THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1861

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 47 Old Levee street, domestic and seasonable goods.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale to be made this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Levee and Conti streets, Second District, by the Sheriff of this Parish, of the steam, types, &c., attached to the newspaper called the *Courier*. See advertisement.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Northern journals received by mail afford us some inkling of the state of feeling in that section. There is nothing whatever in it to countenance the hope that the Southern States will be allowed without molestation to consummate the resumption of their independence. Whether Black Republicanism stifles the better and purer instincts of the North, or whether the commercial and pecuniary crisis consequent upon political agitation has blinded the sufferers to all sense of right and justice, we know not; but certain it is that, with few exceptions, the Northern press seems to consider secession as treason and rebellion, to be put down by the strong arm of the Federal Government. The quasi Southern views put forth in the earlier part of the session by Mr. BUCHANAN, and the disposition at first manifested by him to offer no obstacle to the movements of South Carolina, created universal indignation throughout the non-slaveholding States, and even now when the President has greatly modified his tone, has called around him coercionists as his official advisers, and displays a marked leaning towards the North, there prevails considerable dissatisfaction because he does not proceed to send armies and navies to chastise the rebellious cotton States with fire and the sword. There is in fact among the people of the North a willful, or at all events a strange misconception of what is going on in the South. Although, like the dissolving views of a diorama, star after star is disappearing from the flag of the Union, they cannot be induced to believe that the South is in earnest. It is true that Florida followed South Carolina, that Mississippi next withdrew, that Alabama then seceded, and that Georgia has now abandoned the Union. Yet the North acts upon the presumption either that these renunciations are mere empty formalities, and may be easily recalled; or that they have been made against the wishes of immense numbers of the population of the seceding Commonwealths.

So limited is the understanding of Southern opinion that the North is wholly insensible to the truth that there is no Union party in some six or more slaveholding States. It confounds Co-operationists with Unionists, and is possessed with the fallacious idea that because many high-minded and sincere Southerners believed it would be more expedient for the cotton States to act in concert than to withdraw separately, they are all anxious to preserve the Union, at least at the price of submission to the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Seven-eighths of the Co-operationists are heartily in favor of secession; and, indeed, events have succeeded each other with such startling rapidity as nearly to annihilate whatever there might have been amongst them of opposition to earlier and decisive action. A more egregious error than that of supposing that there are any Union men *per se* in the cotton States cannot well be imagined. Whatever may be the policy of the North, let it dismiss the foolish notion that its Union theories have any friends in this quarter.

Meanwhile the Northern people continue to hold what they are pleased to style Union meetings. We have examined the proceedings of some of these assemblages, and perceive that they are little better than Black Republican gatherings, at which the South is treated to an unlimited amount of obloquy. States which are out of the Union are denounced as subject to the penalties of treason. States which are preparing to quit the Union are menaced with dire mischief, and offers of men and money for the laudable purpose of coercing the South are freely made. This is Black Republican exemplification of love of the Union. They appear to imagine that the very name of "Union" implies voluntary association, and that if any of the parties should be forced to maintain a compulsory compact, it would cease to be a Union, and would become a despotism wielded by the many over the few, and by the powerful over the feeble. Is it conceivable, indeed, that the Federal Government, at the instigation of Northern fanatics, could possibly regard the secession of ten, twelve or fourteen States—nearly half the Republic—as rebellion, and could undertake to whip them back into their former relations with the North? Such madness appears impossible. And yet, if the false and pernicious theory of treason and coercion is to be practically illustrated, it is beyond a doubt that the Government will have to direct its fleets and armies against most, if not all, the slaveholding confederacies. Under any circumstances some eight States will abandon their connection with the Union in a few weeks, while a resort to violence will inevitably add five or six more to the number. We must confess that whilst the North ignores these considerations, and insanely cries out for coercion, we cannot but think that when it once clearly perceives that it is only knitting and consolidating South Carolina Union, and driving the reluctant border States into a close alliance with us, it will relinquish its unwise, wicked and sanguinary schemes. If, however, this hope should prove futile, we of the South are forewarned, and will in time be forearmed.

JUDGE SMALLEY'S CHARGE.—In the haste of preparing copy for yesterday's paper, we inadvertently appended to the synopsis of Judge Smalley's charge, published by the New York *Herald*, some comments of that journal from which we dissent most emphatically. We say thus much that we may not be suspected of approving that infamous Black Republican version of constitutional law.

MORE FALSEHOODS.—We might fill a column with a transcript of the falsehoods and forgeries respecting things at the South circulated by the Northern press. Here are two taken at hap-hazard from the Washington dispatches to the New York *Herald*:

Mr. Lamar has telegraphed to Jefferson Davis that, although they carried the secession ordinance in Mississippi, it was with great difficulty, and that there was a powerful party opposed to them; that the Union *per se* party would place them in a minority.

Letters from the interior of Louisiana, received here by planters, state that the negroes are daily growing more and more disobedient, and the pumpkin grant is daily inflicted in cases where the lash has not before been used for months. A case is mentioned where a lady connected with a plantation, leaving it in charge of negroes, and hired to New Orleans. Those who have negroes to hire out find no employment for them, and there are consequently an extra number on their hands, with no prospect of relief.

With respect to the first of these paragraphs, it is only necessary to state that the secession ordinance passed the Mississippi Convention by a vote of nearly four to one, and was signed by every member save two, who happened to be absent at the time. As for the second paragraph, it is false in general and in particular—so false as to be a pure, unmixed fabrication, without a flimsy pretext of truth for its ground-work. Thus it is that even abuse which professes some sympathy for the South contribute their share towards maintaining the delusions under which the Northern people labor.

GARDNER'S DIRECTORY FOR 1861.—This voluminous and useful work is just issued. It is by far the most complete and accurate directory of New Orleans ever published, including as it does Jefferson City, Gretna, Carrollton, Algiers and McDonogh, with a new map of the city of New Orleans, a street and levee guide, a business directory, an appendix full of value, bills of lading, and planters' directory containing the names of the cotton and sugar planters of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas. No merchant, and indeed no family, should be without a copy of the excellent publication.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

Washington Artillery Polka, dedicated to Capt. Walton, by Auguste Davis—a fresh, spirited and easy melody.

Minute Men Quickstep, composed and dedicated to the defenders of Southern Rights, by C. M. Stephani. Every Southern young lady ought to practice this stirring composition.

Adjuste Mes Forces—the anthem of the South, full of fire, and admirably adapted for a chorus.

ORLEANS LIGHT GUARD.—The members of this company are requested to meet this evening at Masonic Hall. See advertisement in another column.

CHERITT'S MINSTRELS.—The first appearance of these celebrated minstrels will take place next Thursday, at Odd Fellows' Hall. See their card in another column.

There was received at the levee for 36 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, 32,185 bales cotton, 3398 hhds. sugar, 5530 bbls. molasses, 1799 half do. do., besides a large quantity of other produce.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The Convention bill passed the State Senate last night by a vote of 21 to 2. The bill leaves it to the voters to decide at the first election in August, whether the ordinances of secession, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification; the election of delegates to a full Convention, if passed, and the Convention to meet on the 28th of January.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Latest from Europe by the Asia.

Liverpool Circulars and Private Letters.

New York, January 21.—The mails of the steamship Asia, at this port, from Liverpool the 5th, via Queenstown the 6th inst., were gotten off to the South in Saturday morning's early train, and will be due in New Orleans Wednesday next.

The Liverpool commercial circulars brought by her are of more than usual interest and importance.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

James Hewitt & Co., in their circular by the Asia, report a decline of ¼d. during the week; but they add that the decline was not general. They quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d.

They say that the bulk of the stock on hand is being withheld to await political developments in the United States, which were beginning to be looked upon with more interest.

The imports of the week they put down at 6000 bales.

The quantity known to be at sea on the 5th was 220,000 bales, against 210,000 at the same date last year.

Geo. Holt & Co.'s Circular.

George Holt & Co. say, in their circular, that only a moderate business is doing in the Liverpool Cotton market. But they quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co. agree with James Hewitt & Co. in reporting a decline of ¼d. during the week. They also quote Middling Orleans at 7¾d.

Latest Private Letters from Liverpool

The latest private letters from Liverpool are more favorable. They report the sales of Saturday at 10,000 bales, and add that the partial decline reported in the circulars of the day before had in part been recovered.

The market also closed Saturday's business firm, the recovery being maintained to the last.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

All the circulars agree in reporting the Liverpool Breadstuffs market to have a downward tendency.

Flour had declined from 2s. to 2s. 6d. during the week.

The Liverpool Lard market was dull.

London Sugar Market.

Sugars had again declined 6d. the cwt. during the week in the London market.

London Money Market.

The demand for Money in the London market was falling off, and rates were easier.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.

New York, January 21.—The steamship Bremen, which sailed from this port for Southampton on Saturday, took out New Orleans mails of the 19th, and telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans of the 16th.

Sterling Exchange at New York.

Sterling Exchange for Liverpool at sixty days is reported ruled at 106½.

Latest from Washington.—Return of the Alabama Delegation.

Washington, January 21.—The Alabama delegation on Saturday received official notice, under the seal of the Governor, of the secession of that State. They leave for home to day.

The New Treasury Loan.

Washington, January 21.—The total amount of the bids for the balance of the five million U. S. Treasury loan is fourteen millions of dollars.

Proceedings of Congress.—Passage of the Texas Regiment Bill.

The bill providing for the raising and equipment of a regiment of volunteers in Texas for the defence of the frontiers of that State passed the House on Saturday.

California War Depot Bill.

The bill providing for the establishment of a special depot for the deposit of military stores in the State of California also passed the House on Saturday.

Passage of the Kansas Bill.

The bill for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union likewise passed the Senate.

Important from New York—Convention of the People to be Called.

Washington, January 21.—It is confidently stated here by the members of Congress from New York, and others, who are best informed of affairs in that State, that a State Convention, will be called, embracing in the Southern States, will at once be called.

Important from Washington—Thirty-Sixth Congress—Proceedings in the Senate on Saturday.

Washington, January 21.—In the Senate, on Saturday last, the resolution offered by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, providing for the suspension of certain laws to avoid a collision between the seceding States and the Union passed its second reading.

The discussion of the Kansas bill still continued.

To-Day's Proceedings.

Washington, January 21.—In the Senate today, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, was excused from further service upon the Committee of Finance, Mr. Latham, of California, was also excused from the Committee on Territories.

Withdrawal of Florida Senators.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, announced the withdrawal of himself and colleague from the Senate.

The Senators of Alabama Follow.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, informed the Senate that the Senators from Alabama had withdrawn from that body.

The Senators from Mississippi.

The Mississippi Senators have also retired from the Senate of the United States.

Crittenden's Resolutions.

Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate to-day in favor of the "Crittenden Resolutions."

Mr. Cameron, his colleague, followed, acknowledging his approval of Mr. Bigler's remarks, adding that he would vote for that measure in preposition, if there was a possibility of saving the country.

A brief colloquy ensued between Messrs. Mason and Cameron, during which the latter remarked that secession was a bad remedy, and the last to which he would resort.

Proceedings in the House—Secession and the Mails—Military Expeditions.

Washington, January 21.—In the House today, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, offered a resolution to inquire into all cases of mail service in seceding States, which was referred to the Committee on Postal Affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House the letter of the withdrawal of the members from Alabama.

The Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. English, of Indiana, from the Committee of Thirty-three, presented a resolution, that that committee be instructed to take measures for carrying Crittenden's Compromise Resolutions into practical effect; and moved a suspension of the rules to allow the necessary action in the premises, which was lost by a vote of 97 to 97.

Mr. Morris, of the Judiciary Committee, was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Neutrality laws, so as to prevent military expeditions being allowed to aid the seceding States.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, addressed the House on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

The Legislature of Virginia.

Richmond, January 21.—The session of the Legislature of Virginia to-day, the report of the Committee on Federal Relations passed by a vote of 40 against 5.

An amendment was subsequently added, providing for the appointment of five Commissioners, to meet the Commissioners of other States at Washington on the 4th of February next.

The House concurred in the resolution, and unanimously agreed that if all efforts at reconciliation failed, Virginia would be with her sister slaveholding States.

A Flag of Truce—Major Anderson's Demands—Letter from Charlestons.

Charleston, January 21.—Lieutenant Talbot has returned from Washington with gloomy tidings.

It is said that Major Anderson has sent a white flag ashore, demanding that South Carolina should cease erecting fortifications.

Probability of Adjustment.

Washington, January 21.—Mr. Rives has left Washington for Virginia, professing to be greatly encouraged at the prospect of a peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties; at least, so far as to retain the border States.

All are very hopeful here of a final and pacific settlement of the whole question.

Indications of Dissolution—Crittenden's Compromise Resolutions.

Washington, January 21.—Indications of an inevitable dissolution of the Union prevails, and the adoption of the substance of Crittenden's resolutions is now thought to be the only remaining preventative.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-Three.

Washington, January 21.—The report of the House Committee of Thirty-three recommends a Convention of all the States, with a view to a peaceable secession, to partition United States property, settle the laws of navigation, commerce, and arrange permanently with regard to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, January 21, 11 A. M.—The members of the Legislature and Convention are crowding into town.

The Legislature will convene at 12 M.

The secession sentiment seems to prevail.

There are very foolish reports in circulation with regard to the coming of troops from the North.

Meeting at Pittsburg—Disorder and Confusion—The Meeting Broken Up.

Pittsburg, January 21.—A large Union meeting was called at Pittsburg on Saturday evening last.

It was unharmonious and the utmost disorder prevailed.

It was finally broken up in confusion.

The Georgia Convention.

Milledgeville, January 21.—Mr. Cooke's resolution approving of the course of Georgia in the taking of Fort Pulaski passed the Convention to-day, and a copy forwarded to Gov. Brown.

Steamship Burned.

New York, January 21.—The Baltimore steamer Wm. Jenkins has been accidentally destroyed by fire at Savannah.

Arrival of the Teutonia at New York —Over $300,000 of Treasure on Freights.

New York, January 21.—The Hamburg American packet Teutonia, from Southampton the 5th, before telegraphed from Cape Race, arrived here to-day.

She had brings specie on freight to the amount of $370,000.

The North Briton, from Portland, the Europa, from Liverpool, the Hermann and Hope, from New York, had all arrived on at their respective ports.

News from the Pacific—Arrival of the Pony Express.

Fort Kearney, January 21.—We are in receipt of San Francisco dates to the 5th inst. by the Pony Express, which passed here to-day.

Business in San Francisco.

In San Francisco there was no business doing whatever in any department of trade. Large stocks of merchandise remained on hand.

General News.

The prospects of General Denver's being elected to the United States Senate are very favorable, but the friends of the late Senator Broderick strongly oppose him.

The Governor of Sonora concedes the right to transmit American goods from Guaymas to the Arizona frontier through Sonora.

Return of U. S. War Vessels.

Washington, January 21.—Instructions have doubtless been sent to the commander of the Gulf Squadron for the speedy return of some of the vessels now cruising in the Gulf of Mexico.

New York Markets.

New York, January 21.—The demand for Cotton to-day was less active. The sales reached 2500 bales at 12c. to 12¼c. for Middling. Flour closed steady, with sales of 12,500 bbls. at $5 20 to $5 25 for Superfine State. The prices of Corn are 1c lower. About 64,000 bushels changed hands at prices ranging from 69 to 75c. Pork rules firm; the sales comprised 875 bbls. at $17 75 to $18 for Mess. Lard is firm; sales 350 bbls. at 10¾ to 10¾c per pound.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, January 21.—The Flour market closed steady, with sales at $4 60. Corn is worth 38 to 40c per bushel. The sales of Whiskey included 1600 bbls. at 13¼c per gallon. The market for Pork was firm, while the sales embraced 1500 bbls. at $17 for Mess. Lard is quoted at 9¾ to 10c per pound.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, January 21.—The Ohio river at this point was stationary this evening, with 13 feet water over the rocks.

The Australasian Outward Bound.

Cape Race, January 21.—The steamship Australasian, from New York bound for Liverpool, passed this point to-day. The roughness of the sea prevented her being boarded by the news yacht.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, January 21.—The Simonds passed down at 3 o'clock, the Johnson at 9, the Sam Gaty at 10 o'clock yesterday evening; the Thomas McDowell at 2, and the Von Phul at 3 o'clock this morning.

The dwelling of Isaac Flynn, situated about six miles west of Clinton, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. So rapid was the progress of the flames that but a small portion of the furniture was saved. It is supposed that it was the act of one of the house servants.

A MODEL BLACK REPUBLICAN.—On the 12th Governor Yates, of Illinois, was inaugurated at Springfield. His message, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is the most decided anti-slavery, anti compromise and anti-secession document sent to any Northern Legislature since the beginning of the crisis. Although delivered under the very eyes of Mr. Lincoln, its tone is so radical as to make it hard to believe that it has his sanction.

LOUISIANA.—W. C. Taylor was killed on the 31st ultimo by R. H. Pair, at Homer, Claiborne parish. The weapon used was a bowie-knife. Pair was arrested and committed for trial for murder.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 15.—The Senate has been engaged all day on the bill providing for the calling of a State Convention. There was considerable debate. No vote has been taken.

The House has been considering nearly all day the coercive resolutions. There was a split on the details. Various amendments were offered to the resolutions, but no vote was taken. All the members are against coercion, but some are against the right of secession.

A fire in Newbern last night burnt the Courthouse and other buildings.

PORTLAND, Me., January 15.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature to-day setting forth the loyalty of Maine, accompanied by an order that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the best means to strengthen the military force of the State, with the view that an exigency may arise for aid to the General Government.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—In Davis Mills, in the northern part of the city, a boiler exploded last Wednesday, instantly killing Harry Thompson. Jesse Riggs, Simon Tanner, two brothers named Mapes, Mrs. Davis, and a negro man belonging to the latter, and seriously injuring Sanford Gorham.

SAMPSON SLEEPING.—A most fit and striking illustration of the present position of Kentucky is that of Samson sleeping in the lap of Delilah.

The precise point in that story, which is a type of the present, is the weaving his locks into the web. He had been bound in twin with seven withes, and with new cords, which, on the approach of the Philistines, he had burst asunder as straw and "as flax burned in the fire." But lulled by his enchantress, and induced into the most unlimited betrayal of his secret, he was again secured by his hair to the web of the loom, thus, as was supposed, completely at the mercy of his enemies. But, alas! he was not yet entirely forsaken, when the cry was made, "the Philistines be upon thee, Samson," he waked out of his sleep, and went away with the pin of the beam and with the web.

So Kentucky, in two instances in the political events of the past year, seduced by a love originally pure and ennobling, but which has become perverted and misplaced, suffered herself to be bound by green withes and new cords, which were snapped asunder at the approach of aggression. It is now supposed that they have the young giant inextricably bound to the web of the Union, from which indeed there seems to be no escape, but by pin of web, beam and all. This we expect to see done when the giant awakes.—*Louisville Courier.*

FACTS ABOUT SPIKING CANNON.—There is no method, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of spiking a cannon which will forever prevent its use. If the spike is made of iron or of steel, it may be removed by the use of the drill. If it is loosely inserted, or without much force, it may be blown out by firing a charge of gunpowder placed in the touch hole of the bore. If the spike is made of hardened steel, to fit the vent closely, and is driven with great force, and cut it lower end is made soft and rivited within the bore, then neither the drill nor gunpowder can remove it; the vent remains perfectly closed. The remedy in such cases is to drill a new vent, which may be done without impairing the serviceableness of the gun. A new vent machinist in two or three hours. In experimental firing, when a vent becomes too much worn and enlarged, we drill a new one, and sometimes as many as three or four boats are made in the same gun, and as many hundred fires are made afterward.

THE RELATION OF THE SEXES.—Strange, and passing strange, that the relation between the two sexes, the passion of love, in short, should not be taken into deeper consideration by our statesmen. The People should educate and legislate as though there was no such thing in the world; but ask the priest, ask the physician—let them reveal the amount of unhappiness and physical results from this one cause. Must love always be discussed in blank verse, as if it were a thing to be played in tragedies, or sung in songs—a matter of romance and song in songs—and had nothing to do with the prosaic current of everyday existence, our moral welfare? Must love be ever treated with profligacy, as a thing to trifle with, fear, as a mere disease? or only as a romance, as a mere impulse?

A young and, of course, beautiful girl, named Adele Villeneuve, lives in Versailles, near Paris, having been seduced under promise of marriage and afterwards abandoned by her lover, resolved to commit suicide. She let two pretended fires rise in her bedroom, but the fumes, instead of killing her, made her ill, and her groans being heard, she was succored and restored. But now comes the sequel. One day, during the young girl's room is not involuntary Actaeon, a wicked, peeping Tom, who for vile purposes had with a gimlet bored a large hole in the plank just above Miss Adele's bed. Through this little hole the bulk of the poisonous vapor ascended, and killed the amorous youth, whilst the disconsolate lost one miraculously escaped! To complete the story, the latter, so much touched by the tragical occurrence that he repented him of his infidelity, made her an honest woman, and paid a handsome sum of money to the family of her unfortunate victim.

A London paper recently styled Lord Palmerston the most accomplished political actor on the English boards. He has just appeared in a new character, as if to establish his claim to universality. He acted in the part of a spectator present, as the London Parliamentary season is not at its hight. Ramsay is the place where he last appeared; the character assumed that of a friend of Labor; the play was a meeting of the Ramsey Association for the Encouragement of Laborers. During the performance his Lordship presented prizes to the laborers, and in the afternoon (equivalent to the second act) presided at the annual dinner of the Association. The veteran actor seems anxious to prove that he does not lay superfluous on the stage. In order to convince some him of this, the world is only surprised that at his advanced age he should be able to play with inimitable skill and dexterity such totally different parts as Romeo, Lothario, Leor and the Friend to Louis Napoleon; the Patriotic Englishman and the Enemy of Hungary; the Advocate of Liberty and the Foe to Modern Italy. Not even Garrick's versatility in his countenance could have been greater than that required by his modern rival. Tragedy and Comedy on the same occasion have never been illustrated with more masterly powers of delineation.

THE PARISIAN STAGE—*Salaries of Actors.*—A Paris letter-writer says the monthly expenses of the Vaudeville theatre for the salaries of the artists are, as appears from a recent publication which cannot be very agreeable to the *amour propre* of certain members of the troupe, only 12,- 000 francs, or $2400. This makes the *per diem* outlay for salaries only $80—not a large sum for an establishment of the first among the non-subventioned theatres of Paris. The manager, M. Felix, the "leading man," is $250 a month; ditto Mlle Fargueil, the "leading woman." The next on the list is M'lle Pierson, "juvenile lady," who receives $183 a month. Then comes the "first walking gentleman," Saint Germain, with Monsieur Marquet, Brasseur, Jane Hiester, and $100 a month. Fifteen actors receive from $50 to $80, and eight others from $16 to $40. Yet it would seem that Parisian actors are anxious to retain even such emoluments as these; for when the last change of direction took place, the Minister of State was petitioned to impose upon the new management the obligation to maintain all the engagements of the old. Paris and London are still the Mecca of the Breadth capital, which contains the best actors in the world, cannot fairly be considered the road to fortune.

Illinois Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, January 16.—The Democratic Convention met at the State House this morning. Ninety-three out of one hundred and two counties were represented. The proceedings were harmonious. The resolutions adopted almost unanimously declare that it is the prompting of patriotism and the dictation of wisdom to make an earnest effort to secure the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore, in a spirit of compromise we are willing to accept the amendments to the Constitution offered by Senator Douglas, Senator Crittenden, the Border State Compromise, or any other proposition whereby harmony may be restored. We deny the constitutional right of secession, and are equally opposed to nullification at the North and secession at the South.

The resolutions oppose coercion, as destroying all hope of adjustment, and therefore entreat the Federal Government and seceding States to withdraw military power until the people can take such action as the troubles demand. Declares it to be the duty of the Federal Government, through its authorities, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution, but distinctly deny that the Federal Government has constitutional power to call out the military power to execute these laws, except in the aiding of the civil authorities.

The Convention recommends the repeal of all personal liberty bills.

The Convention also recommends the holding of a convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of February, to take into consideration the present perilous condition of the country, and to recommend to the people such just concessions and such amendments to the Constitution as will produce harmony and fraternal feeling. That proposed convention to consist of one delegate from each Congressional District, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States. Also, request the Legislatures of the several States to take steps for conventions for the purpose aforesaid.

Shocking Suicide in Cincinnati—An Eminent Divine Shoots Himself through the Head.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 15th contains the following:

A sad tragedy occurred last Sunday evening at the Spencer House which has cast a gloom over a large community. The proceedings of REV. R. C. Rice, of Eminence, Ky., one of the most eminent and distinguished divines in the State, ended his life by committing suicide. Dr. Rice arrived in the city from Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The clerk of the hotel assigned him a room, to which he immediately repaired. At noon on Sunday the chambermaid knocked at the door and requested the occupant to rise. The doctor came to the door and stated that he was indisposed and would not leave his room. The chambermaid thought nothing of the matter and merely said to him: "You had better take in your boots." He replied: "Never mind; I'll not need them."

Later in the day, and toward evening, the alarm was thought to be given by not seeing the doctor, and accordingly sent a porter to his apartment, in case he might be too ill to arise from his bed. The porter knocked at the door, and receiving no answer, tried the door and found it locked. He entered the room, and there discovered the lifeless body of the unfortunate man lying on the bed. An examination showed that he had shot himself through the head, the ball entering on the left side and passing almost entirely through. The body lay on the bed, with the face toward the wall, the left arm outstretched, with the pistol still tightly clenched in his hand. It seems that Mr. Rice had been twice married; his second union, from what we have been learned, was unfortunate. Unhappiness, an estrangement sprang up between him and his wife, which induced, on his part, melancholy, and finally resulted in the above rash act.

An American Author's Estimate of Byron's Genius and Misfortunes.

George Bancroft, the historian, says in a recent article on Byron:

In estimating his rank among poets, it must be remembered that he died at thirty-six, at an age when Milton had not produced his epic; when Dryden's genius had given imperfect evidence of his great powers; when Scott had but some known only in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"; when Schiller had not produced the magnificent dramas that are his crowning glory; when Goethe had not written Faust, Wilhelm Meister, or "Iphigenia" or "Faust." And Byron's mind, like Schiller's, needed time to purify its passions and clear itself of imperfections.

But the poet's life was even harder of all. His wife, against the first advice of her counsel, insisted on a separation from him, refusing to attempt to cherish in him the better life which might still have been saved. Left to himself, to whose fidelity he entrusted with touching earnestness the defense of his good name, accepted money from his enemies to burn the carefully prepared memoir that he had written for posterity; he would willingly have made a sacrifice of himself to give liberty and unity to Italy, but the ill-preparedness of her insurrection led to the ill-preparedness of her cause, and Byron died before he saw her emancipation.

Sorrow seemed to claim him as her own, and to give him no compensation but the power of awakening sympathy. No other English poet has done. His best thoughts were wrung from him by emotions of excessive grief. His genius, like the lightning, was kindled by the darkness of the tempest of the blackest clouds, but though he called himself a misanthrope, he melted at the sight of distress, was ever ready to help the poor, and was capable of the most delicate sympathy, and spoke and acted and died for the liberties of mankind.

In his poems he was not so much the representative of his native country as of the state of the European mind in his time; yet even in Britain he takes rank as the first English poet under the middle class, and proving themselves residents, were divided for without a peer. In America his popularity has declined less than in England; but it is the renovated nation of the Greeks that he vastly finds his sympathy, and the unselfish martyr to their independence.

Story of a Lost Bank Bill.

In the year 1790 one of the directors, a very rich man, had occasion for £30,000, which he was to pay as the price of an estate he had just bought; to facilitate the matter, he carried the sum with him to the bank, and obtained for it a bank bill. On coming home, he was suddenly called out on particular business; he threw the note carelessly upon the chimney, but when he returned, could not find it afterwards to look it up, it was not to be found. No one had entered the room, he could not, therefore, suspect any person. At last, after much fruitless search, it was concluded that it had fallen from the chimney into the fire. The director went to acquaint his colleagues with his misfortune; and as he was known to be a perfectly honorable man, they were readily believed. It was only four and twenty hours from the time he had deposited the money, they thought therefore, that the bank could not refuse his request for a second bill. He received it upon an obligation to restore the first bill if ever it should be presented by a stranger. About thirty years afterwards, the director having been long dead, and his name in possession of his fortune; an unknown person presented the lost bill at the bank and demanded payment.

It was in vain that they mentioned to this individual the transaction by which the bill was annulled; he would not listen to it; he maintained that it had come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The note was produced, and the bank could not refuse. Fifty-eight years elapsed from the time of the director refused restitution, and the bank was obliged to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterwards that a servant girl, having purchased the Director's house, and taken it down in order to build another upon the same spot, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank.

Carelessness equal to that here recorded is not all uncommon, and it has often been the source of profit, whether which the loss of a mere £30,000 is but a trifle. But notes have been known to light pipes, to wrap up snuff, to be used as waddings for pistols, to be thrown in a heap with rags and prize money, have not unfrequently, in time of war, eaten them as sandwiches between bread and butter. In the forty years between the peace of 1748 and 1832, there were outstanding notes (presumed to have been lost or destroyed) amounting to one million three hundred and thirty odd thousand pounds; every shilling of which was clear profit in the bank.—*Household Words.*

A recent article in an English magazine bewails the little influence that men of thought exert in the world. The writer, Mr. Helps, it says the scholars and litérateurs, even the journalists, who, from their constant discussion and contemplation of public affairs, should be best qualified to influence them, are excluded from any participation in their management. At the same date we read in the London *Times* such a sentence as the following: "If Mr. Gladstone had come to power, he would have received his first public education, and next month will spend his first vacation in the world once more as an author. The fraternity of writers there never depreciate the guild, and the consequence is that the most powerful men in France for the last half century have been connected with the periodical or daily press, or have issued more pretentious volumes. Whether France has been better ruled for this connection we will not say but Thiers, Guizot, Lamartine and the present Emperor are only brilliant examples of the fact of which any well informed person could furnish fifty illustrations.

DR. WINDSHIP.—Says the *Spirit of the Times*: "About two years ago he called upon Doctor Windship, at his residence at Roxbury, and found the Doctor practicing his trials of strength, which were truly wonderful. Among other exercises he had invented which he exhibited to our friend was lifting *nineteen hundred and thirty-four pounds!* This was accomplished by putting a chain around his body, and then hooking the chain over the shoulders; the chain was covered with flannel to prevent it galling.

The Doctor raised the weight about one foot from the floor (the block was on the ground) of the building in which he practices. The Doctor's strength seems to lie in his shoulders, arms, chest and back. The muscles of his back, shoulders and fore arms look nearly as large as those of a finely developed horse, while by constant practice they have become so hardened and firm that they look as if chiseled in stone. He is a handsome man, about five feet ten inches high and wide, and he informs me that it continues to expand.

His weight is about one hundred and forty-five pounds. He possesses extraordinary power of endurance, as well as wonderful physical strength to lift. He will travel all day and night, and in the evening deliver a lecture on Physical Culture, which will give his illustrations. The only disadvantage or inconvenience he experiences is, that it interferes with his practice, and consequently, he is not able to devote as much time as he likes to the full possession of his uttermost physical power. But a few days regular practice enables him to regain it.

RESPIRATION AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns claiming the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 127 St. Ann street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Post-Mortem Examination.—Dr. Barthelot yesterday held the post-mortem examination on the body of John Nobles, 25 years of age, brought to the First District lockup Sunday evening, as we have already reported, and found an instant of vessel in the lower part of the chest, ranging upward and penetrating the lower part of the heart, producing fatal hemorrhage. The murderer is Peter Clisp, a boy of only 16 years, who has not been arrested. The circumstances are as follows: The occurrence took place about 8 o'clock in the coffee-house at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Ernst streets. There were several persons there at the time, and amongst them Peter, who was playing dominoes, when Nobles entered the place, being then, it is said, under the influence of liquor. He spoke to Clisp, whose father he was acquainted with, and made some remarks to the effect that if he was the boy's father he would know what to do with him if he found him in such a place, at such work as that. He did not stop the boy or put his hand upon him, but he got up from the table immediately, went out on the Ernst street side, and called Nobles to go there, that he wanted to have some words with him. The man, Nobles, suspecting the premeditated designs of the young scamp, followed him unsuspectingly. But he had barely got to the sill of the door when the fatal blow was struck. Clisp stabbed off, but the man thought he had only pushed him, and called out to know why he was running away. The boy made no answer, and in a few moments after discovered he was stabbed. His friends put him into a cab, to take him to the Charity Hospital, but he expired while on the way, and the corpse was brought to the First District police station.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—The trials of Philip Bary and Anthony Delpit, each charged with murder, were fixed for yesterday, but had to be postponed. John Quinn, John Key and William Brown, alias Scotty, each charged with murder, were severally arraigned and pleded not guilty. Antoine Benit, f. m. c., convicted of murder, was sentenced to death. He made a few remarks, rather spiteful than otherwise, in which he stated his belief that he was only convicted because he was a negro. Wm. Zobetzki, f. m. c., who pleaded guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to six months in the Parish Prison. Wm. Huston, convicted of assault and battery, was fined $10; he was one of Emelie Keating's paramours. Scarden, charged with larceny, was dismissed. The following parties, each charged with larceny, pleaded guilty: Pat Fleming, Christopher Rusky, John Myers, John Henry, Samuel Ayles, John Brown, James Hogan.

Affrays.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning Martin Lanning was dangerously stabbed in the groin while in a house on the notorious Corduroy Alley, kept by an old woman named Dobson. Lanning was ordered out of the house, and resisting the order, was assaulted with a pistol by the old woman's son, James Dobson, and stabbed by his wife. James Dobson and one John Murphy have been arrested as accessories. James Moran was sent to the Hospital the same night, being badly wounded on the head by one Dick Rowland, at the corner of Julia and Magazine streets. The weapon used was a tumbler. Rowland is held to answer.

Highway Robbery.—A German named Menlie Seisle was attacked, gagged and robbed of $45, on St. Patrick street, Sunday evening, by two men who were followed down into the Third District, and caught by corporal Mackie and other officers a few hours later. They gave their names as François Kane and William Burns.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday, January 22, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

St Louis	Emma, Yore	5 P. M.
Yazoo river	Charm, Keivel	5 P. M.
Red river	Concordia, Harrel	5 P. M.
Red river	Gov. A. O. Brown, Boardman	5 P. M.
Texas	Flora Temple, Glasscock	5 P. M.
Red river	Texas, Shinde	5 P. M.
Yazoo river	Yazoo, Walker	5 P. M.
Natchito