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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9.

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 L. Lemmont, Hinche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 Chartres street, French hats and winter clothing.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all the tenements, and the contents of the Crescent Fire Wood Company and Factory, situated at the corner of Robertson street and Old Basin. See advertisement.

THE PAST—THE FUTURE.

The contest in New Orleans for members of the Convention was closer than had been expected on either side. The vote too was shamefully deficient, comprising considerably less than half the names registered. The apathy of many of our citizens on a question of such extreme importance as that involved in the election of Monday, cannot be too strongly reprehended. This paucity of votes enables the defeated party to assume, with a certain amount of plausibility, that it would have triumphed had all its advocates done their duty at the ballot-box. The argument, however, is equally cogent on either side. At all events, taking the result as it stands, we may say that public sentiment in New Orleans is nearly equally divided, with a slight preponderance in favor of secession. We willingly admit that the Co-operationists in our city number a large and formidable minority, whose honest convictions every high-minded and patriotic citizen should feel bound to respect.

In the course of a few days we shall know the verdict pronounced by Louisiana on the issue presented. The general and probably correct impression is that the advocates of separate State action will command a majority of the Convention. Practically speaking, however, it is really a subject of minor moment whether they or the friends of Co-operation carry the day. Our Convention does not assemble until the 23d instant. Those of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi have already commenced their labors. That of Georgia meets on the 14th. There cannot be a doubt that these States will pursue a definite line of action, and that their course will be fully shaped long before the period assigned for the deliberations of the representatives of Louisiana's sovereignty. Now if these States secede e'er, or pass ordinances providing for their formal separation from the Union on the 4th March—and from the ascertained completion of their several Conventions, secession immediate or eventual will indubitably be carried—Louisiana will necessarily imitate their example and unite with them. Even if the advocates of Co-operation could control our State Convention, they would be compelled by the outside pressure of public opinion, and the bond of union which links Louisiana to her sisters of the extreme South, to share their fate and fortune. Our position as the last of the cotton States which have called Conventions of the people is much less of a moot question than it is thought. And this, by the way, is one of the principal reasons why, during the recent canvass, we were unable to sympathize with the views of those who were in favor of a Southern Conference—since, if Louisiana deferred secession for purposes of consultation, she would be constrained to exclude from the contemplated Conference the very Commonwealths of her allies with which her interests are most immediately connected, as they would be out of the Union while she would remain within it.

As the policy of Louisiana is pretty certainly decided, however the elections in the interior may have terminated, the present is an opportune moment for urging upon all parties the propriety of maintaining entire toleration and friendly feeling to each other. There is no doubt whatever that the masses of our citizens are governed by an ardent love of country, though it may manifest itself in a variety of opinions. The Secessionist thinks the safety and honor of the South would be advanced by immediate separation, and then Southern co-operation. His opponent believes that co-operation should precede withdrawal. It is as foolish and as unjust to fasten on the one the imputation of treason, as on the other the imputation of ignoble submission. The incalculable importance of perfect harmony at this conjuncture should admonish all good citizens of the gross impropriety and impolicy of bandying contumelious epithets, and should repress the slightest display of a spirit of intolerance and persecution. It is a foul and wicked spirit, and it delights especially to exhibit itself at epochs of intense political feeling. Against the inroads of this pernicious sentiment let us all be on our guard, and particularly the victors in the contest just concluded. The triumph of principle is all the more brilliant when success extinguishes rancor and is welcomed with moderation.

JEFFERSON PARISH.—The following is the vote as far as heard from:

City of Jefferson—Secession 48, Co-operation Gardere 42, Bienvenu 32, Villeré 30, Moise 3, Roselius 78, Lagrange 75; Land 40, Ogden 10.

Carrollton—Gardere 212, Bienvenu 183, Villeré 61, Moise 47, Roselius 210, Lagrange 204; Land 76, Ogden 78.

The Co-operation candidates, as well Senatorial as Representative, are elected by large majorities.

Plaquemine—Messrs. Lessepe and Egan have probably defeated Messrs Lawrence and Wilkinson, the regular Secession candidates.

East Baton Rouge—The Co-operation ticket has prevailed in the Senatorial and two Representative delegates probably elected.

St. Bernard—The Secession candidate is elected.

LAFOURCHE—L. Bush, Co-operation Senatorial candidate from Lafourche and St. Charles, is elected. The Representative delegates are C. Tucker and J. S Perkins, both Co-operationists.

TERREBONNE—Representative delegates, G T. Conolly and A. McCullum, Co-operationists. The result of the election in the Senatorial district composed of Terrebonne, Ascension and Assumption was not ascertained at the time our informant left.

A correspondent from New York writes us that a vast number of the Northern votes cast for Lincoln were given by citizens who had no sympathy with Black Republicanism, but who detested Democracy in all its forms. The writer appears to imagine that the people of the South are entirely ignorant upon this subject. Such, however, is not the case. We are well aware that the imbecility of the Administration and the general unpopularity of Democracy aided the cause of Lincoln, and have no doubt he received the suffrages of many who repudiate the title of Black Republicans. But Lincoln is the idea President elect, for in the Chicago platform overthrown by him and the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict been condemned. If con servatives of the North chose to make Lincoln President because they hated Democracy, they were in the position of the man who preferred cutting his own throat rather than see his enemy prosper.

THE DIVORCE MANIA.—The Pittsburg *Chronicle says*: We have on more than one occasion alluded to the large number of persons seeking absolution from the obligations of matrimony in our country. We learn that twenty two decrees of divorce have been issued by the Court of Common Pleas within the last year, and that thirty two applications are still before the court for consideration. The number is entirely too large, if it could be avoided, and shows a state of morals among some of our married folks the very reverse of commendable.

The newspapers in Massachusetts now advocating the repeal of the Personal Liberty act, besides the Boston *Courier*, are—

Boston Post,	Springfield Republican,
Boston Advertiser,	Pittsfield Eagle,
Boston Journal,	Pittsfield Sun,
Boston Herald,	Worcester Times,
Bunker Hill Aurora,	New Bedford Mercury,
Salem Advertiser,	Taunton Gazette,
Gloucester Telegraph,	Barnstable Patriot,
Newburyport Herald,	Plymouth Rock,
Lawrence Courier,	Greenfield Democrat,
Groton Mercury.	

Too late!

A DOUBLE HUSBAND.—In Portland, Oregon, there is a man who lived with his wife several years, and they had several children. At last she got tired of him, and proposed that they should get a divorce. He said he had no objection, if she would support him. She agreed to do so, and they were divorced. She is now married to another man, and supports her former husband by retaining him in the family as a servant.

HARRISBURG, Pa., December 4.—Appearances strongly indicate the election of Mr. Cowan, U. S. Senator Wilmot is his strongest opponent. The anti Cameron men await the arrival of Mr. McClure anxiously.

Congressmen Stewart, Kilgore and McPherson, of Pennsylvania, are here on a committee to persuade the members of the Legislature not to make an appropriation to arm the militia.

Mr Stewart expresses a doubt as to the appointment of Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury. The friends of Mr Cameron state that they saw a promise of his appointment under Mr McDonald's signature.

UTILITY OF LIGHTNING RODS.—From 1799 to 1815, sixteen years, there were 160 vessels in the British navy struck by lightning, upwards of 70 men killed, and 133 wounded. The loss of material only amounted to more than half a millions. In 1821 Sir W. Snow Harris, F. R. S., proposed a system of copper conductors, which were applied to the vessels of the navy; and now, after nearly forty years trial, it is found that losses and damage by lightning in the navy have ceased almost entirely, although the force of vessels has increased.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1861. | Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,876.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Election Returns from the Baltize.

Pass a Loutre, January 8.—The following is the vote cast here for delegates to the State Convention:

Senators—F. Gardere, 22; C. J. Villere, 1; C. Bienvenu, 15; E. W. Moise, 1.

Representatives—J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., 9; E. Lawrence, 11; A. Lessepe, 13; Dr. G. B. Egan, 14; A. Reggio, 0.

Horse Settlement.—*Senators*—F. Gardere, 101; C. Bienvenu, 95; C. J. Villere, 5; E. W. Moise, 15.

Representatives—E. Lawrence, 16; J. B. Wilkinson, 17; Dr. G. B. Egan, 92; A. Lessepe, 95.

Southwest Pass.—Senators—F. Gardere, 9; C. J. Villere, 6; C. Bienvenu, 7; E. W. Moise, 12; C. Roselius, 12. Representatives—E. Lawrence, 21; A. Lessepe, 16; A. Reggio, 1; J. B. Wilkinson, 6; Dr. G. B. Egan, 5.

Sterling Exchange at New York.

New York, January 8—Sterling exchange rules firm, and is in fair demand at 105 for bankers' bill.

Proceedings of Congress.

Washington, January 8.—The House yesterday adopted Mr. Adams's resolution approving of the act of Major Anderson, promising to support the President by enforcing all the Constitutional laws to preserve the Union—ayes, 124; nays, 16.

Arrival of Commodore Shubrick.

Commodore Shubrick has arrived from Charleston. He says that the greatest anxiety and terror prevail there, enhanced by every fresh report of movements in the North.

It is believed that the revulsion feeling against the Disunionists must soon ensue, unless Georgia's course infuses new life into the secession movement.

The Great Defalcation.

The bonds offered by Mr. Russell will not be accepted.

The Charleston Collectorship.

Mr. McIntyre's nomination went to the Committee of Finance. None of the members asked immediate action thereon.

Troops for Baltimore.

Fort Leavenworth, January 8.—Two hundred troops and one hundred and thirty horses left for Baltimore yesterday.

New Orleans Mails for Europe.

Boston, January 8.—The steamship Canada, which sails from this port to-morrow for Halifax and Liverpool, will take out New Orleans mails of the 4th inst.

Resignation of Naval Officers.

Norfolk, January 8—Lieutenant Chapman and Master Mills, of the sloop of war Brooklyn, have tendered their resignations.

The Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, January 8.—Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have assembled. The question of calling a State Convention was made the special order for Wednesday.

Troops Ordered South.

Boston, January 8.—A detachment of troops from Fort Independence sails for Florida on Wednesday.

A small number of marines from the Charlestown navy yard has been ordered South.

The Mississippi Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Amendment of the State Constitution—The Military and Naval Committees.

Jackson, January 8.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

The President announced the following standing committee this day appointed:

On Citizenship, on Federal Jurisdiction, on the State Constitution, on Military and Naval Affairs, and on the Formation of a Southern Confederacy.

The Governor's communications will be presented to-morrow.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of commissioners to Alabama and Florida, to inform those States that the Convention would adopt a resolution providing for the formation of a Confederacy. A long debate on the resolution ensued.

The Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats on the floor of the Convention.

A resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the State, and authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense. Much of the morning session was consumed in discussing the power of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

A resolution was passed inviting the Judges of the High and Circuit Courts to seats on the floor.

A dispatch from Georgia, announcing her determination to secede immediately, was read and created much applause. The Convention then adjourned till 10 to-morrow.

The gallery was well filled with ladies, who honored the Convention with their presence.

The military of the State are on parade, mimic warfare and skirmishing.

The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from abroad.

The prevailing excitement is intense.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession are now in caucus.

Later from Jackson.

Jackson, January 8, 9 P. M.—An ordinance of immediate State secession has unanimously been agreed upon by the committee of fifteen. It will pass the Convention to-morrow, when it goes into secret session.

Kentucky Democratic Conventions.

Louisville, January 8—The Union and Douglas Democratic Conventions are now in session. The former will probably pass a resolution that nothing less than the concurrence of the North with Mr. Crittenden's resolutions will satisfy Kentucky. From the latter as yet there are no results.

Salutes for Jackson and Anderson.

Louisville, January 8—Thirty three guns were fired at sunrise in honor of Gen. Jackson and the battle of New Orleans. At noon thirty-three guns were fired for Major Anderson and his men.

Guns are firing at quite a number of points north of this place for both.

Resignation of Judge Campbell.

New York, January 8—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* says Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, will resign, if Alabama secedes

Dismemberment of the Cabinet.

New York, January 8.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington correspondence says that President-elect Lincoln is decisive in favor of the enforcement of the laws that it necessitates the resignment of Secretaries Thompson and Thomas from the Cabinet.

Mr. Hickman's Resolutions.

The same correspondent says it is now considered pretty certain that Mr. Hickman's resolutions will pass the House by a large majority.

Troops for Florida.

Boston, January 8—The steamer Joseph Whitney has been chartered by the Government to convey troops and munitions of war to Fort Tortugas, near Key West. She sails on Thursday.

Withdrawal of Secretary Thompson.

Washington, January 8—Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Department, has resigned his seat as a member of the Cabinet.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Palestine—An English View of Our Quarrels—Affairs of Italy—Return of the Allies from China.

New York, January 8—The Cunard steamship Palestine, Captain Muir, from Liverpool on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, has arrived at this port.

The Palestine has on board $165,000 of specie on freight.

By this arrival we have no European commercial reports.

Great Britain.

The London *Times* thinks the American Republic will be overthrown in the spirit of love, selfishness and short sightedness.

Italy.

The affairs of Italy are wholly unchanged.

Rumor says that Garibaldi's army is about to quit Naples. It is reported contrariwise in Paris that Russia and France have agreed to support King Francis.

It is stated that Napoleon entertains an extraordinary levy.

China.

The allied French and English forces were to leave Pekin on the 8th. The insurgents were menacing Ningpo.

Steamboats Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, January 8.—The steamer John Simonds passed down at 2, the Converse at 3, and the Vicksburg at 11 o'clock last night.

Steamer Frontier City Sunk.

Memphis, January 8.—The Frontier City sunk near Napoleon on Friday night, and will prove to be a total loss. There were no lives lost.

New York Markets.

New York, January 7.—Cotton closed firm, with the sales demand the same amounting to 5500 bales at 12¾ to 13c. for Middling. Flour declining, and prices 5 to 10c. lower; sales 9750 bbls. at $5 35 to $5 55 for Superfine State. Corn closed dull, with sales of 78,000 bushels at 68 to 71c. Oats are worth 35½ to 37c. per bushel. The sales of Pork included 635 bbls. at $16 50 to $16 75 for Mess. Lard firm; sales 315 bbls. at 10¼ to 10½c. per pound.

New York, January 8.—Cotton firm and active, sales 550 bales at 12¾c. to 13c. for middling. Flour declining and prices 5c. lower; receipts 10,250 barrels at $5 25 to $5 30 for superfine State. Corn closed dull, with sales of 49,000 bushels at 68 to 75c. Pork firm; sales 300 barrels at $16 75 for mess. Lard firm; sales 225 barrels at 10¼ to 10¾c. per lb. Sugar firm; sales 800 boxes Cuba at 5¾ to 6c.; New Orleans at 6 to 7¾c. per lb. Molasses—Sales 230 barrels at 35 to 37c. per gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, January 7.—Flour dull. Corn quoted at 35c. per bushel. Oats 28c. per bushel. Whisky selling at 13½c. per gallon. Western Mess Pork $16 to $16 25 per bbl. Lard 9¾ to 10c. per lb. Linseed Oil 58c. per gallon.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, January 7.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with five feet six inches of water in the canal, by the mark.

Louisville, January 8—The river at this point was rising slowly this evening, with 6 feet 5½ inches water in the canal, by the mark.

A COSTLY SHEEP.—Most of our readers know that the Downs of England, on the southern coasts, are famous for their breed of sheep. From them the short-wooled, black-faced variety, so famous for their delicious mutton, take their name of South-downs. A flock of these, of the best breed, has just been purchased by Mr. Thorne, of Duchess county, in this State, and their value may be estimated by the price paid for the ram. The animal cost no less than $1250, and Mr. Thorne is delighted by the acquisition. In time the mutton of South-down sheep, descended from this sire, will probably be offered in our market, at which the lovers of juicy, tender mutton will hail the flight of mutton with much rapture.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, January 4.—The Pony Express passed at 12 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22d, 3:20 P. M.—Steamer Cortes sailed on the 21st for Panama, carrying 155 passengers and $1,440,000 for New York. Commercial business continues inactive, with not enough doing to afford quotations or give indications of change in the market. Coal is firm with an upward tendency. Foreign raw sugars are improved nominally by news from China, but there are no transactions to establish an advance as yet; refined still slow of sale at 14½. Breadstuffs operations suspended for lack of receipts, and buyers are retained from forcing the market by the complexion of the advices from New York and England. Freights are declining. Money in fair supply, but mostly in demand to remit to the eastward. The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of December 4, was received at San Francisco on the 20th. The President's message entire was telegraphed from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, where it overtook the pony on the 7th inst., and thus came through to Sacramento, arriving on the 18th. It was telegraphed from Sacramento by Express lines, and immediately published in the *Bulletin* and *Alta*. The reading of the message and of the proceedings of Congress up to the 7th, tended to increase the anxiety of the people concerning the critical condition of the Union. The entire press of the State now takes a serious view of the secession movement, and favors the preservation of the Union, if possible, by honorable compromise. All the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States. There is some talk of organizing a Pacific Republic if the South should secede, but the present sentiment of the vast majority of the people is undoubtedly to preserve the Union as it is, and to stay with all that remains of the Union if any portion secedes.

The total contributions to the Washington Monument Fund on election day amounted to about $1100.

The steamer California, from Oregon, brings dates of the 11th, and from British Columbia of the 8th. On her way down she passed the whaler Oxberg, of New Bedford, bound to San Francisco, with a full cargo of oil, bone and sperm skins. The crew nearly all down with scurvy. Ship John Marshall, of New Bedford, was reported wrecked in the Straits of Fuca. The last steamer from Frazer river arrived at Victoria with forty thousand dollars in gold. Senator Shields and T. J. Draper, who cast the Oregon vote in the electoral college, came down on the California. The Legislature of Washington Territory was in session—Elisha P. Ferry, President of the Council. The Douglas men have a majority in the Council and a plurality in the House.

Another arrival from Honolulu brings Sandwich Island advices to the 1st of December, a week later. A survey on the ship Mary estimates that it will cost $11,000 to place Honolulu in good condition as a port of call, but $600 will make her seaworthy by the 10th of January.

An attempt has been made to burn Victoria. Holula is to be supplied with water by laying iron pipes for a valley seven miles distant.

A fancy dress ball given by R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 28th of November, is described in the Polynesian as a grand assembly and a great event in the society of the Hawaiian Kingdom. The seventh anniversary of the recognition of the Hawaiian Kingdom by France and Great Britain was observed as a national holiday in Honolulu on the 28th of November. The public buildings and the shipping in port were decked in colors of every line, and national salutes were fired from Punch Bowl Hill.

THE U. S. ARMY.—By the old law the regular U. S. army consisted of about thirteen thousand men. Under a law passed in 1850 authority was granted which, with full regiments, would make a total force of nineteen thousand. But a small force is now scattered over the vast territory of the Union, some in Utah, keeping the Mormons in order; others in Oregon, California and Washington Territory, fighting the Indians; and some in Kansas, looking after Montgomery and his "Jayhawkers." But we hear of very few located at the South, and it would seem to be a difficult matter to concentrate a large force in that region, except of volunteers, without some weeks, or perhaps even months notice.

Curious Family Names.

Among the English publications just received in this country is "Patronymica Britannica, a Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom, *endeavored* by Mark Antony Lower, M. A., F. S. A." This volume evinces great labor and research, and is full of instruction and amusement. It contains about 15,000, or less than half of the estimated number of family surnames. Indeed the author states that at first he designed to omit all which were clearly of a local origin. Many names quite common among us will not be found in its pages, such as Thayer, Otis, Stetson, &c.; but, on the other hand, it contains a great number of strange and curious ones, which are at least fully equal to any thing of the sort to be found on our side of the Atlantic. The Boston *Transcript* says:

There are in it families of Bulltach, Bullhead, Bullockstake, Bullwhelk, Bullyhack, Bullyhead, Bullyhoo, Bullyrag, Bullyram, Bullyrook, Bullyruffian, Bullyshagg, Bullyshaw, Bullyshawe, Bullyshaw swamp, which looked like a bundle of arms. One of my companions then said, "This is certainly one of the assassin lodges of serpents mentioned in the Thugs as our view of the secession movement, and favors the preservation of the Union, if possible, by mutual concessions. All the Republican papers advocate the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of the Northern States. There is some talk of organizing a Pacific Republic if the South should secede, but the present sentiment of the vast majority of the people is undoubtedly to preserve the Union as it is, and to stay with all that remains of the Union if any portion secedes.

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DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says:

The forthcoming number of the *Democratic Review* is looked for with great interest, as it is expected to contain a manifesto in the form of a political leader from Mr. Buchanan, whose relations with Col. Florence, editor-in-chief, are of the most intimate character. There are such men, too, as Cushing, Judge Black and other eminent politicians, eminent as writers, supposed to be supporters of the new periodical, whilst a brilliant corps of literary men, including Henry Tuckerman, John Savage, Louis Maury, Dr. Underwood, &c., maintain the department of letters. Henry Watterson, a brilliant writer, is the editor.

Serpents in South America.

In the savannahs of Izacabo, in Guiana, I saw the most wonderful, most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten miles on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passage, which I preferred to shirt the river forest. The guides who formed the vanguard returned at full gallop, and called to me, "Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the immense swamp, which looked like a bundle of arms. One of my companions then said, "This is certainly one of the assassin lodges of serpents mentioned in the Thugs as coiled on each other, after a violent tempest; I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously and not go too near." We were within twenty paces of it; the terror of our horses prevented our near approach, to which none of us was inclined. On a sudden, the pyramid mass agitated; horrible hissings issued from it; thousands of serpents, rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of their circle their hideous heads, and presented their enormous darts and their eyes to us. I swear it was the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remaining at its post, and appearing to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode around it in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage, and I concluded that this species of serpent dreaded some enemy, which might be the great serpent of Cayman, and that they reunite themselves after having seen this enemy, in order to resist it in a mass.—*Wilerton.*

THE DEAD OF 1860.—The year which has just closed has not been distinguished, like the year which preceded it, by the removal of many illustrious writers and men of commanding ability. 1859 witnessed the descent to the tomb of Baron Humboldt, Lord Macaulay, Washington Irving, Prescott, Hallam, Brunel, Stephenson, Leigh Hunt, Lady Morgan, De Quincy, De Tocqueville, Prince Metternich, C. R. Leslie and Thomas Cra ford.

The year 1860 has, however, carried away some remarkable scholars, writers and thinkers, both in Europe and America. Amongst the dead are Professor Ampere, Professor Ticknor, Parker, Chevalier Bunsen, Ernest M. Arndt, Mrs. Anna Jameson, Abbe Huc, G. P. R. James, Albert Smith, S. G. Goodrich, Dr. Craig, Sir Wm. Napier, Wm. E. Burton and J. K. Paulding.

A NOVEL VIEW OF SHAKESPEARE'S GENIUS.—We have encountered a curious book called "A New Enigma of Shakspeare," written to enforce a theory that the great dramatist, intuitively, if not with premeditation, delineated his masterly characters on the principle of a distinction of race. This author takes four of Shakspeare's most prominent characters, Hamlet, Macbeth, Iago as the type of the Romano Italic race, Hamlet as the type of the Teutonic, Macbeth as the type of the Celtic, and Shylock as the type of the Jewish race. The author, whatever, relatively considered, is set aside by this writer for a rare standard. Hamlet, it seems, acted as he did, not because he was a man, subject to all the ills that flesh is heir to, but because being a Teuton, he had to act in conformity with Teutonic conditions, and so with Macbeth and others, each according to ethnological laws. In elaborating this theory, the author reveals new ideas, and he illustrates them with great subtlety and ingenuity. There is method in his madness, if it be such. We have no verdict, pro or con.—*Crayon.*

CASTOR OIL.—One drop of the essence of bitter almonds will communicate an agreeable taste and smell to an ounce of the castor oil of commerce, and will not at all affect its medical action. Persons taking this medicine should order it to be thus flavored.

TO SAVE THE LADIES FROM BURNING UP.—By adding to the starch used in preparing their dresses a little spermil of codfish oil, mixed in a powdered state, the alum makes the dress far stiffer, and prevents it bursting into flame when placed in contact with any burning substance.

HOW TO DISCOVER VEGETABLE DYES.—A chemist of Lyons announces that the coloring matter of any tree may be known by the color of its fruit, and advises the boiling of the bark of such tree, in water, to precipitate what is formed of the same color as its fruit. Several of the new vegetable dyes have been discovered by this simple process.

Cruiser, the celebrated horse, whose name has become so distinguished under the tutorage of Mr Rarey, in England, has arrived safe and sound at New York on board the Cornelius Grinnell

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House "Le Barbier de Seville."

Varieties Theatre—"Dot"—"Sarah's Young Man."

St Charles Theatre—"Uncle Pat's Cabin"—"An Hour in Seville"—"Battey the Blacksmith."

Academy of Music—Dr. J. C. Coffin, the Fire King, in astounding feats—Dan Rice and the members of the Great Show.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum—The Two-headed Girl, the Infant Giantess, the Bearded Lady, Swiss Warbler, and other phenomena.

Vanauchi's Museum—250 lifesize wax figures, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in history.

The Celebration of the 8th.—The celebration yesterday of the anniversary of the glorious battle of Jackson, where the cotton flags of England were trampled in blood and dust, was more spirited than any we have seen for a number of years. The military order of the community was yesterday not only understood, but expected. The streets were thronged by an early hour in the forenoon, and as the military procession passed along the leading thoroughfares, the crowds that thronged on each side, and the interminable array of fair faces that looked out from every door and window, surpassed any thing we have ever witnessed in the Crescent City. The various companies that turned out were all numerically represented, and the new companies under Capt. Charles D. Drexis and Capt. Sam Todd obtained a large share of admiration. The only drawback to the 8th, was the weather, which, though not wet, was the next thing to it.

Determined Suicide.—At an early hour yesterday morning one of the First District policemen found dead body of a man lying on Common street, in front of the Charity Hospital, nearly one half of his face being blown off by a gun-shot wound. The corpse was brought to the First District police station, upon which no evidence was found to identify, but rendered light the investigation of the Coroner's jury.

I die, I can't live. Have been a workman been pursued like I have been for five years past, I have been and am much badly treated. I have had snares in each place and my feelings attacked, and after all nothing has been done against me. I am now tired and ashamed of themselves. I have been treated by my employers worse than a dog, and I have tried to make the Jews for thirty pieces of silver and then hanged himself on a tree because of his sorrow. I die and repair to one Louis, and even undermined him in a false manner. For the harm that I have done unto my fellow-man I repent in my time, on a tree. JOHN GOERNER.

P. S.—I wish that what I have above stated will be laid to the whole world, for I have been pursued ever since I have lost my hearing. That is the very reason I did not commit suicide in the morning with the accompanying remark: "He reconed as well yesterday as he ever was in his life.—*Hall's Journal of Commerce.*

The Small Tail Movement.

During the Harrison campaign an eloquent orator in the western part of the State of Ohio, was fairly carried away by the immense crowd in favor of the hero of Tippecanoe and Tyler too. Especially the speaker was expatiating upon General Harrison's courage, tact and energy as a military commander. While in the midst of his discourse a tall, gaunt man arose from the crowd, and said in a voice which penetrated the whole assembly: "Mister—mister, I want to ask you a question." The speaker paused and begged him to propound. "We are told," the man went on, "fellow-citizens, that General Harrison is a mighty good fighter, and I say he is one of the meanest kind of generals. We are told here to-night that he defended himself bravely at Fort Meigs; but I tell you he didn't, he was guilty of the *Small Tail Movement*, and I challenge the orator here present to deny it."

The orator declared his utter ignorance of what the man meant by the "Small Tail Movement," and asked him to explain himself. "I tell you," said the man, "I've got it here in black and white. Here in Grimshaw's History of the United States, and I'll read what it says. This is it: 'At this critical moment General Harrison executed a *ruse* movement.' Now, fellow-citizens, I ask you, I ask the orator, I ask the gentlemen deny that?" "No, no, go on." "Well, he executed a *ruse* movement. Now, here's Johnson's Dictionary," taking the book out of his pocket, and holding it up, "what does it say? 'Ruse, *a small tale.*' And this was the kind of movement General Harrison was guilty of. Now, I no sooner read this, and don't know much about military tactics, but I know a man who, in the face of an enemy, is guilty of 'small tail movements' is not fit to be President of the United States, and he shan't have my vote." The orator said the crowd could make no head against an argument like that, and gave it up in despair.

THE MYSTERY OF DETECTION.—The detection of a forgery by the paying teller of the Bank of the Republic, on Saturday, was a remarkable instance of the unequaled accuracy of the eye. The check, which appeared to be drawn by a well-known house, and was upon the peculiar form of blank used by that house. A teller's eye learns to correct the usual writing of every dealer with the blank commonly used by him—in shape, color and even texture—so that the thing becomes simply in his mind, or rather in his eye, a blank with a certain condition, which, if it makes a discord and induces scrutiny. In this case the clerk could not tell what it was that led him to examine the signature, which, although it proved a forgery, was so closely imitated that a careful comparison with the genuine hardly justified suspicion. But he remembered that he had seen the signature of the genuine drawer, and that the genuine check and pay-paper seemed a little stiffer than that commonly used by the firm! So slight are the clues sometimes that lead to the discovery of time.

Rogues are rarely philosophers, or they would not be rogues. The equilibrium of things, so nicely adjusted to universal fair-dealing, is disturbed by the slightest deviation from right. As on strings stretched in every direction, a thrill passes to the social limit of the central offending blow, the culprit feels, although he may be unconscious of the feeling, that all unseen powers and intelligences are in league against him. By dint of self-control, he may bear an unmoved face; but his soul is alert and suspicious, and a whisper, a look, or a rustle frightens him. No cunning can effectually evade this law, the more artful go a little farther—that is only a little farther—to be caught by some unlook for accident. The only safety, in the world is habit, not in habits that are unusual, but just as much in little things; not a wise, observing or thoughtful man's habit, but a well established, simple habit, even a child's. Something is displaced without ordinary or adequate cause, and the person whose unconscious habit is thus violated looks twice; and the second look proves too much for the secrecy of crime that broke the slight but charmed thread.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE, Wednesday, January 9, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.	
Louisville	Atlantic, McGill
Lake Bistenoux	Milton Relf, Hall
Red river	Sallie Robinson, Powers
Red river	Moro, Moore
St. Louis	New Falls City, Switzer
Cairo	Prince of Wales, Lodwick
Opelousas	Miss Simmons, Lonillier
Ouachita river	Telegram, Stewart
Ouachita river	Dr Buffington, Baker
Lower Coast	Empire Parish, Grant
POINTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.	
Mobile	Mail boat
Columbus	Pamlico, Hoffman

Yesterday being a national holiday, and as it was more at Orleans fete than that of some other sections of the Union, business gave place to festivity, and the city was all ages with participants in the general celebration of the battle of Chalmette. On the last ing little or nothing was done, and the departures were numerically small. The Texas, for Galveston, went out with a heavy cargo and a fair quota of passengers.

Arrivals were few and far between, and are reported in another column.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly pleasant and balmy inspiring. Several boats are now over due, and we predict that they will be at the wharf this morning. They have, we surmise, been detained by the heavy fog which has veiled the river for several days past.

We are indebted to Mr. J. J. McKeever, the obliging agent of the Adams Express Company, for a file of late Northern and Western dates.

A COLLISION CASE.—PILOT SUSPENDED.—Messrs. Hildonna and Guthrie, Local Inspectors at Cincinnati, have decided that collision between the Arkansas and Ellen Gray, last November, by which the latter was sunk, by suspending Charles Brasher, pilot of the Ellen Gray, for three months.

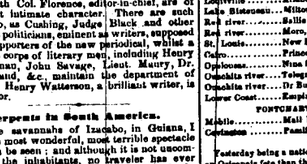
The Louisville *Courier*, of last Saturday, says:

The river was falling very slowly yesterday, barely two inches in twenty-four hours, with five feet seven inches in the canal, by mark. The weather has been somewhat moderated, though it has not been very cold, with the wind last evening due south.

The Cincinnati packet is floating in the river yesterday, and it did not materially impede navigation, being very thin and soft.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The fleet steamer Atlantic leaves at 5 P. M., to-day, for the Ohio valley, under command of the deservedly popular Captain A. McGill. Passengers and shippers will find the ever attentive Mr. J. B. Wolfolk in the office.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS.—The fleet pass ger packet steamer Sallie Robinson will depart at 5 P. M., to-day, for all points on Red river, under the command of the experienced Captain Dyas Powers. We endorse the Sallie to our friends shipping or passenger business. Apply on board well-officered boat, Capt. Powers is her clerk, and will be found at his post in the office.



Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a good cook. Family no German. Apply to Miss SOPHIE HOUTROS, on Dauphine street, No. 54. jan 9 1t

N. D. GRATIAA & CO.,

59.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....59

OFFER FOR SALE, in store and for sale by the undersigned, Fresh Green Gages, Fresh Green Peas, 25 cts. per quart cans; Burgundy port wine; Sherry wine; Madeira wine; 100 baskets Champ Imperial, quarts and pints; Gordon Verdt; Bellegy, quarter bottles; Imperial, do; Claret, do; 5 pipes gin, Queen's Cup; 20 cases prunes in jars; 25 packages sugar; brandy, of the following marks: Fanal, 3 star, Castillon, Castillo, Castillo, Sazerac & Co., T. Mansou, and Dupuy Proprietors of Le Jarac.

200 casks red or white wine; 20 barrels or kits wine—for family use; 20 cases green peas, half size; 20 cases clarets, Chateau