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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
THE BEE will be sent to Subscribers, in the City or Country, at the following rates, and will charge prices for each and every article.
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to and confined strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. Nor is anything advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of a coffee-house, situate on Old Levee street, between Madison and St. Ann, Second District.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, on Old Levee street, Nos. 65 and 67, dry goods, without reserve.

By R. B. Sylvan, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, flour.

THE ELECTION.

The election to day is too important in its character and its probable results to justify a doubt of the vital and absorbing interest it will inspire. We cannot so far impugn the patriotism of the citizens of New Orleans as to imagine that any who can conscientiously claim that title will prove themselves unworthy of it by refusing to take part in the solemn verdict to be this day recorded. Every man in the community who is entitled to the right of suffrage, who feels that he is an integral portion of the body politic, who looks to Louisiana as his present and future home, is bound by every consideration of duty to express his convictions through the medium of the ballot-box. This is the lawful, constitutional means of initiating the revolution about to take place, and of determining under what auspices it shall be conducted, and in what manner it shall be carried into effect. We trust, therefore, that every sufragan in our city will avail himself of the opportunity to exercise his inestimable privilege. No one has a right to stand aloof on such an occasion. We want a full vote, and an unequivocal expression of the will of the people.

The diversity of opinion touching the expediency of immediate and separate State action has seemed to us unfortunate, because Louisiana being the last of six States which will be called upon to act on the question, will necessarily be influenced to a considerable extent by the course which her predecessors will have pursued. The citizens of New Orleans, under these circumstances, might have reasonably adjured all antagonistic organizations, and might by common consent have placed in nomination the most capable, worthiest and most experienced gentlemen, with implicit confidence in their patriotism and honor, and without the exaction of any special pledge as to their policy in the Convention. But this wiser and better plan has been rendered nugatory by uncontrollable events. Public sentiment has gradually shaped itself into two distinct sets of opinions, represented by two opposite parties—one for immediate secession, and the other for co-operation.

We have no intention of repeating the arguments used by the advocates of either policy, or of detailing the reasons which have governed our own mind in the conclusions we have reached. They are the result of mature deliberation, and of a conscientious desire to arrive at the truth. We give equal credit to the friends of co-operation. We have not a doubt that an immense majority of them are as honest and as trustworthy in their devotion to the South as their adversaries. There are tricksters, trimmers and demagogues in all parties, and we suppose that neither of the organizations now existing in this city is totally free from such repulsive elements. But the masses on both sides are sound, and will be unquestionably found true and loyal in the day of trial.

Nor must it be imagined for an instant that because many citizens are doubtful of the expediency of separate State action, they would hesitate to unite their fortunes with the State should she determine to secede at once. Against so false a presumption it is well that the North should be warned. We cannot better demonstrate the truth of our remarks than by quoting a passage or two from an article in the *Picayune*, the leading organ of the Co-operationists, published a day or two ago. After alluding to the diversity of sentiment in relation to immediate secession, that journal continues as follows:

Through all these views and opinions upon the mode of making Southern resistance effective there rises a unanimous sentiment that resistance is a fixed duty which cannot be relaxed that a final settlement is to be had, in the Union or out of it. There is in them no gleam of hope for the Northern sectionalists, now holding out so stubbornly the threats and cries against all cohesion, that the Southern discords on points of expediency are tokens of a wavering on the great vital question of Southern rights.

Whatever may be the result of the Convention elections in this State or other States, it will not be taken without deliberating, and concurrence of the North to pass by our cause and rely on Southern dissensions. Southern indifference, or Southern acquiescence. We may dispute widely, and unfortunately in some places, acrimoniously, about the course which it would be wisest to take in the maintenance of rights, and to exact for them security against aggression, but when the issue is decided, and the plan is assigned, and the line of defense selected, we shall all be together, loyal defenders of our own soil and kindred.

Those who are aware of the habitual moderation of language which marks the case we have quoted, will need no further assurance to convince them that the people of this State are as fully and irreversibly determined upon resistance to Northern aggression as those of any other Southern State. If such a thing were possible as the triumph of the Co-operationists through out Louisiana, so far as Northern expectations of Southern submission are concerned, they would not be advanced a solitary iota by such a result. We tell the people of the North that the election to day terminates in favor of one side or the other, it will not strengthen the Union a tithe part of a hair. The destiny of Louisiana is linked with that of her sisters of the South. She is bound to them by an indissoluble tie. She will maintain the league with inviolable fidelity, will stand by them through weal or woe, and will prosper or perish with them.

PRESERVE THE PEACE.

We do not apprehend a disturbance of public tranquility to day, but still it may be expedient to recommend to the citizens the exercise of calmness, moderation and self-restraint. It must be obvious to all sensible persons that the two parties—if we may so style them—are separated simply by differences of policy, and not of principle. No man breathes any other spirit than that of unflinching resistance to the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to Black Republican supremacy. There is, then, no cause for quarrel between Secessionists and Co-operationists. Let the issue between them be settled by the peaceful and legitimate arbitration of the ballot-box. We trust, therefore, that the voters in general, to whatever side they may belong, will combine for the conservation of public order, and the prompt discouragement of all efforts to subvert it.

FIRE PRICES FOR PROPERTY.—On Saturday last a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the succession of John D. Fink, was sold at auction by J. B. Walton, Esq., and realized prices which in these times are really astonishing, and which prove that our citizens have no apprehensions of the decay of New Orleans. Four lots on Tchoupitoulas street brought an average of nineteen hundred dollars each, and one with a brick store realized $7000. Property situated in various parts of the First District, in remote quarters, where improvements have but recently commenced, commanded prices almost equal to those of the most prosperous periods. The aggregate total of the sales of the day was $172,912.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—We publish in another column a list of balances untouched remaining for three years and upwards in the Louisiana State Bank and the branch of the same bank, as well as a list of dividends unclaimed. We call the attention of parties interested to this publication.

A new edition of the 1623 Shakespeare is on the *tapis* in England. It will be an exact copy of the original, "page for page, line for line, word for word," but being done with smaller type, the size will be diminished from folio to demi-octavo. Besides being a reproduction of the antique type, it will contain fac similes of the typographical ornaments, head and tail pieces, &c., and also of the Droeshout portrait. There will be a small edition on large paper for amateurs. All this is in prospective, and will be extensively patronized, "nobis Domine, Domine *Lente* being the motto of the publisher.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—Says the *Herald*: The total number of immigrants this year is 103,687, an increase over last year of 24,209, but still far below the average from 1850 to 1857. In 1852 the tide of immigration was at its height, over three hundred thousand arriving. The Know-Nothing excitement in 1855-56 caused immigration to fall off one-half. In 1857 the number rose to 183,773, but fell down the next year to 72,569. This was owing in part to the operation of the encumbered estates act in Ireland, which created a greater demand for labor. This year has been distinguished by short crops, distress among the small farmers, summary evictions, &c., which, of course, give fresh impetus to immigration.

The following is funny and witty, though false:

J. B. is Incomprehensible.
IT PORTS IS A STRING OF RHYMES WITH INCONSISTENT METRE.

Exposition is tendious,
Without rhyme or reason,
And unless it is spirited,
It will not please me,
Or any other man.
Though he may make no end of writing,
Still if nothing, he will be a bore.
J. B. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Complete Rout of General Miramon Occupation of the Capital by the Liberals.

Southwest Pass, January 6.—An English vessel, from Vera Cruz, bound to Pensacola, touched here to-day. She gives the following highly important news:

General Miramon, with his army, was completely routed on the 22d of December by the Constitutional forces. On Christmas day the Liberals were in complete possession of the capital.

General Juarez, being called to take the Presidential chair, was to leave Vera Cruz on the 3d for Mexico.

The whole country being in the power of the Constitutionalists, the civil war was considered terminated.

At the latest dates the city of Mexico was perfectly quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, January 5.—The Western members of the Virginia legislature advocate the calling of a State Convention and the passage thereby of declaratory resolutions against coercion.

The United States Senators and one Representative from Virginia acquiesce in this measure.

Washington, January 5.—The rumor that the sloop of war Brooklyn had gone to Charleston is officially denied.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, had gone home; others follow next week.

The members from those States now contemplating secession are preparing for immediate departure to their respective homes.

New York, January 5.—The *Post* is in receipt of a private dispatch from Washington, stating that if the sloop of war Brooklyn is sent to Charleston she will be sunk in the harbor.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—Washington, January 5.—In the United States Senate today, Mr. Mason's resolutions asking the Secretary of War for a copy of the orders issued to the officers commanding the South Carolina fortifications, also in reference to increasing the forces in the Virginia arsenals and forts, were laid over.

The House Pacific Railway bill was taken up and discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at.

Some of the Representatives from the border slave States said yesterday that their people would be content with the admission of New Mexico, and Mr. Seward's constitutional amendment against interfering with slavery in the States.

The Black Republicans positively refused to take part in the proceedings.

In the Senate, Mr. Polk offered a amendment to the Pacific Railway bill, to make the route run from the mouth of Kansas river, was agreed to—ayes, 35, nays 23.

After the passage of this amendment the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

Cincinnati, January 5.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Washington says the Congressional Committee of the border States have agreed to report against Mr. Sherman's in assenting to this, renews the confidence of a highly adjustment of the present difficulties.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charleston, January 5.—The President of the South Carolina Convention has received a telegraphic dispatch from the Mayor of New Orleans, saying that the Crescent City sympathizes with and will support Charleston when the occasion demands her action.

Mr. Longstreet, President of the South Carolina College, implores the people to let the first shot come from the enemy.

Senator Benjamin's Speech.

The following is a synopsis of the speech of Senator Benjamin delivered on the 31st ult.:

Mr. Benjamin rose to address the Senate. He said that he had supposed ere this he would have had official information of the position of affairs in South Carolina, but in the absence thereof he should presume that he had such information. The South, he said, had repeatedly warned the North that they were driving them to a point that would, by and by, result in a separation, and for this they had only been sneered at and maligned. He (Benjamin) wished to speak in no spirit of recrimination, but to perform his duty. He would call attention to the speeches he made four years ago, predicting this result. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from the speeches he made in 1856, in which he said the time would come when the South would throw the sword into the scale with all the rights of the sword, because he did not believe there could be a peaceable secession. He said that the words he had then uttered had become true to day. He would to God that the fears of civil war then predicted would prove only fears; but from what he had heard, it seemed as if the other side of the chamber desired to bring about a civil war. South Carolina had declared herself separated from the Union, while other States stand ready to support her put her down. That is the real issue and there is no use to disguise it. We are not permitted to ignore the fact that the determination to secede is not confined to South Carolina, for one week Mississippi, Alabama and Florida will separate from the Union. A week after Georgia will follow. A little later Louisiana will follow, and soon thereafter Texas.

Now, then, shall we recognize South Carolina as a free and independent State, or shall we coerce by force. He argued that the people of South Carolina had a right to decide upon themselves. It was an inherent, inalienable right. South Carolina had, by the voice of her people, when they met in convention in 1860, repealed the ordinances made by her people when they met in convention in 1788. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster, in the Rhode Island case, to show that a convention of the people duly assembled had proper authority. He (Webster) had said that a compact was not binding on one party unless the other parties to it lived up to it, and that a compact broken by one could be broken by all. Mr. Benjamin here quoted from Mr. Madison to sustain his position. He (Benjamin) said that no one could find any article in the Constitution requiring force to be used to coerce a State. He referred to the old Confederation, and said that nine States seceded from it for the express reason that the compact between them was not kept, and finally all the States seceded but Rhode Island and North Carolina, leaving them as foreign States. He claimed this as a precedent in the formation of the present Constitution, to show the right of a State to secede. Who was to be judge? If the compact was broken in a peculiarly matter the Constitution provided a way to settle the matter, but if it was broken politically, the Constitution provided no way of settlement. He read from the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution to show that the members of that Convention refused to make the Senate the judge of a case where the President power to veto the action of a State—that they refused to give Congress the power to negative State legislation, and that they specially refused to give any power to coerce States, yet, when the State Conventions came to ratify the Constitution, complaints were made that the States were not sufficiently secure. It must be admitted that certain political rights are guaranteed to the States, but when these rights are denied, where is the remedy? Suppose that South Carolina should secede from the Union and the majority should refuse to receive but one, what power can compel the majority to repair the wrong? Suppose that South Carolina should their retire from the Union, who would say that it was a violation of the Constitution? Suppose, again, that a wrong is perpetrated which does not appear quite clear to the North, but does appear to South Carolina. Suppose she is denied access to the Territories. Is she without any remedy under the Constitution? If there is none, then she must be the judge of the wrong and the mode of redress. He read an extract from an address delivered by John Quincy Adams, in New York, in 1843, in which he said "Nations themselves must be the sole judge whether compacts are broken;" and also saying that "when all fraternal feeling was gone between the States, then it was time to separate in peace and return to their original state." He (Benjamin) said that a sectional President had been elected, who could, with the aid of a sectional Senate, grant all the benefits to and appoint from onejection all the officers in the gift of Government, and thus ruin the South. Suppose that South Carolina misjudges in believing that wrong has been done her, still that does not alter the issue whether we shall permit her to withdraw or force her back. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (Doolittle) he (Benjamin) claimed that a citizen was bound to obey the laws of Congress. The Republican Senators say they will not coerce a State, but enforce the laws against individuals—but how can they punish an individual in a State for treason? Where are they to find a judge and jury to do so, when all the citizens in the State think he has done right? He (Benjamin) said they could not blockade a port without declaring war. They could not embargo one port without closing the other. He claimed that neither Congress nor the President had power to land the State with a military force without the intervention of the civil power. Some civil process must precede the military force. He argued that they would not collect the revenue by force. Threats were only a pretext to cover up the real question, which is no other than this: Shall we acknowledge the independence of a seceding State, or reduce her to subjection by war? Mr. Benjamin here read from Vattel, on the Law of Nations, to show that the hypothetical keeping of contracts was of right, and cited the classical case where a party promised not to use steel against a captive, but smothered him. Mr. Benjamin closed his speech with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the Republican Senators. He said that they claimed a right under the Constitution to deny the rights of the South to slave property—to recapture the robbers of that property—to call slaveholders thieves and murderers—to deny them the right of transit and to accumulate a dangerous population in their midst. He besought them to let the parting be in peace, but if they would pervert the Constitution and undertake to subjugate the South, then, appealing to the Supreme Judge, the South would never be inside of a Lincoln freemen. He could not foretell the issue of such a horrible contest. The fortunes of war might be adverse to the people of the South. Their cities might be set on fire, and insurrections might be stirred up to add to the horrors of civil war, but the North could never subjugate them. They would never consent to be free sons of the South into vassals. They could never degrade them into the condition of a servile, inferior race—never! never! never!

As Mr. Benjamin concluded his speech, he was greeted with uproarious applause all over the galleries. There were shouts, cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and hurrahs, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed.

Mr. Mason, as soon as his voice could be heard above the uproar, moved that the gallery be instantly cleared.

This motion was immediately seconded by a number of voices, amidst hisses and whistling in the gallery.

Mr. Bright, in the Chair, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries.

The hisses now again broke out.

Mr. Tales moved to adjourn.

Mr. Mason hoped the Senate would not adjourn until the dignity of the Senate was asserted.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion to clear the galleries.

The motion was carried, and the Sergeant-at-Arms cleared the galleries.

The motion to adjourn was lost. Yeas 13, nays 32.

Mr. Mason said that he did not intend that the ladies' gallery should be cleared.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, here got the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, when the Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We take the following from our Texas exchanges of the 3d inst.:

THE HUNTSVILLE FIRE.—The *Item* gives some additional particulars of the recent fire at Huntsville, Texas, which destroyed the public buildings on the east side of the public square. They were all of wood, most of them two-story; several have stood for twenty years. They embraced buildings belonging to M. C. Hogan, loss $2000; Mrs. Cox's store, occupied by Jesse Kennedy, loss $1500; Evans & Schoolfield's buildings, loss $3000; the Cotton House, owned by F. H. Thornton, loss $2000; A. de Capree's stores, loss $1000; Presbyterian building, owned by Sam T. Smith, loss $1500; two offices belonging to Sam D. Hay, loss $1000. There were three ten-pin alleys and two billiard-rooms on the row, besides Capree's lockhouse and oven, and double log-house of Rogers's. Some in property, goods, &c., &c., was about $25,000. No insurance.

The Weatherford *News* says that the panic on the Indian frontier of Texas still continues. The public square and streets of Weatherford are almost continually crowded with the wagons and stocks of people leaving the frontier and going east. Some have left within two days of this date. The *News* says "that the present panic is caused by the manner in which those friendly Indians were treated, who were captured by Captain Curtis and company, the people think the Indians will take revenge." It seems that a party of friendly Indians, arrested by Captain Curtis under suspicion of having been engaged in the late murders, were mal-treated and murdered while men without cause. The *News* also says:

"Some persons from the frontier west say that all appears quiet. No sign of Indians; and the buffalo, which have been down in such vast numbers, are leaving. This will be some advantage to us, as the Indians will follow the buffalo. We can get a little rest. Still, we hope quiet and confidence will soon be restored, and our farming population may go to work."

HORRIBLE AND BRUTAL AFFAIR.—*Three Men Murdered in Cold Blood.*—Early yesterday morning, the citizens of Jefferson county were thrown into a state of excitement by the news that three brothers had been brutally murdered by a band of ruffians. It appears that three brothers named William Hill, John Hill and Russell Hill, who reside five miles out on the Nashville Railroad, were attacked at their residence this morning, about 4 o'clock, by a gang of rowdies, headed by Jim Walker and and Jeff. Rodgers. William Hill was asleep in the bed with his wife when the first wound was inflicted, and so close was the gun placed to the bed that the powder burned the hand of his wife. Jess Hill, who resided in the same house, was also shot in the neck and back, causing immediate death. The party then went to the house of Russell Hill, some two and a half miles from the place where the other two were murdered, and while their hands were still wet with the blood of their other victims, and there, without cause or provocation, shot Russell dead in his own house. It will be remembered that these same parties, not long since, had a difficulty at Sulpher Well, in which the Walkers were concerned. Late last night Chief Ray arrested a man charged with being connected with the affair, but we were unable to learn his name. The police are on the alert for the balance of the party connected with this bloody affair, and probably capture them to-day. The coroner's inquest we publish in another column.—*Louisville Courier, 2d.*

REPUBLICAN AND DIABOLICAL.—We invite particular attention to the following extract from a publication, containing the effusion of the republican party in all its glory, and contribute to be obtained at the 217 St. Ann street.

A New Orleans Shoe Manufactory.—We were so much interested a few days ago, during a visit to the new boot manufactory in the Third District, that we propose giving our readers some account of this important enterprise, which is subject of peculiar interest to Southerners at the present time. The factory, located on Nos. 19 and 21 St. Ferdinand street, was established by Messrs. George H. Rorer and Paul Quesnoune, who have invested quite a fortune in the undertaking, and with an excellent prospect of realizing a heavy profit on their investment. About six months ago Mr. Rorer, who then had no practical knowledge whatever of the manufacture of shoes, conceived the idea of making roset brogans for plantation use by machinery and in New Orleans. With the view of informing himself on this subject, he visited several of the Northern States and went to Europe, and the result of his tour was sufficient to satisfy himself of the practicability of his idea. In these buildings, on St. Ferdinand street, Messrs. Rorer and Quesnoune have created a quantity of wonderful machinery, some obtained in Virginia, a part in France and the rest in Massachusetts, forming a perfect combination for the manufacture of brogans, and all driven by steam power. At present thirty-five hands are employed, most of them boys, and just learning the business, yet they turn out 600 pairs per day. There will soon be nearly a hundred operatives at work, and will turn out three pairs of brogans complete and finished, each day, an average of sixteen pairs for each operative.

It is impossible in mere words to convey to the mind of a reader a clear or vivid picture of the various kinds of machinery, their complicated working and wonderful work. Those who take an interest in such matters should inspect the manufactory for themselves, by permission of the proprietors, who will be found able to refer to the various operations of making a brogan. The material used at this place is the best of white oak tanned leather, received in large sides direct from the Tennessee tanneries, but which will in time be tanned here and carried by a new invention which its superiority the hand work. The sole leather is cut into strips which first pass through a pleating machine that plows off the spongy side and reduces it to a uniform thickness, then through a set of rollers that instantly give that hardness which cobblers seek for by hours of patient hammering on a last. After this it passes endways to the die of the various shapes required for the soles, which cut them out of the exact form, and the edges are then shaved down on the feathering machine, a wheel of fine blades revolving with inconceivable velocity.

The uppers and quarters are cut out by hand and are fastened together by the wax and sewing machine, a remarkable and beautiful contrivance, stitching a seam of great strength. This part is then placed on a wooden last, and is brought to the pegging machine, the greatest and most wonderful of all the mechanical inventions made use of. A roll of maple-wood wire, trimmed to the size of a shoe peg, continually feeds this machine. The sole of the brogan is held in its proper place, and the holes are punched, the peg driven in and cut off, with astonishing rapidity and in a handsomer and stronger style than can be done by hand. This machine alone finishes a pair of brogans every 24 seconds, with ease. The brogans are now finished, with the exception of punching the string holes, riveting the eyelets, burnishing the soles and rolling in the nails on the heel and toe, all of which is done by machinery. The leather strings are put in and they are then ready to be packed up for sale and shipment. They are guaranteed to be better made and capable of wearing much longer than Yankee made brogans, while they are sold at the same prices, on which the manufacturers can pay their workmen good prices and make an excellent profit.

There is not a doubt but that Messrs. Rorer & Quesnoune will do as heavy a business as their manufacturing facilities will admit of, for they can successfully compete with Northern factories, and let this be claimed this same by right of discovery, constitutionally recognized under the patent laws, and given to their manufacturing every variety of fine shoes and boots, entirely supplanting Massachusetts goods, and enabling the South to keep more of the money at home.

Melancholy Suicide of a Prominent Citizen.—A Case of Temporary Insanity Caused by the Financial Pressure.—The sad intelligence of the suicide of a well-known gentleman, a prominent citizen and successful merchant of this city, spread with great rapidity throughout our community yesterday morning, astonishing as well as shocking his numerous friends. Henry Webster Smith, of the firm of Montgomery & Smith, extensive auctioneers on Camp street, under the Armory Hall, frankly destroyed his own life while, doubtless, labouring under the illusion of temporary insanity, produced by the fear of pecuniary dishonor, acting upon a high-strung and sensitive mind. He was a native of Massachusetts, thirty-five years of age, but has resided for the past ten years in New Orleans, Louisiana having been his adopted State. He was an enterprising, sagacious and prudent man of business, in which he has been deservedly prosperous, but the recent pressure in financial affairs, embarrassed as it may have been with some chance, forced him into a position of peculiar embarrassment. He had borrowed an amount of several thousand dollars from a friend, without security, about a year ago, to be paid on Saturday last, and he knew that this friend expected payment without any special pecuniary engagement. In ordinary times Mr. Smith could have easily raised the sum, but having suffered pretty heavily of late through endorsing for friends, in the present hard times, he found himself unable to settle what he considered a debt of honor.

At half-past eleven o'clock Saturday morning Mr. Smith called upon his friend and told him he would be on hand at exactly two o'clock in the afternoon with the money. He then went out and probably made a last unsuccessful effort to raise the amount. From that time he was not seen alive. Saturday afternoon it was his custom to attend to some business in the office of his father-in-law, on the corner of Carondelet and other running accounts, and his absence at such a time, so unaccountable in one of his invariable punctuality, caused serious apprehension to his partner, Mr. R. M. Montgomery, who had made a vain effort to pay the debt to his friend. Discovering that it was yet unsettled, and with their knowledge of Mr. Smith's high-toned character and conscientiousness, their fears that he meditated suicide became almost a certainty, and they set out together in search for him. Up to a late hour of the night they continued the search, in the course of which they carefully examined the rooms in Armory Hall. Obtaining no clue in his behalf, they returned to his residence, with the intention of resuming their search in the morning if he had not previously turned up.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Montgomery was again looking through the Armory Hall building, when, upon opening the door of a small upper room, he was appalled and almost petrified at the horrifying picture which met his view. There sat his partner in a chair, his face upturned to the ceiling, his head dropped upon one shoulder, while a stream of gore covered his bosom and ran down upon the floor in pools, oozing from a deep gash on the right side of his neck, which had been cut almost entirely andypular the razor with which this frightful wound had been made had dropped from his left hand, and the appearances indicated that he had cut his throat while standing up, and had then calmly seated himself in the chair to bleed to death. Strange to tell, the body was still warm when found, showing that he must have committed the act about six or seven o'clock in the morning, no doubt having entered the hall for that purpose shortly after leaving home.

Coroner Beach was notified, and held the inquest soon afterward. The remains were then dressed and placed in a coffin, after which they were conveyed to his late residence, No. 217 Carondelet, near Julia street, from which the funeral will start at ten o'clock this morning. The unfortunate deceased leaves a widow and three young children.

Extraordinary Sale of Real Estate.—Our excellent City Auctioneer, Colonel J. B. Walton, made a sale of a portion of real estate belonging to the succession of John D. Fink, on Saturday last, which, in the times in which we live, is a matter of some interest. Four lots on Tchoupitoulas street, adjoining the property of Captain Caleb Plummer as of old, but Jordan is to undertake the part of Perrybingle. We doubt his ability to make so much of the character, and that in so satisfactory a manner as did Couldoz; besides which a great obstacle to his achieving a success in the part will be the lively and pleasing recollection our people have of Couldoz's masterly personation. Mrs. Leighton will, we think, prove a more natural, and quite as amusing Tilly Slowboy as we have had last season. The Romance of a Poor Young Man was played to a very good house, for the last time, after a two weeks' run, last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear at the St. Charles Theatre this evening in a new drama, written expressly for them, entitled "All Hallow Eve." Notwithstanding the well-known fact that all persons of critical taste have long ago voted Barney Williams into the Irish Hall of Fame, it is a matter of public policy, in its demand for the ultra-humorous, is not very particular, and swallows all sorts of absurdity with infinite gusto. The Williamses are drawing remarkably well in Louisville, and they will, we hope, find a house could be found, perhaps, to witness the silent Shakspearean representation.

Dan Rice's Great Show has had an extraordinary run at the Academy of Music, which, owing to its many superior features, its frequent recurrence of novelties and the great popularity of Dan, situated Rice. But its course of time has run out, and it must leave an after three more representations, this and to-morrow even, and on the grand Tuesday noon performance, in honor of the anniversary of the brilliant victory of Chalmette. On Wednesday comes the wonderful Fire King, in regard to whom so little is unknown and "expectation is on the tiptoe."

At Spalding & Rogers's Museum, an extraordinary attraction is added to-day—no other than the "much talked-of two headed girl, Christiana Virgin, of Texas, the wonder and monstrosity of the age. This curiosity has so often been noticed by the press everywhere, that great curiosity was aroused in this city, particularly as many people were and continue to be incredulous as to her existence, and even now doubt her long longer, for she is to be seen at this museum.

Among the various pieces of amusement now open, Vauncuchi's Museum and Temple of Art, No. 107 St. Charles street, offers attractions to the curious the gay and the serious that cannot be overlooked. No one can visit New Orleans without seeing the inimitable wax representation of the Japanese Embassy, and the many other wonders to be seen there.

Meeting of Odd Fellows' Hall—United Southern Action.—In response to the published call for a meeting of the friends of United Southern Action, Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded on Saturday evening, a number of ladies being present. Frankin H. Clark, Esq., called the meeting to order. The Hon. John T. Monroe was President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Christian Roselius, Dr. J. N. Bickell, of South Carolina, and the Hon. Randell Hunt were the speakers, and they elicited a great deal of enthusiasm.

Exciting Rumors.—Almost every day for a week past exciting rumors have gained more or less credence on the streets, generally in the form of a report supposed to have been contained in private telegrams. Yesterday, on Saturday, a whole covey of *canards* was flying about. A number of people were on the watch until after midnight with the expectation of seeing three hundred men march down and take the U. S. Barracks, below the city. Others went out to the Parish Prison under the impression that the burglar Gordon had died of the wounds. Still more were greatly exercised by a pretended dispatch from Fort Pike, in an evening paper stating that it was attacked by a party of men who demanded its surrender until the last man in the garrison had fallen. The joke of it was that the *entire* garrison, in the person of the jovial Major Bosworth, happened to be in town at the time. Look out for exciting rumors and plausible sells.

New Orleans Typographical Union.—The election of officers yesterday in the New Orleans Typographical Union resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: R. A. Gray, President; Gerard Stith, Vice President; Wm. H. Dupuy, Recording Secretary; T. G. Tracy, Financial Secretary; H. G. Powers, Corresponding Secretary; H. L. Kelsey, Treasurer; Walley Smythe, Doorkeeper.

A Desirable Public Work.—We are happy to have the opportunity to notice the fact that the drainage canal in the centre of Canal street has been thoroughly cleaned and excavated from Claiborne street to Hagan avenue. We take pleasure in noting the fact, too, that workmen are employed in driving the piling, in the centre of the canal, which extends from the Metairie Ridge; and present indications assure us that the work is being rapidly pushed forward, and doubtless will be completed at an early day.

Mr. Bartley Collins, the contractor for the cleaning of the canal, is entitled to the thanks of the citizens in that portion of the First and Second Districts, want to work as soon as it was ascertained that the adjudication of the contract would be awarded, and accomplished the work in the most excellent practicable time, which is undeniably worthy of imitation and commendation.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Monday, January 7, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Vicksburg.....Gen. Quitman, Cannon.....5 P. M.
Red river.....Texas, Stinde.....5 P. M.
Red river.....Grand Era, Keeps.....5 P. M.
St. Louis direct.....Belle of Orleans, Callahan.....5 P. M.
Memphis.....Republic, Baird.....5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....J. K. Bell, Gormley.....5 P. M.
Louisville.....S. J. Adams, Richey.....5 P. M.
Arkansas river.....Cycoon, Thomas.....5 P. M.

POINTS BETWEEN RAILROAD.

Mobile.....Mail boat.....3½ P. M.
Covington.....Pamlico, Hoffman.....10½ A. M.

The weather was cloudy yesterday, and a slight sprinkle of rain fell at one o'clock, P. M. It being Sunday, no business was transacted, and quietude reigned supreme on the quay. Several boats have arrived since our last report, but the cargoes have not been very large.

We are again indebted to Adams Express Company for files of Western papers, from which we clip the following extracts:

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The weather was clear and delightfully pleasant yesterday. Considerable light ice is still floating past the city, but it is not quite as heavy as during Monday. The upward-bound local packets experience difficulty in plowing through the ice, yet average a trip a day between this city and Pittsburg. The entire river rise at Pittsburg soon, owing to the recent fall of snow, and the rise reached 4 feet 6 inches. Pittsburg last night the Ohio was 5 feet and falling, with 6 feet and falling at Parkersburg. The Kanawha is falling slowly, with four feet from Charleston to the mouth. Here the river has receded 11 inches during the past 24 hours. The Kentucky river is falling, with 3½ feet from Cooper's Landing to Carrollton.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—The Ohio continues falling fast, with only 4½ feet water in the channel at the falls last evening. During the previous 24 hours the river had lowered six inches at the head of the falls, and fully 18 inches at Portland. The weather has moderated very sensibly, the thermometer yesterday nearly at the freezing point. The ice has left the Ohio so as to appear in the river here has so rapidly disappeared.

ST. LOUIS, January 1.—Items are scarce and very hard to find. Ice covers the surface of the river—the river falls slowly, and a dense steam boats, imbedded in the ice, lie idly at the wharf. The weather is cold. Hard frost and thick ice prevail. There is in the South considerable demand for Northern produce, but very little is in the market. The Kanawha is falling slowly, with four feet from Charleston to the mouth. Here the river has receded 11 inches during the past 24 hours. The Kentucky river is falling, with 3½ feet from Cooper's Landing to Carrollton.

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MEMPHIS, January 3.—The weather yesterday was rainy and disagreeable. Business, however, was rather lively on the levee, all things considered. The Mail steamer is at this point is falling slowly.

FOR SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.—The regular passenger steamer Texas, Captain C. W. Stinde, leaves at 5 P. M., to-day, for the Red river region. She is a safe and reliable packet. Messrs. D. A. Orvis and Perry are associated in the office.

List of Balances Untouched,

Remaining for three years and upwards in the

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,

31st December, 1860.

Allard C.	$12 90
Bouvier, F. Estate & Heyel	10 52
Arnaut J. E.	36 55
Arnaut J.	12 75
Armant J. B.	81 65
Armstrong J. M. & Co.	22 50
Aldridge	12 90
Allione F. P.	20 59
Bailey R.	14 00
Barbe P. F.	24 00
Bedford R.	21 00
Bauer J. B.	14 00
Boullig, T. D.	10 00
Bertin M. (Secretary)	60 00
Bertin M.	90 32
Blanden A.	20 00
Bequeurt	14 50
Bequeurt Lebian	28 50
Bequeurt O F.	41 10
Bellard A.	10 00
Barker W. A.	11 70
Barthurst A.	10 00
Bell Samuel	12 00
Blanchard J.	20 10
Clifford J.	11 10
Canton F.	12 00
Colson C.	12 00
Cass J. S. syndic	643 05
Cayler G.	62 80
Harthway J.	12 00
Hall Samuel	10 00
Honcenal, J.	20 10
Clifford J.	10 00
Colson C.	12 00
Cass J. S. syndic	643 05
Cayler G.	62 80
Costa & Co.	12 00
Champagne R.	12 00
Dupuy A.	12 00
Duval J. L.	12 00
Dufour A.	12 00
Dufour P. D.	12 00
Dimitry	12 00
Dimitry Felix	12 00
Duvall M.	12 00
Delaunay P.	12 00
Delangs A.	12 00
Durno A.	12 00
Dubois Feyeux	12 00
Duvall Eugene	12 00
Duvall F.	12 00
Duvall M.	12 00
Dennis Bailey & Co.	12 00
Demangas	12 00
Desbonde	12 00
Dupuy Marcellin	12 00
Dugalas P. A. Treasurer	12 00
Dufour P. D.	12 00
Ganns	12 00
Dancyer F.	12