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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Customhouse street, foreign and American dry goods, fine clothing, hats, &c.

By C. H. Foretall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, property in the Third District.

By N. Vigale, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, residence on Goodchildren street and lots on Marais street.

By Francis Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, dry goods, boots, shoes, &c.

By E. Kaiser & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their salerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans, American shirts and clothing, without reserve.

GRAVE REBUKES.

That the attitude assumed by the Cotton States of the South should be but imperfectly understood at the North is perhaps somewhat excusable. The people of the latter section naturally look to their newspapers as vehicles of correct and trustworthy intelligence, and if these prove faithless to their mission, and explain Southern movements by garbled and one-sided extracts, it necessarily follows that their readers are deceived. We are not particularly astonished at the prevailing ignorance throughout the North respecting the policy and purposes of the South. When the Northern people are fashed by their journals that, with the possible exception of South Carolina, in every South-ern State there is really a majority of Unionists, whose voices and opinions are stifled by the tyranny of a few rampant demagogues, it is no wonder they believe that the questions at issue between the two sections are susceptible of an easy adjustment, and that the South is ready to acquiesce in the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, if only a few unimportant concessions are made to it. These erroneous impressions are the result of ignorance, and can only be dispelled by the gradual but certain progress of truth. Slowly, very slowly, is the North awaking to the correct perception of Southern principle and Southern action.

But if Northern ignorance is to be judged leniently, we can advance no plea of extenuation in behalf of papers published on Southern soil, which nevertheless seem to view the crisis through an equally contracted and imperfect medium of vision. To our unfeigned amazement we see so respectable and usually well informed a sheet as the Washington *Intelligencer* putting forth articles which exhibit a total misconception of the crisis. That paper of the 17th has a review of the situation of affairs which appears substantially to be little more than an appeal to Black Republican moderation and forbearance, as if, in the first place, such qualities characterized the sectional foes of the South, and in the second, they were at all likely to be manifested on the present occasion. The *Intelligencer* deplores the passage through the Senate of the Clark resolutions declaring that no amendment of the Constitution is necessary, and adds that if this decision is to be considered definitive, it may well despair of preserving the Republic. But sanguine to the last, our cotemporary hopes for a final settlement "on terms that shall be satisfactory to moderate and conservative citizens, both North and South." What those terms may be is not even hinted, but that they are not very extensive or sweeping may be inferred from the tenor of the entire article. Here is a specimen of the concluding paragraph, from which may be inferred a totally clear idea of the arguments employed by some Southern shouts to secure Northern clemency:

The Republican party is soon to be invested with the responsibilities of Executive power. By the defection of the Cotton States it will equally control both branches of the Federal Legislature. Conscious as its members and representatives may be of the injustice done them by the suspicions of their Southern countrymen, and indignant as they may naturally be at the conduct of the political leaders who have misrepresented their purposes and policy to the people of the South, will they not see that what is in the opinion that their power may be more effectively and at the same time more honorably consolidated by purification than by the sword? Do they prefer that the integrity of Mr. Lincoln's Presidential chair should depend upon the number of bayonets by which it can be upheld rather than by the support it may find in the loyal hearts of a gallant and confiding people? It is to be conceded, if you please, that the revolutionists who control the Gulf States can be coerced back into the Union by the sword. But is the opinion that the alacrity of a large public property in these States is nothing short of war against the United States. Utterly indefensible as these proceedings are, and hard as it may be for disinterested party, under such untoward auspices, to exercise forbearance and concession, is there not something due to the loyal men who, in the border slaveholding States, equally join in condemning the arrogance of South Carolina and the violence done by her and her seceding confederates to the property and flag of the United States? And if there, as is well known, there are many points of agreement among the supporters of the different plans of settlement, it is obvious to all that Congress should devote its strenuous and undivided efforts to the enunciation and adoption of such substantive propositions as may command a general assent, instead of fostering away the precious moments in sectional jealousies in angry debate or in the passage of declaratory resolutions which, however true, can bring no healing to the country. In the terms of the plan proposed by Mr. Crittenden, or Mr. Rice, or Mr. Corwin, there are surely the materials out of which may be constructed a basis of adjustment that shall save the country from the total ruin with which it is menaced. Let not Northern apathy strike hands with Southern violence in precipitating the overthrow of the Republic, but let the patriotic of all sections join heart and hand in constant and earnest efforts to stay the progress of the feud which is plunging the whole land, promising under present evils made only more perilous by the omens of still direr calamities held in store for States divided, discordant and belligerent.

Abstaining from comment on the unjust tone towards the seceding States evinced in the foregoing, let us ask whether the *Intelligencer* is not fully aware that Congress neither can nor will adopt any measure of settlement? It cannot, because constitutional changes can alone effect the object aimed at, and the complexion of both branches of Congress renders the attainment of the requisite majority impossible. It will not because the Republican members, together with some others elected as Democrats, have repeatedly demonstrated by their votes their fixed aversion to any plan of adjustment embodying the recognition of slavery as a national element. Nothing short of an ample acknowledgment and provision for its practical assertion would satisfy the South, and nearly if not all the Republicans have proceeded in the past by a double error in the Union shouts printed editor at Washington or in the border States. It concedes, first, in the assumption that the Republicans can be put together in a compact workmanlike manner, if Congress should undertake to revamp it with a few skillful compromises, and next in cherishing the belief that the Cotton States are really so anxious to re-enter the Union as willingly to accept almost any compromise that Congress may have hatched to offer. The latter is a very serious mistake, and it is well that both Southern and Northern presses should be disabused of it. The dissolution of the Union has ceased to be an expectation—it is a reality. Many of the Southern States have gone; others are going; probably all will eventually go. Nothing that Congress is at all likely to do will arrest this movement. Whether the Union will ever be reconstructed must depend upon circumstances, the consideration of which at this time would be wholly premature.

NEW BOOKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, Harper & Brothers, through T. L. White, No. 105 Canal street, for the following new publications:

Coins, Medals and Seals, Ancient and Modern. Illustrated and Described. With a sketch of the history of coins and coinage, intended for young collectors; tables of comparative rarity, &c., by W. C. Prime. A most interesting and valuable book, abounding in splendid illustrations.

Eben Harrington, or he would be a gentleman. A clever story, by George Meredith.

Homer's Odyssey, literally translated, with explanatory notes—by T. A. Buckley. An excellent work to those who are incompetent to the management of the original.

Herodotus in Greek, forming two volumes of Harper's uniform edition of Greek and Latin texts.

The Children's Picture Fable Book, containing one hundred and sixty fables, with sixty illustrations. Nuts for the juveniles.

The Children's Picture Book of Birds, with sixty-one engravings. Similar in character to the preceding.

Studies from Life, by Miss Mulock. Delightful little essays hung upon a thread of fiction. This book is by the author of John Halifax.

Stories of Rainbow and Lucky, by Jacob Abbott. The experiences of this charming series is entitled "Up the River."

DR. ROBT. HUSTON.—This eminent English gentleman publishes in our columns to-day an introductory letter on the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs, to which we invite the attention of those who have preceded to this city for the purpose of placing themselves under his care.

The freight barge of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad was capsized by a steamer coming up the river, while she was lying at her landing at Algiers, and her deck load of potatoes, some 400 or 500 barrels, was knocked overboard.

The steamship Suwanee brought to this port, from Galveston, first officer, steward, one man and a boy belonging to the bark Cuba Sam, and a boy belonging to the bark Cuba Sam, reported down on unknown ship sixty miles to the eastward of Balizeboards, on the 24 inst.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,891.

The Ordinance of Secession.

The following is the text of the Ordinance of Secession, with the appended resolution, reported to the Louisiana Convention by the Hon. John Perkins:

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the union between the State of Louisiana and other States united with her, under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance passed by us in Convention, on the 22d November, A. D. 1811, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America, and the amendments of said Constitution, were adopted, and all laws and ordinances by which the State of Louisiana became a member of the Federal Union, be, and the same are hereby repealed and abrogated; and that the Union now subsisting between Louisiana and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

We do further declare and ordain that the State of Louisiana hereby resumes all rights and powers heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America; that her citizens are absolved from all allegiance to said Government, and that she is in full possession and exercise of all those rights of government which appertain to a free and independent State.

We do further declare and ordain that all rights acquired and vested under the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, or treaty, or under any law of this State, and not incompatible with this ordinance, shall remain in force, and have the same effect, as if this ordinance had not been passed.

The following resolution was also reported, supplemental to the ordinance:

Resolved, That we, the people of the State of Louisiana, recognize the right of the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by all friendly States bordering thereon, and we also recognize the right of egress and ingress at the mouths of the Mississippi by all friendly States and powers, and we do hereby declare our willingness to enter into any stipulations to guarantee the exercise of these rights.

Messrs. Slidell, Benjamin, Landrum and Davidson have issued an address to the Louisiana Convention, setting forth the futility of all expectations of a settlement of the slavery question by Congress, and strongly advising immediate secession. Lack of space prevents us from reproducing the letter *in extenso*.

There were received at this port, for the thirty-six hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, 33,765 bales cotton.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—We are under obligations to Mr. Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place, for the February number of Harper's Monthly Magazine. It is exceedingly rich in attractive matter. Among the articles are, A Peep at Washoe; More About Spiders; The Haunted and the Haunters, by Bulwer Lytton; The Adventure of Philip, by Thackeray; and the Duelists, by Bulwer; besides the usual foreign gossip, Editor's Easy Chair, Drawer, &c.

Blanton Duncan, the chairman of the Bell and Everett State Committee of Kentucky, has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this State, in which he says that no compromise likely to be offered by the North will arrest the secession movement, and that Kentucky will be out of the Union in less than three months.

A TIMELY WARNING.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* thus discourses of the future reckoning to which the Black Republicans will be called to: "When it shall be generally admitted that the American Union is irrevocably broken up, nothing day with Northern Abolitionists will have arrived. Then, the authors of the stupendous mischief will have to meet a storm of indignation before which they will wither; and incendiary lecturers and preachers, of what ever name, will slink away confounded and self condemned, from the gaze of their outraged countrymen. In Philadelphia, in Boston, in Ohio, the other day, when Albert Kirkpatrick was mobbed, and in Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester, they have already received a prophetic rebuke from unexpected quarters. The arch agitator, Hinton Helper, fared no better in this city."

A meeting to "save the Union" was held recently in Pittsburg, which, with the county, gave 10,000 majority for Lincoln. The Crittenden amendment was hooted at by an Abolition mob. The dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* illustrates the feeling that prevailed:

PITTSBURG, January 20.—*Editors Commercial:* The meeting held Saturday night to endorse the Crittenden compromise was a grand failure. Mayor Wilson presided. The first motion put was to adjourn, and it was carried. The yelling and shouting then commenced. Several speakers attempted to be heard, but in vain. The gas was partially turned off.

Another meeting was opened, Mr. Swartzwelder presiding. Deafening cheers were given for Gen. Scott, Major Anderson and Gov. Hicks, of Maryland.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the President to enforce the laws according to the Constitution, without regard to cost, and to make no compromise with traitors with arms in their hands against the Government.

Pittsburg may be set down for the Union with or without a fight.

BURNING OF A SHIP.—*Loss of Life.*—Norfolk, January 18.—The ship Hindoo, of Halifax, Canada, belonging to Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, laden with salt, bound for City Point, arrived this morning, having on board one hundred and twenty nine passengers, who, together with the crew, were taken from the Bremen ship Globus, which was burned at sea the 12th inst., while on her passage to this port. The Globus was discovered on fire one morn, who jumped overboard. In half an hour from the time the fire was discovered, the Globus was enveloped in flames, and there was scarcely time to get the passengers off. All their baggage, as well as the entire cargo, was lost. A heavy sea was running at the time. The captain of the burning ship left his vessel last of his vessel, and did not quit it until the flames had reached the mast head. The heroic exertions of the captains and crews of both ships are highly extolled. The captain of the Star, his wife and daughter, and the crew of the ship behaved every possible attention on the destitute and suffering beings whom they rescued. Sixty of the passengers were females, a number of them weak children. The Morning Star, being short of provisions, was supplied by the British bark Bonnerway, which she fell in, although the latter was short. Every attention has been paid these unlucky strangers here in Norfolk by Col. Myers, acting as Consul. They will be sent to New York by the first steamer.

BRUTAL MURDER OF THE POSTMASTER OF CLINTON, ILL.—The town of Clinton was thrown into great excitement on account of the most brutal murder ever committed in that country. A drunken wretch, by the name of Harrison Sumner, went to the post office and commenced abusing the postmaster, Lewis Roberts, when Mr. Roberts ordered him out. A few moments after the postmaster left the office to go to his supper. He had gone about a mile when the villain Sumner plunged a dirk-knife into him, killing him almost instantly. Sumner attempted to escape, but the citizens took fast for him. He was caught and lodged in jail.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT THE THEATRE.—The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, under date of December 28, writes:

The great event of the hour is the production last night at the Cirque Imperial, in the presence of the Emperor, of M. Mocquard's long-deferred male-drama, *Mousses de Syrie*. Every one knows that M. Mocquard's drama, because every one knows that he is the principal author of it, although in answer to the usual call at the end of the piece, the name of Monsieur Marc Fournier Sejour, was given out. The Emperor went almost in state to witness the first representation of his private secretary's performance. He was accompanied by the Empress, front of a balcony, with Marshal Randon and other officers of high rank immediately behind him. The performance was meant to be, and has produced the effect of, a political demonstration. The great moral of it is, that the "Eastern Question" is ripe for settlement, and that it can only be settled by the word of Napoleon III. And if Russia be brought upon the stage, and many pungent phrases in praise of the Emperor are put into his mouth. As every one of these hits at "tag" is well cheered, and the hundred applauses; and, to the clamor of the horny hands paid at two francs the pair, the Emperor repeatedly rose and bowed respective obeisance. The *Press*, to-day, contains an account for the continued fall at the Bourse, says: "The curious thing to day is, that the downward movement is attributed neither to political rumors nor financial news, but to an interest connected with dramatic literature, and which it might have been thought was not of a nature to have any serious influence on financial affairs."

SCIENCE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.—Dr. C. Wallich, who accompanied the recent expedition to survey the projected North Atlantic telegraph route between this country and England, has collected some important new facts in natural history. His main object was to determine the depth to which animal life extends in the sea, together with the limits and conditions essential to its maintenance. He has proved that at a depth of two miles below the surface animal life exists. Here, where the pressure is calculated to amount to at least one ton and a half per square inch, and where it can hardly be conceived that the most attenuated rays of struggling light can penetrate, Dr. Wallich has not only discovered the minute infusorial Foraminifera, whose calcareous envelopes present them from being crushed by the organization is of the simplest character, but he has obtained, from a sounding 1200 fathoms deep, a number of star fishes (genus Ophiocoma) adherent to the lower part of the sounding line, which must have rested on the bottom for a few minutes, so as to allow those star fishes to attach themselves to the rope; so that it is now established that the pressure of water does not and everlasting darkness there exists a "highly organized species of radiate animal, living, crawling, and flourishing, with its red and light pink tints as clear and as brilliant as its congeners which dwell in shallow and comparatively sunshiny waters." Other doubtless exist, for this is but a preliminary inquiry so conducted, and in time we may come to hear of a new submarine fauna, peopling these dark abodes, and preparing, this subsequent to just as the lights which now illuminate walk, once submerged, is believed to have been prepared.

An enterprise confidence operator at San Francisco, J. S. Maxwell, has recently been exposed by the *Evening Mirror*. He got up an imitation of the Pacific Life Guards, the unmanned shipped from Pacific Life Guards, the long money from people to so the business. Besides which he contracted debts wherever he been treated by him, and he has escaped a dirk in the ribs, and the vengeance of a gang of ruffians, who swore to "fix him" for his "cheek." Maxwell is a young man, and has lived recently in Sacramento.

The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Fabens, from New Orleans, arrived at Aspinwall on the 18th inst., and sailed on the 19th for Chagres, with the passengers, mails and specie brought down to Panama by the steamer which sailed from San Francisco on the 1st, has arrived at this port.

The California advices by this arrival has been anticipated by the Overland Pony Express at Fort Kearney.

The news from South and Central America possesses no features of interest.

The Aztec brings $94,250 of treasure on freight, consigned to the principal business houses of this city.

Sailing of the Sloop Brooklyn—Military Companies for the South.

Norfolk, January 25.—The United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn sailed for the South yesterday under sealed orders. Six companies of soldiers from Fort Monroe, for what purpose remains a mystery.

News from Washington—A Collision to be Avoided.

Washington, January 25.—Mr. Buchanan, in an interview with a delegation from Ohio, expressed a belief that no collision would occur between Federal and State forces during his Administration. He said every effort would be made on his part to avoid it.

The Best-Hunt Difficulty.

It is reported that the difficulty between Messrs. Rust, of Arkansas, and Hunt, of Indiana, will be amicably settled.

Proceedings of Congress—House.

The House to day resumed the consideration of the report from the Committee of Thirty-three. No conclusion arrived at, however, adjourned over till to-morrow.

Senate.

The Senate was mainly occupied in the discussion of private bills, and adjourned over till to-morrow.

Important from Rhode Island—Personal Liberty Law Repealed.

Providence, January 25.—The House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in repealing the Personal Liberty bill.

Action of the Tennessee Legislature—Delegates to a Southern Congress.

Nashville, January 25.—The Legislature of Tennessee this evening elected twelve delegates to a Convention of the Southern States.

New York Markets.

New York, January 25.—The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 5500 bales at 12¼c. for Middling. The Flour market was still dull, while the sales amounted to 13,500 bbls. Rye or Meas Pork has declined 10c. Lard rules dull at 9c. to 10½ per lb.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, January 25.—Flour dull at yesterday's rates. Corn is quoted at 36c. in bulk. Oats are worth 26c. to 27c. the bushel. The sales of Whisky embraced 1100 bbls. at 13¾c. the gallon. Western Mess Pork is selling at $16 75 to $17 per bbl. 200 tierces of Lard were sold at 9½c. to 9¾c. the lb. The sales of Cofee comprised 1100 bags at 11¾c. to 13¼c. Sugar—Sales 100 hhds. at 4¾c. to 6¾c. the lb. Molasses—Sales 100 bbls. at 28c. to 30c. the gallon.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, FOURTH KING OF PRUSSIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

It would have been well for his own fame, better for the welfare of Prussia, if this poor pensioner, tyrant and half-crazed—had died a dozen years ago. The great-grandson of Frederick the Great, he inherited all the bad characteristics of that remarkable family, with few of the good. All over Europe, for years, his good qualities, if he ever had any, were lost in the sobriquet of "King Cliquot," from their over-indulgence in the champagne of Rheims. Of late years his physical faculties, and if not his moral, at least his political, have gone totally, after having left him, for the last four years, only a monarch in name—his eldest brother, the Prince of Prussia, acting as Regent, in fact, while he lay bereft of his senses, and a shadow. His brother succeeds him on the throne as Frederick III.

From 1850 he indulged so freely in drinking—this vice ran largely on Cliquot champagne—that his constitution yielded to a combining of the brain, which, with other causes, finally prostrated him. He was then called a lunatic, and placed under the care of his brother, the Prince of Prussia, who succeeds him on the throne.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the session of Congress.

Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inauguration of President Lincoln exist but to a limited extent. However, to guard against possible disturbance, ample means have been taken to preserve the public peace.

With the probable action this week, the secession movement will be retarded as to South-ern States.

A company of sappers and miners from West Point, acting as Infantry, arrived here to-day, and are quartered at the Columbian Armory.

Last week a large number of Republican members of Congress from New England, the Middle States and the West, united in a strong recommendation to Mr. Lincoln to appoint Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, as Postmaster-General.

Bailey, connected with the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds, has been released from prison on bail to the amount of $5000. He will appear before a special committee.

Senator Hunter has determined to retire from the chairmanship of the Committee on Finance. He will announce his withdrawal in a few days.

There is no doubt that instructions have been sent to the commander of the Gulf or Home Squadron for a speedy return of some of the vessels on that station, their presence not being required there since the success of the Liberal party in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Numerous applications continue to be made by postmasters in seceding States for supplies of postage stamps. To the orders issued the uniform answer is made that it is necessary to the question whether they do now and will continue to hold themselves responsible to the Government in conformity to the existing laws for the postal revenues received by them. The orders have been filled accordingly. The postmasters following the example of the Charleston postmaster.

Resisting an Officer.—John Branaford was arrested last night, at the St. Charles Hotel, at the instance of Wm. H. Smith, watchman of the place, charged with resisting him in the discharge of his duty, carrying concealed weapon, and drawing a revolver upon him. Smith, when he appeared before the Recorder, for allowing his good nature to get the mastery, did not recognize, received a short reprimand from the Recorder, for trying to screen Branaford in only making a charge of assault with a pistol. The affair will be inquired into on the 11th inst. After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Fouchee offered the following:

Resolved, unanimously, as a response to the resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, that this Convention highly approves the patriotic and conservative conduct of the Governor of Georgia in taking possession of Fort Pulaski by the Georgia troops.

That this Convention recognizes the right to hold possession of said fort until the relations of Georgia to the Federal Government shall be determined, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governor of New York.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

CHARLESTON, January 21.—The four soldiers from Fort Sumter as witnesses in a murder case, on Saturday attempted to escape by jumping out of the window of the Court room.

On leaving for Fort Sumter they were placed in a coach escorted by a file of State soldiers to the boat. Gov. Pickens and Colonel Jones, with fresh provisions, visited Major Anderson with his compliments. Major Anderson refused to accept them, but returned his thanks for the courtesy, saying, at the same time, that he would be pleased into accepting any thing until he knew what the Government at Washington intended to order.

Every thing is quiet here this morning. Five guns have been fired for the seceding States. The effect of the secession of Georgia upon the people is very happy, but no demonstration has yet been made on account of it.

BOSTON, January 26.—Wendell Phillips addressed the 28th Congressional Society, in Music Hall, this afternoon, on the crisis. He declared that the abolitionists, only to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, a very eligible and valuable lot of ground situated in the First District, on the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets. This offers a fine opportunity to purchase a fine stand for a corner coffee-house, as it will positively be sold without any reserve.

HALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing, Shirts and Drawers.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large, white, robust reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, and shirts and drawers, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms of E. Rogas & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

The attention of city and country buyers is called to the sale of three hundred and fifty packages and lots of foreign and American dry goods this day, by Vincent & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 85 Customhouse street.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By reference to our advertisements of auction sales it will be seen that the extensive and very valuable property of the late Jean de Epaza will be offered at public auction by N. Vigale, on the 28th January next, and the following days, at the Rotunda of the St. Louis Exchange. The succession consists of a large sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche, together with 381 slaves; 700 arpents planted cane; 220 arpents of ratioons; 80 mules in working order; 16 pairs oxen; 3000 barrels soal; 200 cords wood; 50,000 bricks; a full supply of corn and hay, together with carts, ploughs and 2 timber wheels. There is a large 2 foot high second hand steam engine. Besides there are a fine cotton plantation at Grand Isle, Barataria, divided into tracts of one arpent each; one hundred and sixteen slaves to be sold in families; eight hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank, and three lots and buildings in the Third District. This opportunity for an eligible investment of capital is one which has perhaps never been surpassed; and as the sale is positive, no doubt some excellent bargains may be effected.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera House—Miss Adelina Patti—"Il Trovatore."

Varieties Theatre—"Our American Cousin."

St. Charles Theatre—Benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell—"The Cricket"—"The Hidden Hand."

Academy of Music—Noon performance—At night, benefit of F. H. Rosston—"The Dread of Chivalry."

Spalding & Rogers' Museum—The Egyptian Girl, Swiss Bearded Lady, Swiss Waltzer, &c.

Vanucchi's Museum—Wax Figures.

The Murder on Barracks street—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict Against Stark—Evidence Concerning his Insanity.—Coroner Bacon held the inquest yesterday in the case of Samuel Keplinger, who died killed on Barracks street, last Tuesday, by H. T. Stark, a locksmith, employed in Joe Barker's shop. Dr. J. Lockwood, R. P. Wilmerle, Joseph Durand, Charles Moore and Adam W. Dixon, were the witnesses sworn. It appeared that Keplinger was quietly walking up the street, and merely looked in at the door of the shop, when Stark saw him, and drawing a revolver, rushed to the doorway and deliberately fired five shots at him while leaning against the doorpost. Moore was in the shop at the time, and testifies as follows:

My impression at the time the shooting was going on was that Stark was a lunatic. I thought he was the deceased fall; when I saw him fall I said, "Good God, Harry, why did you do that poor fellow?" He said, "I shot him." I said, "What on earth did you shoot him for?" He replied to me that the deceased had been annoying him for a long time; that he had several times to go away from the store, but that he would not leave; that he had threatened to carry up to the door, and one named the accused. Who shot that man? The accused answered, "I shot him."

Witness was asked if Stark, if he said, will conclusively establish him to be insane on the subject of religion, but as he was sufficiently sound of mind to attend to his business affairs we do not know how far this will go to screen him from the retribution of the law. One witness said Stark had accused himself of all the murders committed in New Orleans for years back, and said the fall of the American party was all his own work.

Resisting an Officer.—John Branaford was arrested last night, at the St. Charles Hotel, at the instance of Wm. H. Smith, watchman of the place, charged with resisting him in the discharge of his duty, carrying concealed weapon, and drawing a revolver upon him. Smith, when he appeared before the Recorder, for allowing his good nature to get the mastery, did not recognize, received a short reprimand from the Recorder, for trying to screen Branaford in only making a charge of assault with a pistol. The affair will be inquired into on the 11th. Branaford denied that he drew the revolver on Smith; said that his conduct after was influenced by the impression that Smith (whom he didn't know as an officer) was putting in his car unnecessarily, and that he came into possession of the pistol by taking it from an acquaintance, a stranger, whom he thought might get into trouble. The stranger was the man whom Smith originally had his eye upon.

Committed for Trial.—Recorder Emerson, being still too unwell to attend to business, Recorder Adams presided in the First District Police Court yesterday.

Theodore Davis was presented on the affidavit of J. Simmons, 122 Poydras street, who averred that between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon Davis feloniously made away with a suit of boots, the property of Lewis Leon & Co. and valued at six dollars. The prisoner, operated upon doubtless by the contemptible weather, felt so mean that he confessed his rascality, and was committed for trial to the Criminal Court.

John Monford was arrested on the same charge, stands on the other gaol. John purloined a pair of pants from S. Muller's store, on Tchoupitoulas street. He also acknowledged the corn and was committed for trial.

Assault with a Knife.—Paul Brandon was arrested night before last by Sergeant Busby on Lafayette street, at the instance of James Winn, who charged him with assaulting him with a bowie knife with intent to kill. The Recorder will in due time see if there's any thing in it.

Inquest.—The Coroner was called yesterday forenoon to hold an inquest on the body of a child found dead at George Keep's house, on Howard street, between Lafayette and Poydras. The result of the inquiry was not reported when we were at the Coroner's office.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt. The following named parties, some of whom were convicted by a jury, and others pleaded guilty to the charge, were sentenced this morning:

John Ratner, assault and battery, two months in the Parish Prison.

John McCarty, assault, 6 days, or one week's imprisonment.

Wm. Hughes, simple assault under mitigating circumstances, $1 fine.

Daniel Broderick, larceny, three months in the Parish Prison.

Manuel Joseph, f. m. c., larceny, six weeks in the Parish Prison.

James Farley, larceny, one week Parish Prison.

Joseph Dugas, alias Dussi, larceny, six weeks in Parish Prison.

Pat Brennan, larceny, two months Parish Prison.

John Brown, larceny, one month Parish Prison.

John Meyers, larceny, six months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

James Hogan, larceny, six months at hard labor.

Christopher Rusky, larceny, six months at hard labor.

Samuel Ayles, larceny, six months at hard labor.

John Henry, larceny, one hour's imprisonment in the Parish Prison; (this prisoner, a lad 17 years old, had been in jail 8 months, which was taken into consideration by the Court.)

John Price, court's fee of murder, without capital punishment, was to have been sentenced yesterday morning, but he requested that Court give him two weeks to settle his affairs, to which the Judge assented.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS RIVER OFFICE,
Saturday, January 26, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Red river.....	Milton Red. Hall.....	5 P. M.
Red river.....	Gen. J. L. Hodge, Steadle.....	5 P. M.
Red River.....	Grand Duke, Applegate.....	5 P. M.
Red river.....	Sophia, Berry.....	5 P. M.
Red river.....	Countess, Wilson.....	5 P. M.
Red river.....	Vigo, Martin.....	5 P. M.
Bayou Sara.....	Golden Age, Wolfling.....	5 P. M.
Ouachita river.....	Belle Peoria, Pike.....	5 P. M.
Ouachita river.....	Judah Touro, Leadbetter.....	5 P. M.
Ouachita river.....	Lizzie Simmons, Moore.....	5 P. M.
Attakapas.....	Pocahontas No. 3, Broad.....	5 P. M.
Vermilion.....	Texas, Hay.....	5 P. M.
Louisville.....	Belle Polaska, Robertson.....	5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....	Queen of the West, Scott.....	5 P. M.
Vicksburg.....	Natchez, Leathers.....	5 P. M.

POSTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile.....	Pontchartrain, Hoffman.....	3 P. M. rain.
Covington.....	Pamlico, Hoffman.....	10½ A. M.
Ocean Springs.....	Creole, Walker.....	3 A. M. rain.

The weather yesterday was disagreeable in the extreme. It rained incessantly from early morn till dusky eve, rendering the levee to be almost impassable to pedestrians, while the cold and uncomfortable motions were thrust brought umbrellas and their overcoats into requisition.

The departures of boats were almost entirely confined to regular packets, and on account of the inclement weather their "trips" cannot be bragged of. If these unpleasant days continue much longer we should not be surprised if somebody "got mad" and "doused" However, as the old proverb says, "it's an ill wind that brings no one good." Our tarpaulin men seem happy in the belief that the weather will be a good thing to use, and we understand that a St. Louis packet offered $5 a piece for them yesterday and could not be supplied. The tarpaulin folks (our pleasantest friend Carter especially) are our friends, and we trust that they will hereafter be ready to meet the wants of their customers in the most generous manner, and be ready to cover at a moment's warning.

Laborers were scarce yesterday, and boats suffered on that account. A Louisville packet has been in port since yesterday morning, and has not put out a single sack or barrel, and we understand last evening that some of our lower tributary and bend packets were offering to work for nothing to discharge cotton, and that the mates could not find a "corporal guard" of fellows who would brave the weather even at that high rate. We also learn that one of our Southern packets was being discharged at the rate of 15c. per bale. Now is the time for those who have been talking about the high rate of seeking lodgings in the watch-house on the plea of not finding work to "show their hands" and "pitch in."

The arrivals since our last report have been numerous and the cargoes very miscellaneous, and they, together with their cargoes, are reported in our marine column.

The little steamer Conway, which sunk in Arkansas river a short time since, has been raised, and is on her way to this port, we understand.

Cache river, a small stream emptying into the Arkansas, has been declared navigable by the State Legislature.

At St. Louis, on the 21st, the river had fallen 3¼ inches in the 24 hours preceding 9 A. M. There were 5½ feet out to Cairo.

There was a large quantity of ice floating in the river yesterday, and some of it was very heavy.

At Nashville, on the 21st, says an exchange, the river was falling slowly, having when till there were 6 feet water in the channel.

The Tennessee river is out of its banks, and rising rapidly. The whole country from Florence, Ala., down to Barbour's Landing, Ky., is under water.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—It should be remembered that the new, splendidly furnished packet, Col. P. Patgoot will leave regularly at 5 P. M., to-day, for Trenton, Monroe, and all way points on the Ouachita, taking passengers for all the coast landings at coast packet rates. She is commanded by the popular and popular Captain J. W. Tobin. Passengers and shippers will find the affable Mr. Phelps in the office.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS, AND RED RIVER.—For all points on Red river and the Texas road, the new and elegant packet steamer Gen. J. L. Hodges is rapidly receiving her cargo, and she will positively leave at above at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Hodges is a magnificent and splendidly furnished steamer, and deservedly the favorite packet. She is commanded by the popular and popular Captain J. W. Tobin. Passengers and shippers will find the affable Mr. Phelps in the office.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS, AND RED RIVER.—For all points on Red river and the Texas road, the new and splendid passenger steamer Gen. J. L. Hodges is rapidly receiving her cargo, and she will positively leave as above at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Hodges is a magnificent and splendidly furnished steamer, and deservedly the favorite packet. She is commanded by the popular and popular Captain J. W. Tobin. Passengers and shippers will find the affable Mr. Phelps in the office.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The fairly, flight-draught packet Pocahontas No. 3 leaves punctually at 5 P. M., to-day, for Simmesport and the Attakapas region generally. The popular Captain N. H. Broad is her commander, and the affable Mr. A. A. Delahoussaye is the clerk.

FOR CAMDEN AND OUACHITA RIVER.—At 5 P. M. today the fleet passenger packet Judah Touro will depart for all points on the Ouachita and Washita rivers, taking close bills of lading to the latter named point. The deservedly popular Captain Maurice Leadgrove is her commander, and the office affairs are ably conducted by the well-known Captain Foley, who is ably assisted by Messrs. Gaslow and Malloy. The Touro is truly a deserving packet, her accommodations are first-class, her larder is fit the hands of a fine caterer, and the saloon, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. L. Trask, is stocked with the choicest articles of cigars and spirituous liquors.

THE LIZZIE SIMMONS FOR CAMDEN.—This splendid passenger steamer is rapidly receiving her cargo, and will positively leave for the Ouachita region, under command of the well known Captain Gaston Moore, at 5 P. M. to-day. She is a magnificent craft, and her officers are all of the right strips. The popular Capt. George H. Kirk is in charge of the office.

THE GRAND DUKE FOR RED RIVER.—This magnificent, regular, passenger steamer will leave for all points on Red river, and way points on Red river, with the experienced Captain Samuel Applegate on the roof, and Mr. F. V. Colton in the office. Passengers and shippers should not fail to make a note of this available and reliable packet.

THE RAPIDES FOR GRAND ECORE.—Capt. J. C. Dowty will back out his fast Rapides for the above and all intermediate points and landings on Red river at 5 P. M., to-day. Mr. C. J. Bentzon will be found in the office, ready and obliging for this region, and should fail to patronize this regular and ever punctual packet.

FOR VERMILION—The Tensas.—This fairly, flight-draught packet leaves at 5 P. M., to