SHOULD SUBSCRIBE TO
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BY J. HERBERT,
32 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

A strictly conservative Monthly Publication, containing 64 pages folio. Consisting of Political, Commercial and Literary Reviews on all current events; New Publications and Works of Art, together with a Monthly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News. Also, an original series of Biographical, Historical and Scientific Articles and Elegant Literature, *by the most able writers of the day in every department.*

Every Merchant,
Lawyer,
Clergyman,
Senator,

And in fact every man of taste, position or influence should have it.

The first number of the Conservative Review will contain an able article on the present crisis.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE REVIEW is and will be strictly neutral in its character, and will endeavor, in all emergencies, to suggest a line of policy that, consistently with right and justice, may tend to allay all party or sectional feeling, and to reconcile to each other the hostile elements that now or in the future agitate the public mind.

N. B. The first number of the American Conservative Review will be issued on the 1st of February, 1861.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, AT $5 00 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,
BY J. HERBERT,
32 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B. Letters containing subscriptions and all other communications should be addressed to the *American Conservative Review*, New York.

First class Agents wanted in every city of the United States. jan16eodtf

To the Citizens of Suburb Treme.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

The citizens residing in that portion of Suburb Treme bounded by Rampart, St. Philip, and Broad streets and Carondelet Walk are invited to attend a meeting to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, precisely, at the TREME MARKET, for the purpose of organizing a patrol. The Mayor has authorized said organization. The Patrol are to be formed into a company for the public safety and the preservation of good order in the above portion of the city. The residents are invited to call and sign the lists opened at O. ROBIN'S drug store, corner of St. Ann and Villere streets, and at E. HACKER'S, opposite the Treme Market. jan15 3t

Headquarters First Division L. M.,
NEW ORLEANS, 15th January, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

IN obedience to order No. 1 from the Headquarters of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, bearing date 14th inst., the Brigadier-Generals of this Division will cause their Brigade to be organized without delay, in conformity with the act of the Legislature of the 30th April, 1853, relative to the organization of the militia, and when thus organized for active service, will hold their respective commands subject to further orders from Division Headquarters.

2. Brigadier-Generals of the Division will report to Division Headquarters compliance of this order.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.
L. FORSTALL,
Inspector of the 1st Division.
jan16 tf

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons owing State Taxes for the year 1860, or State Licenses for the year 1861, in and for the Third District of New Orleans, that the undersigned is now prepared to receive the same, at his office, No. 98 Esplanade street, between Levee and Frenchmen streets.

New Orleans, January 10th, 1861.
VAL. ST. CERAN, Collector.
jan16 30d

Notice.

BY mutual consent and agreement Mr. JOSE CASALS retires from our firm, and his interest therein ceases this day.
P. GUMA & CO.
New Orleans, 14th January, 1861. jan16 1m

To Let.

A TWO STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 42 Burgundy street, Second District. For particulars, apply to
J. B. PLAUCHE & CO.,
60 Customhouse street.
jan15 3t

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!!!

J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

153 Royal street, corner of St. Peter.
(Entrance on St. Peter street.)

How many persons lose their teeth, the finest ornament and greatest comfort in the world, by neglect and delaying the necessary operations until warned by the pain thereof. As a consequence of the loss of the teeth, the jaw falls in, the visage becomes contracted, and wrinkles and marks of old age invade the very prime of life, when they can prevent these misfortunes by applying in time to a skillful operator.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
jan9 1y ev th fr 1p

POTATOES—400 barrels choice Pink Eyes and London Ladies, landing from schooner J. E. Miller.
ONIONS—70 barrels choice Reds, landing from steamer New Falls City.
DRIED FRUIT—250 barrels and sacks choice Apples and Peaches.
BEANS—300 barrels prime White and Red.
POTATOES—1000 barrels prime Meshanicks a Pink Eyes.
SPLIT PEAS—200 barrels, half-barrels and kegs, first quality.
SWEET POTATOES—150 sacks White and Reds, in store and for sale by
CUCULLU & JULIAN,
jan11 30 (late 14) Poydras st.

SARDINES—MUSHROOMS IN OIL—PIES—100 cases, of 100 quarter boxes each. Sardines in oil; 60 half boxes Mushrooms in oil; 1000 quarter boxes Truffled Pies; landing ex ship Texas.
MUSHROOMS—GREEN PEAS—100 cases, of 100 quarter boxes each, Mushrooms; 100 cases, of 100 quarter boxes each, Green Peas; 200 quarter boxes Black Truffles; landing ex ships Lemuel Dyer and Pequot.
CHEESE—CHEESE—100 cases Dutch Cheese; 18 bbls. of 10 cheeses each, Gruyere Cheese; 10 Parmesan Cheese; landing.
CORKS—CORKS—50 bales pointed Corks, landing ex ship Angelita.
GIN—GIN—50 pipes Holland Gin, landing ex ship State of Maine, and for sale by
LANATA BROS.
jan7 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Evening Star, 2 cases Lyons Sausages, extra, for sale by
M. A. CALONGNE,
jan14 Nos 205 and 207 Royal st, cor Dumaine.

LANDING ex steamship Bienville, from New York, 2 cases, 42 Pate Grasse each, for sale by
M. A. CALONGNE,
jan14 Nos 205 and 207 Royal st, cor Dumaine.

HUNTER & PALMER'S CELEBRATED BISCUITS.—200 boxes Cracknels; 100 do Captain Biscuits; 50 do Machine Biscuits; 100 do Lunch Biscuits; 50 do Victoria Cream Biscuits; 100 do Pic-nic Biscuits; 75 do Ginger Nuts; just received and for sale by
DUNTZE & CO.,
jan4 Corner Royal and Conti streets.

SPARKLING WINE—25 cases very choice Sparkling Moselle Muscatel; 50 cases Widow Clicquot Ponsardin Champagne, in whole and half boxes; for sale by
DUNTZE & CO.,
jan4 corner Royal and Conti sts

CHESTNUTS—50 barrels chestnuts, landing ex ship Liguria, from Genoa.
MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—800 boxes Vermicelli; 200 do macaroni; 300 do assorted pastes—landing ex ship Liguria.
CITRON, ALMONDS, &c.—100 boxes Italian citron; 20 bales of Marseilles almonds; 15 bales of almonds; 20 pounds pistaches.
SARDINES—MUSHROOMS IN OIL—100 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, sardines in oil; 10 do, 100 half do each, mushrooms in oil; 10 do, 100 half do, mushrooms—landing ex ship Texas, from Bordeaux.
For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
dec31 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

POTATOES—300 barrels Northern pink eyes, for planting.
ONIONS—300 barrels choice reds, in store.
POTATOES—1500 barrels choice Western pink eyes, landing.
DRIED FRUIT—300 barrels and sacks new, apples and peaches.
BEANS—300 barrels new red and white.
APPLES—150 barrels choice shipping.
POTATOES—500 barrels prime meshannocks.
GARLIC—300 bunches large Spanish.
POTATOES—1000 barrels choice kidneys, peach blows, mercers and blues, in store and for sale by
CUCULLU & JULIAN,
dec21 30 (late 14) Poydras street.

RECEIVED per ship Pequot, from Bordeaux—12 tons very choice Gruyere cheese.
Landing ex ship Evening Star, from Havre—4 boxes Lyons sausages.
Landing ex ship Texas, from Bordeaux—61 casks St. Emilion claret; 12 casks old St. Julien; 4 cases Haut Sauterne white wine.
Landing ex ship P S Hunt, from Bordeaux—50 baskets Piper Heidsieck champagne, quarts and pints; for sale by
J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.
dec23

CLARET—16 casks claret, good ordinary, landing ex ship Texas, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
PREAU & COUTURIE,
dec22 31 and 33 Gravier st

LANDING ex ship Texas, arrived from Bordeaux—9 cases, of 25 baskets anisette, extra Chauvet Fils; 27 boxes assorted cordials,
36 casks claret wine, Margaux Medoc;
200 .. .. .. St. Emilion Medoc;
200 .. .. .. St. Julien Medoc;
100 .. .. .. St. Estephe Medoc.
For sale by
[illegible]
No. 22 (late 27) Magazine st

CRANBERRIES—100 whole, half and quarter barrels, just received and for sale by
[illegible] J HART & CO, 70 and 72 Tchoupitoulas st.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1861.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1860		$732,654 00
Amount of unterminated risks, 31st December, 1859		159,862 00
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1860, viz		892,516 00
For premiums on fire risks	$411,066 75	
For premiums on marine risks	236,519 50	
For premiums on river risks	211,969 00	
		892,516 00
Less premiums on risks not terminated 31st December, 1860	136,777 00	
Less return premiums	6,365 96	
		162,142 96
Net earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1860		730,473 13
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	199,714 35	
On marine risks	198,679 61	
On river risks	61,948 93	
	560,333 89	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for salvage—less expenses, reinsurance, &c.	14,360 36—	323,973 51
Net profits for the year ending 31st December, 1860		346,509 62

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	265,979 00
City and State Bonds	263,150 00
Loans on pledges of Bank Stocks, &c	471,440 10
Bills receivable at short time for premiums	139,241 34
Premiums due in course of collection	125,426 40
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	16,119 00
Cash on hand	104,915 82
Total amount of assets	1,372,212 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that, on this 11th day of January, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President,
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 11th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date fifty per cent. of the Scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1860, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.

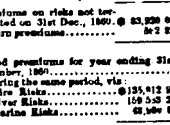
THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John C. Ricks,
Hugh Wilson,	J. H. Stauffer,
Henry Renshaw,	H. T. Lonsdale,
A. C. Tremoulet,	John O. Gaines,
jan15 1y	Thomas Sloo.

Home Mutual Insurance Company
OF NEW ORLEANS.

NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.



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

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1860		$657,151 52
Amount of unterminated risks, 31st December, 1859		89,990 00
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1860		$747,141 52
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$302,790 22	
For premiums on River Risks	343,486 13	
For premiums on Marine Risks	100,864 47	
		$747,141 52
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1860	$3,920 00	
Return premiums	562 52	
		$4,482 52
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1860		$682,659 00
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$135,612 93	
On River Risks	159,593 22	
On Marine Risks	49,250 86	
		$344,457 00
Re-insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc		11,669 18
		$356,126 18
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1860		$326,532 82

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City and Mortgage Bonds	$709,581 00
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	419,856 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 76 Camp street)	42,916 19
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	134,818 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection	4,545 14
Cash on hand	42,211 34
Total amount of assets	$1,483,748 67

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 11th January, 1861, before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 11th of January, 1861.
D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. (40 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th of February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment for reduction, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1860.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 76 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN R. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John R. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. L. Lanier,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. H. May,	Philip A. Shaw,
Edward Nalle,	D. B. Moore,	J. Whitlock, Jr.,
Elijah Peale,	John Hall,	Alex. T. Dyas,
J. P. Harrison,	Rufus Mellhenny,	Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Hoey,	Thos. Greenfield,	J. C. Isenhour,
L. C. Jury,	Lewis Dunbar,	Jno. H. Rollenberg,
Geo. O. Sweet,	Lafayette Folger,	A. Q. Kennett,
Alfred Moulton,	John Kemp,	E. K. Converse,
W. C. Thompkins,	John C. Goodrich,	Perry Nugent,
L. D. C. Wood,		

New Orleans, January 12, 1861. jan15 1y

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 4th January, 1861.

AN ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank, by the Stockholders thereof will be held, in conformity to law, at the office, on MONDAY, 4th February next, between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.
jan5 tawtfeb4 E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1861.

THE annual election of Directors of this Bank, 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.
jan5 2aw H. L. PEIRE, Cashier.

SOMNAMBULISM.

MRS. ALLUARD, No. 331 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, attends specially to Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy included, and in eight cases out of ten the patient is radically cured. In cases of Pulmonary Catarrhs and Asthma, the cure is rapid and certain, as also in cases of Gastritis and difficult Digestion.

Consultations, Three Dollars for ordinary cases.
jan10 3m

THREE VALUABLE
SUGAR PLANTATIONS
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY McCERREN & LANDRY, Auctioneers,

At their Auction Mart, Masonic Hall, on SATURDAY MORNING, January 26, 1861, at 11 o'clock.
See advertisement in full published in the *Picayune and True Delta*.
jan17 td

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. The signature of the late firm will be made use of in liquidation only.
SIMON DE VISSER,
JOSE VILLARRUBIA.
31st December, 1860.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue in this city the business of the late firm of S. De Visser & Co., under the style and firm of Villarrubia & Laughland.
JOSE VILLARRUBIA,
GEO. LAWSON LAUGHLAND.
New Orleans, 1st January, 1861. jan7 1m

PATENT SANITARY GRUEL,
DISCOVERED AND IMPORTED BY
P. MARMAY.

THIS superior new substance, an alimentary and hygienic article, is a sure and safe remedy against Dyspepsia and diseases of the stomach *without exception*. It is to be had at all the principal drug stores, and at the Hospital of Circus street Infirmary. Principal depot on Customhouse street, No. 64, where purchasers will also find the PATENT FLOUR made out of the Sanitary Gruel, and having all the properties of the same.

The above Flour can be safely given to the youngest children, and can also be used for creams and pastry.
dec19 3tawlm<d E. RENAUD,
Principal Agent for the United States.

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

N. GEORGES, so favorably known in New Orleans in the above line of business for upwards of twenty-four years, begs leave to inform the Louisiana planters in particular that he still keeps the SOUTHERN HOTEL, which he has had thoroughly repaired. The furniture, bedding and table linen are all entirely new, the rooms have been increased in number, and are large and well ventilated.

The location is most desirable, fronting on the river, and near the boats from Northern and Southern Louisiana.

Boarding and Lodging, $25 to $30 a month. Rooms, $1 to $2 per day. Terms very moderate for boarding only. Orders attended to throughout the city.

Wanted, a doorkeeper, speaking English and French.
dec19 1jan3l<de

LANDING ex ship Egypt, from Bordeaux—100 boxes Canteens wine; 100 do St. Julien do;
10,000 boxes sundry brands wine; 2 casks Burgundy claret;
1 cask Burgundy white wine; 4 do Medoc claret;
4 casks Haut Sauterne white wine; 10 boxes Pichon Longueville wine;
10 boxes Chateau Larose wine; 10 do Lafitte do, 1852;
10 boxes Chateau Giscours wine; 10 do Lafitte do, 1854;
10 boxes Haut Barsac wine.
For sale by
E. DESCHAMPS,
dec26 No. 20 St. Louis street.

CORN—2500 sacks prime yellow and white, in store, and for sale, in lots, by
P. A. GONZALES & CO.,
dec11 Nos 75 and 77 Old Levee, near Conti st

LANDING ex ship Pequot, from Havre—100 cases of 1 dozen each, Dutch cheese; 1 pipe Holland gin; for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
dec12 9 and 11 Jefferson st

CIGARETTES—25,000 packs "La Honradez," landing from steamship Habana, and for sale by
SORNIO & BRO. 54 Gravier st

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 25 cases assorted; 10 do gossbeauxes; 10 do Prunes.
For sale by
dec8 F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee st

CITRON, ALMONDS, GREEN PEAS, MUSHROOMS, &c.—200 boxes new Citron; 100 do, 25 lbs. each, Shelled Almonds; 30 bbls. of 100 lbs. each, do; 100 sacks new Filberts; 200 drums Smyrna Figs; 10 bbls. Currants; 2 bbls. Sultana Raisins; 10 do. Sardines; 24 half boxes each, Green Peas; 100 do do Mushrooms, landing ex ship Pequot, from Havre; for sale by
LANATA BROS.
dec19 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE.—Just received, 300 lbs of Louit Freres' extra fine chocolate; for sale by
dec14 DUNTZE & CO. cor. Royal and Conti sts

HAVANA CIGARS—300,000 Havana cigars, of all sizes and of the most noted and favorite brands, such as Figaro, Conchas, Regalia, Cinto de Orion, Prince of Wales, Washington, &c.—also—HAVANA SUGAR—300 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana sugar—in store.
BAY RUM—1 puncheon bay rum, of superior quality, in store and for sale by
dec11 S. DE VISSER & CO., 64 Magazine st

Treasurer's Office, City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, January 7, 1861.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the Licenses on all Merchants, Trades, Callings or Professions, and on all Cabs, Carriages, Drays, Carts, Trucks, Wagons or Vehicles of any description public and private, are now due and payable at my office, City Hall, and unless paid by the 1st February next, they will be collected by the City Attorney with costs.
jan11 tofebl ADAM GIFFEN, Treasurer.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1861.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, 28th inst.
jan14 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.
jan14 lw A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

New Orleans Gas Light Company,
JANUARY 11th, 1861.

FROM and after 1st January, instant, the price of Gas is reduced to four dollars per one thousand cubic feet. By order.
jan12 N. O. J. TISDALE, Treasurer.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Brulatour & Co., between P. E. Brulatour, John P. Cady and H. Nores, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Mr. John P. Cady.

Messrs. P. E. Brulatour and H. Nores will liquidate the affairs of the old house, and continue the business under the name and style of Brulatour & Co.
P. E. BRULATOUR,
JOHN P. CADY,
H. NORES.
New Orleans, January 11, 1861. jan12 1w

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 C. BARELLI	JOSHUA PEEBLES,
H. KENDALL CARTER,	J. O. NIXON,
JOHN P. LABOUISSE,	WM. C. TOMPKINS,
JOHN PEMBERTON,	W. B. TULLIS,
	B. P. VOORHIES.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, John P. Labouisse, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Bank.
jan11t17 JULES CASSARD, Cashier.

Notes Lost or Mislaid.

A LIBERAL reward will be given by the undersigned for the recovery of the twenty-one notes hereinafter described, lost or mislaid on or about the 11th day of October last, payment of which notes was stopped and the public cautioned against negotiating for the same by advertisement published in the New Orleans *Picayune* on the 13th day of October last.

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

1. No. 733, J. H. Beeman's note, February 23, 1860, at 10 months' date, due 23-31 December, 1860, for	$541 72
2. No. 817, H. L. Mounier & his note, June 1, 1860, payable in all March, 1861, for	1200 10
3. No. 826, G. W. Lawson's note, June 2, 1860, at 9 months' date, due 2-5 March, 1861, for	1515 90
4. No. 776, J. L. Kingsbury's note, March 29, 1860, at 9 months' date due 29th December, 1860, 1st January, 1861, for	488 04
5. No. 736, D. H. Bouk's note, February 23, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 23-26 February, 1861, for	506 40
6. No. 734, Wright, Wortham & Gebtens' note, February 9, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 9-12 February, 1861, for	537 35
7. No. 725, White & White's note, February 13, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 13-16 February, 1861, for	447 62
8. No. 733, J. F. Trotti's note, February 23, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 23-26 February, 1861, for	538 15
9. No. 769, Morrison & Woodson's note, March 20th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 20-23 March, 1861, for	592 45
10. No. 771, H. C. Halverson's note, March 27th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 27-30 March, 1861, for	647 42
11. No. 742, Land & Denson's note, March 5th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 5-8 March, 1861, for	387 35
12. No. 795, W. D. & J. B. Oliphant's note, April 7th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 7-10 April, 1861, for	1093 22
13. No. 797, W. D. L. F. Craig & Co's note, April 3d, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 3-6 April, 1861, for	823 72
14. No. 754, L. T. Price & Ricketts' note, March 13th, 1860, at 4 months' date, due 13-16 July, 1860, for	545 60
15. No. 740, T. P. Eskridge's note, February 28th, 1860, at 12 months' date, due 28th February, 3d March, 1861, for	752 81
16. No. 831, M. J. Lambre's note, June 8th, 1860, at 8 months' date, due 8-11 December, 1860, for	445 81

—ALSO—

The following five notes drawn and endorsed as hereinafter mentioned, and endorsed by R. B. Ancoin.

1. No. 707, Amedee Braud and Theophile Braud's note jointly and in solido, dated Thibodeaux, November 9th, 1859, to the order of and endorsed by Amedee Braud, payable in all March, 1861, at Lafourche Parish, for	240 36
2. No. 664½, A. Gentile's mortgage note, dated Assumption, April 11th, 1859, to the order of and endorsed by A. Lovet, payable 2 years after date, at the office of the Recorder of Assumption, for	387 50
3. No. 830, J. Blake's note, dated New Orleans, June 1st, 1860, to the order of and endorsed by A. Wright, payable in all April, 1861, at R. B. Ancoin's office, New Orleans, for	920 16
4. No. 665¼, A. Gentile's mortgage note, dated Assumption, April 11th, 1859, to the order of and endorsed by A. Lovet, payable 3 years after date, at the office of the Recorder of Assumption, for	387 50
5. No. 801, B. Gebeek's note, dated Houma, Parish of Terrebonne, 23d April, 1860, to the order of and endorsed by himself, payable December 1st, 1861, at Lopez & Ferre's office, New Orleans, for	535 00
	$14,222 16

Payment of all of the above notes having been stopped, the public is again cautioned against trading or negotiating for said notes.
JUDSON & CO., Bankers,
January 10—30t No. 14 Camp street.

FOULON & BROCARD,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
71..........Royal Street..........71
jan1 3m

Louisiana Academy,

Hospital street, No. 79, between Royal and Bourbon sts.

THIS Institution, founded by Mr. A. FERRIER, late a Professor in the University of Louisiana, is now in full activity. The ancient and modern languages, Drawing and Music are taught by distinguished Professors. Latin and Greek are taught without extra charge. The services of a fencing master, as well as those of a gymnastic teacher, have been engaged. Price, from $5 to $10, according to the proficiency of the student. jan6 dtf

Union Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 4th Jan., 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th instant.
jan5 t20 GEO. A. FREERT, Cashier.

Notice.

BY mutual consent Mr. F. REIMONENQ withdraws this day from our firm. The business will be conducted, as heretofore, under the same style.
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 59 Customhouse street.
January 1st, 1861. jan1 1m

Office of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,
NEW ORLEANS, December 28, 1860.

ACCORDING to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee of stockholders, on the 19th December, 1860, Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Company until FRIDAY, 1st day of February, 1861, inclusive, for the leasing, during a period of twelve years, the Canal Carondelet, the Dredge Boats, Shellroad and Buildings; the privilege of collecting tolls on the Canal, the Bayou St. John and the Shellroad, and all other rights and privileges of the Company under its charter and the amendments thereto. Said Proposals to be made with reference to the specifications adopted by said Company on the 19th day of December, 1860, a copy of which, certified by the Secretary, remains posted at the office of the Company until the said 1st day of February, 1861, inclusive, for reference by the bidders, and the public in general.

The Proposals shall be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Secretary of the Company, and marked respectively: "Proposals for the leasing the Carondelet Canal, etc."
dec28 tfeb1 LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

Office Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company,
NEW ORLEANS, December 24, 1860.

THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 136 Basin street, agreeably to the charter, on MONDAY, 21st January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
dec24 tjan21 LOUIS GAGNET, Secretary.

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.,
dec11 tf 41 Union st.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, IVORYTYPES.

F. MOISSENET

HAS removed from the corner of Canal and Camp streets to Canal street, No. 142, near Bourbon. His customers are informed that his establishment has been fitted up with the greatest care. Having secured the services of a skillful operator in the Photographic line, and of eminent painters, the most complete satisfaction is guaranteed.

Ambrotype Portraits.

Photographic (water color or oil) Portraits, from a miniature to the natural size.

Old portraits of all sizes copied. dec11 2m

J. AVET..........P. AVET.

AVET BROTHERS,
GROCERS,
AT THE BLUE STORES,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.,

HAVE annexed their new store, Nos. 17 Front Levee and 60 Old Levee, to their premises Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Old Levee; and they keep constantly on hand a good stock of Groceries, at the very lowest prices. nov5 tf

Arabian Bitters.

THESE BITTERS, the excellent effects of which have been duly appreciated by the public, and which are one of the cordials most in demand in coffeehouses, are for sale at the following places:—GENERAL DEPOT—F. SANCHO'S, 229 Old Levee, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

Also—At W. RAYMOND'S, 71 Camp street; at A. CALONGNE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets; and at J. J. LLAMBIAS'S, corner Spain and Casacalvo streets.

Mixed with water and sugared, the Arabian Bitters make a very pleasant and cool beverage. oct23 3m

CITY HOSPITAL,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR SMALL POX,
BY
DR. O. ANFOUX,

Elysian Fields street, between Josephine and Solidelle streets.

For admission apply at the Hospital, or at No. 79 Baronne street novl5 6m

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!

A. CANDIDE,

CHARTRES STREET, No. 82,

OFFERS at the lowest prices an assortment of DIAMOND SET JEWELRY, such as Bracelets, Brooches, Hearts, Medallions, Crosses, Earrings, Finger-rings, Studs, &c. The Diamonds are all superior. Also, a fine selection of Gold Watches and Chains. Repairing and Setting of Diamonds and Jewelry Required at No. 83 Chartres street, near Conti.
dec22 1m

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
58..........CUSTOMHOUSE STREET..........58

OFFER FOR SALE, in store or in Customhouse:
200 baskets oil, Sounds Frères, 25, 22 and 12 oz.;
20 quarter casks Burgundy port wine;
70 .. sherry wine, ordinary;
30 baskets Champ Delorme, quarts and pints;
300 .. Cordon Vert;
150 .. Delignay;
200 .. Anisette, quarter bottles;
300 .. Orgeat;
... pipes gin, Queen brand; 20 cases prunes in jars;
... octaves cognac brandy, of the following marks: Pinet & Co., Gautier Frères, Larronde Frères, Castillon, Barreau & Co., T. Menesse, and Union Proprietaires of la Jarrie;
... casks claret wine, of the following brands:
[illegible]

Treasurer's ... (see above)

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Fourth Night of the Engagement of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, who will appear in seven characters.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 17th, 1861.—The interesting drama of SATAN IN PARIS—Satan, Prima Donna, Cartouche, Lieutenant and Clarisse D'Ville, Miss Maggie Mitchell.....To conclude with the farce of the BONNY FISH WIFE—Miss Thistledown (with songs), Miss Maggie Mitchell.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to begin at 7 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $6. jan17

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS......Sole Lessee and Manager

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1861.—Eleventh night this season of the admired play of DOT.—Principal characters by Messrs. George Jordan, John E. Owens, A. H. Davenport, M. W. Leffingwell, Misses C. Thompson, Fannie Brown, A. Graham, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Leighton. To commence with the drama of the OLD SOLDIER—Adam Leatherhole, Mr. Chas. Bass.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes (according to location) from $4 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circles, 75c; Seats Reserved during the day, $1; Quadroon Gallery, 50c.; Loges, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c.; White Gallery, 25c.
jan17 W. S. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS..........Proprietors.
C. G. CHESLEY..........Manager.

DAN RICE AND THE GREAT SHOW terminate their farewell engagement at the termination of two weeks.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 17th, 1861.—THE FLITCH OF BACON....MARCH OF THE BEDOUINS....Monsieur and Madame DENNIE....BRUIN AND THE BEAR....The gay and dashing ELLA ZOYARA....The RHINOCEROS....DAN RICE, DAN RICE, DAN RICE....Thirteen acts in the ring.

Grand Matinée on Saturday at 12 noon.

TICKETS..........50 cents.

Change of Time—Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7 P. M.

Spalding & Rogers's MUSEUM, adjoining the Academy of Music, is daily open, with the Two-headed Girl and increased Novelties. jan17

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM,
St. Charles street, (Adjoining the Academy of Music.)
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

MONDAY, January 7, 1861.—Engagement of the most astonishing, wonderful and interesting phenomena ever witnessed, CHRISTINE MILLY, THE TWO-HEADED GIRL. Also, the INFANT WARBLER, and positively the last week of the SWISS BEARDED LADY....Last week of the SWISS WARBLER....Last week of the Lilliputian Queen, Miss REED.

Open day and night, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission—50 cents. Children and Servants 25 cents. In the Academy of Music, DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW will appear Every Night, Every Saturday Noon, and Every Holiday Noon. jan7

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 greater part of the Figures moving by machinery.

To the already Magnificent Collection has been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, by President Buchanan, at the White House, May 17. The Clothing and Weapons were presented to SIG VANNUCHI by order of the Prince Simmo Boojen.

The Conference between LOUIS NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The Figures in this group are considered splendid likenesses.

BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—A beautiful Tableau.

THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST. CRIMEAN HEROES AND EUROPEAN POWERS. OLD JOHN BROWN AND HIS ASSOCIATE MURDERERS, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, which will represent them truthfully in form, feature and stature.

Admission, 50 cents; children, half-price. nov19

LEFOULLON'S ACADEMY,

St. Claude street, between Ursulines and Bayou.

MRS and Miss LEFOULLON inform the families with whom they are in relation of business that they will reopen their classes on the 9th of January next, and that they will continue to teach boys as well as girls. The course will be precisely the same as heretofore.
dec31 jan1 4 7 9 11 14 16 18 21

Medical Card.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., having arrived in New Orleans, will, as usual, give his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as PILES, CONSTIPATION, FISTULA, FISSURE, FALLING OF THE BOWEL, STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL, ULCERATION OF THE BOWEL, &c.

His office is at 167 Canal street, next door to the corner of Dauphin. Office hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., daily.

He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. dec29 1m

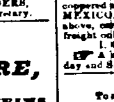
Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of December, 1860. Messrs. A. Tamboury and E. Deffez will attend to the liquidation.
A. TAMBOURY,
E. DEFFEZ.
dec27 1m

Drafts on Havana.

DRAFTS ON HAVANA for any amount, and at short sight; for sale by
F. PRATS & CO.,
nov14 3m 29 Commercial Place.

Plantation for Sale.



FOR SALE, in the parish of Plaquemines, Bayou Settlement, on the site of the Quarantine Station, and about three hours above the establishment, a Plantation, measuring about seven arpents; together with a fine residence and a kitchen, fenced in. The titles are guaranteed.

For terms, apply at the Bee office, or to Mr. Nicolas Quinzarro, at the Balize. dec21 1m

NOTICE.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 21st, and the election for Directors on the 23d of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 3 St. Peter street.
dec15tjan23 BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

CHAMPAGNE
CHARLES FARRE,
(LATE MAX SUTAINE & CO.)
REIMS.

PURVEYORS to the Courts of France, Spain and Prussia, also to the celebrated Wellington Club, London.

Sillery, Cabinet Imperial and Vin Anglais, in quarts, pints and half pints, for sale by the principal grocers and wine dealers.

Orders for direct importation received.
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
nov19 3m 1p No 59 Customhouse st

MECHANICAL STAR BAKERY,
THALIA STREET.
Depot—No. 2 Tchoupitoulas street.

N. F. RICE..........Proprietor.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Coffee House Bread, Wine Biscuit, Crackers Biscuit, Pic-Nic Biscuit, Sugar Crackers, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, French Bread, Water Crackers, Butter Crackers, Soda Crackers, Boston Crackers. H. RODRIGUEZ, Solicitor.
oct18 3m

Mlle. LEONTINE,

Formerly Principal Dressmaker at Mrs. ALBERT'S,
84 ROYAL STREET, (UP STAIRS)

HAS the honor to inform her numerous customers that she is still employed in Dressmaking. Honored with the patronage of the Ladies of New Orleans, she will continue to exert herself in order to justify it, and to display the latest taste in all the most characterized every article prepared by her. dec10 6m

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

ITS use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs, invigorate the blood, give general rotundity to the figure, and add energy to the mind and nervous system. Its value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers, when ordinary tonics had been vainly exhausted. It affords nourishment to the body when no other can be borne, and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly remarkable manner.

For CONSUMPTION and BRONCHITIS, for SCROFULA in all its developments, for WEAKNESS, WASTING, and every form of DEBILITY, its curative properties are unrivaled.

It may be taken without disrelish by the most delicate patient, and without producing effort in the most sensitive stomach. Its superiority in this and other important characteristics of genuineness has guaranteed for it the commendation of the most eminent Physicians throughout the States; the written testimony of the faculty of the best medical schools; the Professors of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, JEFFERSON COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, and others.

Invalids should be careful to purchase oil of undoubted reputation, if they desire the remedy. That which we prepare has decided evidences of superiority over other brands. Manufactured only by
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, &c., 154 N. Third street, PHILADELPHIA.
oct27 4m

JOHN C. BAKER & CO. Philadelphia. JOHN C. BAKER & CO. Philadelphia.

TO SHOEMAKERS.

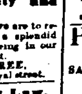
GOODYEAR'S
CONGRESS ELASTIC

Has arrived again at
LEON PIERRE & CO'S,
Leather Store,
oct29 3m 71 Chartres st

French Toys! French Toys!!

A SMALL LOT of well assorted FRENCH TOYS, by cases of sixteen dozen, will be sold at cost, to close a consignment, by
J. DEHOES, Jr.,
40 Chartres street.

Arrival of Negroes for Sale.



I HAVE just arrived with ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES from Virginia and Maryland, such as mechanics, house servants, cooks, washers and ironers, and field hands. I will also receive during the season (every month) large supplies, exclusively from those States. I am determined to sell at prices to suit the times, for cash or approved city acceptances. They can be seen at my house, corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, New Orleans. J. M. WILSON.
[illegible]

AT COST.

To Confectioners in the City and Country.

CONFECTIONERS are informed that we are to receive, per ship Pequot, from Havre, a splendid assortment of LOZENGES, which, not being in our regular line of business, will be offered at cost.
LION & ANDREE,
nov26 54 and 56 Royal street.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
Corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse street.
Office, No. 12, Second Floor.
nov21 1y

JAMES H. PUTNAM,
Late of the firm of HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 41 CARONDELET STREET
oct 21v

P. CASANAVE, Undertaker,
88..........BOURBON STREET..........88

Is using and selling, wholesale and retail,
M. MARSHALL'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. nov22 3m

LANDING ex ship Laura, from Barcelona—40 casks Benicarlo wine; 5 octaves Port wine, of Portugal; 10 do dry Madeira, of Portugal; 6 do Malaga dry sherry; 6 do sweet muscat; 6 do dry Malaga; 6 do sweet Malaga. For sale by
CHAUDET & NEE,
dec22 147 and 149 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Egypt, arrived from Bordeaux—100 casks claret wine, St. Emilion; 50 do do, Pauillac; 100 boxes do do, St. Julien; 200 do do, St. Julien; 100 do do, St. Estephe; 15 quarter casks French Brandy, for sale by
E. LAMBERT,
dec28 No. 22 (late 27) Magazine st.

STEAM VESSELS.

TENSAS RIVER.

Leaves with dispatch.

FOR TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.—The neat, light-draught and fast running passenger packet steamer ASHLAND, Edwd. Burke, master, will leave as above for Cut-off, Kirk's Ferry, Anchor Plantation, Orleans, Ritchie's, Trinity Ferry, and all intermediate landings on Tensas, Bayou Macon and Black river. For freight or passage apply on board.
jan4 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

Will leave with dispatch.

FOR UPPER AND LOWER TENSAS, and all intermediate landings on Black river—The superior, light-draught and fast-running passenger packet steamer FLORA TEMPLE, D. Gleason, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
jan4 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

RED RIVER.

Leaves on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—The new, magnificent, first-class passenger packet steamer W. M. LEVY, Nat Puckett, master, will leave as above for Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Natchitoches, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, Hurricane, Caroline Bluff, and all intermediate landings on Red river. For freight or passage apply on board. [jl15] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

Leaves on FRIDAY, January 18, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Grand Ecore, Natchitoches, Tiger Island, St. Maurice, Cotile, Favrot's, Montgomery, Durand's, Rapides, Buxton's, and all intermediate landings. The splendid and fast passenger packet RAPIDES, Dowty, master, C. J. Barstow, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
jan12 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

Leaves on FRIDAY, January 18, at 5 P. M.

FOR MINDEN DIRECT—For Minden, Moscow, Point Bolivar, Boone's Landing, Pine Bluff, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new and light draught packet steamer COMET, W. V. Harrell master, J. T. Keever clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [jl11] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

Leaves with dispatch.

FOR RED RIVER AND BAYOU PIERRE.—For Red Bluff, Augusta, Marseilles or Mansfield, Grand Point Jourdain's or Pleasant Hill and all landings on Bayou Pierre, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's and Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red river. The light draught steamer A. G. BROWN, W. T. Boardman master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

The A. G. Brown will be at the landing on Wednesday morning, ready to receive freight.

WHITE RIVER.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 19th instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR WHITE AND BLACK RIVER PACKET—The swift and regular packet LATAN, H. S. Eaton, master, will leave for all intermediate points on White and Black Rivers as above, and continue leaving as above weekly through the season. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent

OUACHITA RIVER.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 5 P. M.

REGULAR OUACHITA River Alternate Tuesday and Saturday Ten Day Packet—For Camden Direct—The new and magnificent fast-running passenger packet LIZZIE SIMMONS, Lee, Master, will leave as above for Camden, Bayou Bartholomew, Miller's Bluff, Compagnolle, Pigeon Hill, Monroe and all intermediate landings on Ouachita and Black rivers. For freight or passage apply on board.
jan17 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER—New Orleans, Monroe and Trenton Regular Weekly Packet—For Trenton, Monroe, Pine Bluff, Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity, Mouth of Red River, Bara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings—The new steamer J. F. PARGOUD, J. W. Tobin, master, will leave as above, punctually. For freight or passage apply on board. Shippers must pay freight for all way and plantation landings; return of boat. Passengers will be landed at any point on the Coast at Coast packet rates. Through bills of lading given to Trenton, with the privilege of reshipping at Monroe.
dec17 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Leaves on THURSDAY, January 17 at 5 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS Railroad Line—For St. Louis, connecting at Mound City, Cairo and St. Louis with railroads for all parts of the country—The steamer CHOCTAW, D. H. Silver, master, will leave as above, taking through freights and passengers for Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Memphis and the Bends. For through tickets apply on board, and to the agents of the railroads at the Railroad Office, or on board.
jan16 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

Leaves on THURSDAY, January 17, at 5 P. M.

CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS R. R. Line—In direct connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. For Cairo—For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis—Steamer CITY OF LOUISIANA, Wright, master, will leave as above, taking through freight for all points on the Illinois Central Railroad, as well as for all intermediate points. Her agents, as above, are taking through bills through to Chicago, Galena and all points on the Illinois Central Railroad. For through freight or passage apply on board.
jan16 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

Leaves on THURSDAY 17th instant, at 5 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO AND NEW Orleans Railroad Line—For St. Louis—Connecting at Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis with railroads for all parts of the country—The passenger steamer JOHN WARNER, Chas. P. Warner, master, will leave as above, taking, besides through freight, passengers and freight for Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Memphis and Cairo. For freight or passage make arrangements on board or apply to
jan12 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent

TEXAS.

Leaves on SUNDAY 20th January, at 8 A. M.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line—The superb copper-fastened steamship MEXICO, W. M. Talbot, commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States Mail. For freight or passage apply to
C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 57 Camp street.

A steamship of this line will leave every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports. jan17

Brazos Santiago.

To sail on FRIDAY, January 25 at 8 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO, U. S. MAIL LINE—For Brazos Santiago, via Indianola—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, R. N. Smith, commander, will sail as above. Having elegant accommodations, apply on board.
jan11 C. HARRIS, Manager.

KEY WEST AND HAVANA.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, January 30, at 8 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, FLORIDA AND HAVANA U. S. Mail Line—For Key West and Havana, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay, and Manatee—The first-class copper-fastened steamship ATLANTIC, J. Smith, commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to
C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp street.

Freights to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay subject to lighterage at the steamer's expense, but at the risk of the consignees.

Freight bills to Florida ports must be paid in funds current in New Orleans.

VERA CRUZ.

To sail on FRIDAY, February 1st, 1861, at 8 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ—U. S. Mail Line—The superior, fast and copper-fastened steamship TENNESSEE, Thos. Forbes, commander, will leave for Vera Cruz as above, punctually, carrying the U. S. Mail. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for twelve passengers, apply to
C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

The Tennessee will leave New Orleans regularly on the 1st and 15th for Vera Cruz, leaving the latter port on the 7th and 21st. jan17

MARTIN'S ACADEMY,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
299..........BAYOU ROAD..........299
One Square below Claiborne street.
nov30 ly

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,

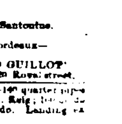
COMPRISING

CLOTHS, from the best manufacturers
BLACK DOESKIN; [Europe
CASSIMERES, DOUBLE MILLED
PANTALOON STUFF,
SILK AND WOOLEN VESTINGS,
CASHMERE CLOTH,
MERINO CLOTH,
READY-MADE SHIRTS

And a complete assortment of ARTICLES for Tailors which they will sell at the lowest market price.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Direct Importation.



RECEIVED per ships Kate Dyer, from Havre, and Marathon, from Bordeaux—
6000 flasks Hogg's Cod Liver Oil.
4000 bottles Vichy Water.
300 .. Bonnes Water.
500 .. Bonnet Water.
1000 flasks Roger's Powder.
3000 bottles Seguin's Wine.
1000 .. Aubergier's Lactucarium Syrup.
1500 .. Quinquina Malaga Wine.
1000 .. Rob de Laffecteur.
1000 flasks Brou's Injection.
1000 bottles Fluorentin's Balm.
3000 .. Boutigny's Syrup.
1000 boxes Vichy Pastilles.
5000 .. Debout's Pills.
1000 .. Colbert's Pills.
1500 .. Blancard's Pills.
1500 flasks Lamouroux's Dragées de Santonine.
150 lb. Raspberry Vinegar.
Received per ship Marathon, from Bordeaux—
1000 bottles Fauré's Cod Liver Oil.
For sale by EDOUARD GUILLOT
oct 4tc 120 Royal street.

PORT AND MADEIRA WINES—100 quarter pipes Port wine; 100 do Port wine, B. Reis; 50 do Madeira wine; 150 eighth do do. Landing ex ship Josephus, from Marseilles.

SARDINES—10 cases, 24 boxes each, Cooley & Martin.
25 .. 100 qr
25 .. 300 qr
125 .. 100 hf

Landing ex ships Texas and Egypt, from Bordeaux—CLARET AND WHITE WINES—1000 cases claret; St. Julien Medoc; 167 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 25 casks do, Haut Sauterne; 36 half casks do do. Landing ex ship Texas, from Bordeaux.

PRUNES—800 cases, 24 half fancy transparent boxes.
.. do .. 40 qr
Landing ex ship Texas, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
S. PLANSAN,
dec23 38 and 40 Old Levee st

LANDING ex ship G W Bourne from Bordeaux—50 casks wine for family use, J. Ducasting & Co.; 50 do white wine, Cantenac, superior quality; 14 half casks white wine, H. Sauterne, first quality; 100 boxes white wine, H. Sauterne, superior quality; 100 boxes brandy—landing or to be landed at any price; 100 boxes fruits in juice, Lafaurie & Co. For sale by
CHAUDET & NEE,
dec22 147 and 149 Royal st

LANDING ex ship Pequot, from Havre—50 boxes absynth, Ed. Pernod; for sale by
CHAUDET & NEE,
dec22 147 and 149 Royal st

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 boxes assorted fruits in juice, Delmas; 100 do do Brandy fruits, Delmas; 25 do do in store and for sale by
LANATA BROS.
dec19 9 and 11 Jefferson st

FOR SALE, ex ship J. Webster Clark, from Liverpool: 2 packages of 500 half boxes Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits; 2 do do Cracknels; 6 do do Biscuit; 6 do do Biscuit a Biscuit; 4 do do do, Cabin Biscuit; 2 do 16 dozens, Imperial Beer of 2 do; 10 do do Chowchow; 2 do do Curry Powder; 5 do do Captain biscuit; [illegible]
CAMILLE LACOSTE,
dec21 No. 203 Royal street, corner Dumaine.