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NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19.

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's Trust auction, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, the balance unsold of a dry store; at 10, o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets, Second District, the contents, fixtures, &c., of a dry goods store; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the unexpired term of the lease of the premises corner of Canal and Old Levee streets, Second District. See advertisements.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, silk, velvet and bonnet ribbons, and dry goods; also men and boys' French Leghorn hats.

By the Sheriff at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, balance of the contents of a dry store.

By G. Lemonnier, Blache & Co., at 12 o'clock, M., corner of Royal and Bienville streets, damaged dry goods.

The Border States---The Prospect.

It is the general impression that the untoward results of the late elections in the border States have stiffened the backs of Black Republicanism, and rendered it more unrelenting and intolerant than ever. This opinion is but partially correct. The anti-slavery men are now divided into two factions, which bid fair to prove as intensely hostile to each other as were the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the Democracy during the last Presidential contest. One of the subdivisions includes politicians of the radical order---the SUMNERS, WILSONS, WEBBS, GREELEYS, LOVEJOYS, WENTWORTHS, WADES, and the like, who are inflexibly opposed to any concession or system of compromise, and who adhere tenaciously to the idea that secession is treason, and that the Southern States which have gone out of the Union must be compelled by coercive means to recognize the supremacy of the United States Government. These ultraists overflow with delight and exultation at the defeat of the Secessionists in Virginia and Tennessee, but especially in the latter. They regard the verdict just rendered by them as one of unconditional submission. In their fanatical delusion they imagine that they may now set to work to apply force to the seceding compromisable, without the slightest apprehension of driving the border States into the Southern Confederacy. It is entirely true that the Black Republicans of the school had Virginia and Tennessee as accessions to the Union, and accept their decision as an endorsement of the Northern view of secession.

The other wing of the Black Republicans is constituted somewhat differently. It embraces a large number of Northern men who voted for LINCOLN upon sectional grounds rather than with reference to the slavery question. They profess an abstract and sentimental dislike of slavery, per se, but are for the most part free from that fierce and fanatical spirit of fanaticism which incites the radical segment of the party. Besides they have a keen eye to the pecuniary side of the question, and though they would have no particular objection to see South Carolina and her sister States subjugated by the strong arm of the Federal Government, they are perfectly willing to forego a luxury that promises to be enormously expensive. This class of Northern men possesses brains, and is not blinded by blind and besotted prejudice. The real character of the results in Virginia and Tennessee is better understood by such politicians than clearly enough that in the Old Dominion and Tennessee has scarcely a Union man left, and that an overwhelming majority of those elected to the Convention as Union men only bear that designation to distinguish them from the unconditional and immediate Secessionists. They are aware that with very few exceptions all the delegates demand the express recognition of Southern rights, and the simplest guarantees for future safety and protection, and that, if these are refused or withheld, Virginia will share the fortunes of the States which have seceded. They are apparently filtered by no nevertheless the moderate Republicans are sufficiently familiar with the temper of the people of that State, and with the ties and sympathy uniting them with the other slaveholding sovereignties to understand that Tennessee will not claim all that Virginia requires, and that if the Old Dominion goes with the South, the land of JACKSON cannot do other wise than follow her.

Taking this position and correct view of the subject, the ultraists representing the less violent wing of Black Republicanism appear inclined to advocate a policy of conciliation. We published yesterday, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a direct and forcible expression of opinion against coercion, and a recommendation to the people of the North to recognize the revolution at the South, and to provide for peaceful separation. The New York *Times* is unable to reach such a pitch either of common sense or of liberality, but it is making notable progress. In its issue of the 12th, while rejoicing over Tennessee and Virginia, it admits that both those States have a right to the Union with the expectation of aid in all good causes; but it also mentions and treats their rights, and it contends that they should be given. It says:

> Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, instead of surrender to open and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of the late elections too much underrates and requires the Republican party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the South every guarantee which prudence can grant or ask, short only of the abridgement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace.

We presume that the North is anxious to retain the border States. But we are without a single weighty reason for the belief that the Black Republican majority in Congress can be induced to adopt the Crittenden or the Guthrie proposition, or any other plan of compromise that would be likely to give satisfaction. Hence our conclusions are unchanged that the border States must eventually side with the South. If the Northern ultraists coercion, they will assuredly precipitate the crisis. If Congress rejects the amendments proposed by them, they can no longer remain in the Union without humiliation---so that after all the pretended upshot will be that a Convention of all the States will be agreed upon, at which acceptable terms of separation will be agreed upon. At all events, there is not now the remotest prospect of any action on the part of the United States at all calculated to bring back into the Union the States which have just been formed into a Southern Confederacy.

LOUIS QUARTERLY REVIEW.---The publishers, L. KOCH & CO., have sent us the January number of this sterling periodical. Several of the articles are full of information and very suggestive.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER ADJUTANT.---From the officers of the steamer Col. T. H. Judson we learn that the steamer Adjutant, Captain Dye, from Tensas river, bound for this port, took fire and burned to the water's edge about 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 15th inst., when about one mile above Carter's Point, on Tensas river. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been communicated by a spark from her chimney. When first discovered the entire cotton on the larboard side was in a blaze, and in five minutes after the boat was a complete mass of fire. The officers, crew and passengers were all saved, although the engineer on watch at the time and a portion of the crew were compelled to jump overboard and swim ashore. The officers and crew will long remember the hospitality of the planters along the route after the disaster, many of whom were at once on the ground with canoes of Waterproof for their relief. The Adjutant had on board at the time of burning 1050 bales of cotton---650 sacks of corn and 52 hides, the greater portion of which is a total loss. The boats and tackle of the boat were all lost.

At the A. [illegible] Union, in New York, Yerdon's latest [illegible] performed with marked success [illegible] generally agree in pronouncing it a master piece.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.---Richmond, Va., February 14---The Convention met at the Capitol. John Janney, of Loudon, was elected President and made a Union speech, but said he would insist on her rights as a condition to remaining in the Confederacy.

ST. LOUIS February 14, 1861---P. Dexter Taffany a lawyer died suddenly in St. Louis for 25 years, commenced, on the 13th afternoon, at the Farmer's House, by suffering a severe pain in the side. The right jugular vein was severed entirely. Blood was traced from the looking glass to the bed, on which he was found. He was at once [illegible] Worcester, Mass.

The winter is been very severe in Europe. The papers report that the Scheldt has been frozen over at Antwerp for the first time in forty years. The valleys of the principal rivers in France inundated and frozen, so as the appearance of vast ice ponds lakes. An immense number of rats that infested the river banks have been killed by the frost---a deliverance which, however, is not to be regretted as they will scarcely compensate for the enormous injury done to the cultivated lands now under sheets of ice.

AN INFERNAL WAY OF DESTROYING A CHICKEN.---The river Indus, in the East Indies, was infested by a species of alligator, who carried off two or three natives, one of them being a woman. Its skin was so thick that no ball would penetrate it, so some young artillery officers formed the following plan for destroying it. They killed a sheep, and in its body placed a keg filled with gunpowder and some other combustible matter to which a long wire was attached with detonating powder at the end. Presently the crocodile saw the prey and seized it, and carried it to a hole which he was known to frequent. Time was allowed him to swallow the sheep, when the wire was pulled---the water then became violently agitated---a loud report was heard, and the crocodile blew up.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 14.---The steamship New York, from Southampton January 29, has arrived. The Australasian arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th.

A Cabinet council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of Lord Palmerston, in Downing street.

The Indian mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to December 22.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta says:---There is not a contested hand or a tranquil tongue in all the province, by the mismanagement of Mr. Grant.

The two million pounds annually spent in the indigo manufacture has been this year withdrawn from circulation, and in a poor country like Calcutta the consequences are naturally those of discomfort.

The famine intelligence is to the 6th, from Hong Kong.

Lord Elgin was at Shanghai on the 8th of December, and is expected at Hong Kong. Baron Gros proceeds to Simoda in a few days.

Mr. Ward leaves this morning in the Niagara. Sir Hope Grant has gone on a visit to Japan. At King Po alarm is created from reports brought in of the movements of the rebels.

Face Chow was quiet.

Disturbances had broken out in the northeast part of the province, and one or two walled places had been taken.

The John Adams, Niagara, and gun boat Saginaw were at Hong Kong.

FRANCE.---The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Emperor has resolved to construct with all despatch ten more Algerian frigates of the La Gloire class. This is no mere idle rumor, but a stubborn fact.

PARIS, Saturday Evening.---The *Patrie* says it is not true, as was reported, that it is stated, that the French Government has encouraged Denmark to resist the demands of Germany. Nor is it true that France is organizing a squadron to be sent to the Baltic.

The *Patrie* also says the bombardment continues at Gaeta, without great result on either side.

MARSEILLES, January 26.---A Russian frigate has left Toulon, but not proceeded to Gaeta. Her destination is Villafranca, where her commander waits fresh orders.

ITALY.---NAPLES, January 25, 5 P. M.---Yesterday the bombardment of Gaeta was continued by Sardinian fleet.

Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment. The fire from the batteries of the place is feeble.

General Cialdini has lost but few men. A Sardinian gun boat has been damaged.

NAPLES, January 26.---The bombardment continues. A true, sensible correspondence of high importance, which has been entertained with Gaeta, has been discovered.

GENOA, January 25.---The *Courrier Mercantile* of to day says the bombardment of Gaeta is continued with prodigious effect from the batteries on the land side, co-incidently with the powerful operations of the fleet. It is hoped that success will attend the efforts of the besiegers in a few days. The fleet will drive on the 24th in order to repeat attacks, after having silenced nearly all the enemy's batteries.

It was to recommence the bombardment on the same evening.

SPAIN.---MADRID, January 25.---The correspondence of Antequera states the report that the Queen had sent money to Gaeta is totally unfounded.

The correspondence says the Spanish Minister will stay with King Francis II as long as the remains on Neapolitan territory. It also states that Ferrara will be occupied by Spanish troops until the entire execution of the treaty by the Moors.

HUNGARY.---PESTH, January 27.---The inhabitants of Voivodina have protested against the incorporation of that province with Hungary in an arbitrary manner. They demand the convocation of a Servian National Assembly.

COPENHAGEN, January 27.---A ministerial ordinance has been addressed to all functionaries whose duties are any way connected with the calling out of the soldiers for the army, ordering them to take such steps as will enable them to assemble as speedily as possible the orders for the mustering convocation already proclaimed, or for any other which may yet be made.

WRONGHEADED.

The fiery Editor of this State is, we fear, destined to be a source of trouble, whether in or out of the Union. Although she has not been a member of the Southern Confederacy for more than a few days, her press begins already to use the language of rebellion in reference to the Provisional Government. Witness the following protest from the Charleston *Mercury* against the provisions in the Constitution relative to the raising of revenue, and the slave trade:

> We regret that any Provisional Government was formed at all, and in one or two important points, of principle, it does again and again and again at the foremost men and laws enacted. It seems that the United States Protective Tariff of '57 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inserted into the Constitution itself. Neither of those did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern movement, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the cause of Protective Tariffs---the bandit of its abettors and oppressive in its consummation. It was unjust to favor Northern enterprises at the expense of the people of the South---a huge tree for them---the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain it will become, if not in principle, intolerable in practice. Whether this is brought about by a partial remission of duties or a partial imposition of it, is the same in effect. We rather expected to see a different and better policy---both as regards ourselves and in the results so far as foreign nations are concerned---and their friendship at this time, to the South. In such respect Free Trade is the true policy of the Confederate States.
>
> We deem it also unfortunate and *mal a propos* that the slave trade---a domestic duty delegated to the several States---should be provided for in the Constitution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave trade. In our opinion, it is a matter of policy, and not of principle, and should be dealt with and hereafter from second views of the necessities and safety of our people. We think it a proper subject of legislation.

Ice Breaking Up in the Hudson.

ALBANY, February 13.---The ice commenced breaking in the Hudson about a quarter past eight o'clock this morning.

The break up was a fine, attended by a noise like thunder. Within twenty minutes after the break up the water rose four feet, and has been rising ever since until the present time.

The rise is about seven or eight feet.

At half past ten the destruction of property is large, the ice being blocked below the city. The damage in lumber being roughly estimated at $200,000.

Boats, propellers and other crafts were driven up by the force of the ice. A heavy towboat and other boats were driven through the first story of the Bridge freight depot of the New York Central Railroad, the whole front being knocked in, and the building, which is very long and low, shaken so as to very much alarm the occupants. Two machine shops owned by Mr. Pattison were demolished in a similar manner. At the foot of Hamilton street a propeller was driven through the Delaware and Hudson Railway, which stands on the corner of the quay. Damage to produce and provisions in store is computatively small, as the dockmen had a large force on hand during the night to anticipation of the danger. The water in some places is up to Broadway.

The bridge of the flood already reaches the Stanwix Hall. Cellar and basements as high as Green street, are filling. At present there is but little prospect of the abatement of the flood. Scarcely a yard of embankment in the vicinity has been broken to pieces and partially swept away.

Among the ruins of bridges, propellers, towboats, barges and other craft lying stranded together in a heap, it is impossible at present to give any adequate idea of the damage done, but the destruction has been more sudden and rapid than any which the water has not yet reached nearly so high.

No intelligence yet from Greenbush, but the flood on the Hudson River Railroad side of the river must be heavy.

ALBANY, N. Y. February 13, P. M.---The water has not continued to rise slowly to day, until the entire basement is portioned of the city east of Broadway is inundated, and business is wholly suspended. The Albany and Greenbush ferries running parallel with the river, in the northern section of the city, in several feet deep, and many families have been compelled to beat a hasty retreat, in some instances by means of boats from the second story windows.

South Broadway, from near the *Atlas and Argus* office, down to the steamboat landing, is impassable by all vehicles.

Two men were rescued from a cake of float ing ice by means of ropes.

No description can convey a correct idea of the present state of the flood.

Steamboats, propellers, ferryboats, vessels and canal boats were jammed together in a promiscuous heap.

FROZEN TO DEATH UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.---Mr. Franklin Withington, one of the Selectmen of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was found to death on Thursday night last, under circumstances which reflect much discredit upon the hospitality and Christian humanity of the people of that vicinity.

It appears, says the Boston *Journal*, that on Thursday evening, Withington, in company with two ladies, went on a sleigh ride, and about 10 o'clock in the evening, as they were returning home from Quincy, the horse took fright, and running [illegible] the sleigh, ran away. The night was the coldest of the season, and Mr. Withington started on foot to walk to his home, a short distance from the house cold and exhausted.

The party called at several houses, and after making the circumstances known to the occupants, were refused admittance or aid, but they [illegible] called the hospitable residence of Capt. John Glover, where they were cheerfully and kindly welcomed. The ladies were benumbed with cold so as to be almost incapable of articulation, and after seeing them comfortably provided for, Mr. Withington left them in the house and started for his home, which after his team is the last that was seen of him alive.

Nothing further was heard of Mr. Withington until about noon Friday, when he was found by a man who was sleigh in Everett avenue, strapped to a buffalo robe, stiff and dead.

THE JEWS.---The Jews throughout have not preserved every where their primitive color. In the northern countries of Europe they are white; in Germany many of them have yellow beards; in Portugal they are tawney. In the Orient, and in Barbary, where a number of them have settled, they have black skins, though they do not contract marriages with foreigners. Prichard says that there is also at Matacheri a colony of white Jews, and that there are black Jews dwelling in Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctoo. Thus great varieties of color have been produced among three people during eighteen centuries, but no change has occurred in their cast of feature, habits or ideas. Under a black skin or a white, observes General Dubois, in Sweden, in the Sahara, or the sea-coast of Guinea, everywhere you find the same features, and the two fold aptitude for language and commerce. Color, then, is not a fixed character or a [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further from Europe by the Steamship Africa at New York---Full Commercial Reports---Sanguinary Fighting on Roman Soil---Popular Disturbances in Naples.

New York, February 18.---The steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 2d and Queenstown the 3d, brings the regular weekly commercial circulars for the week ending Friday, the 1st, from which we condense the following:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, February 2---The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week just ended at 33,000 bales, of which 2500 were taken on speculation and 11,000 for export. The week's business closed with a decline on all qualities of 1-8d, owing to the unfavorable advices from Manchester.

The sales of Friday comprised 5000 bales, including 2000 taken on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7 7-8d; Middling Orleans, 7 3-4d; Fair Mobile, 7 3-4d; Middling Mobile, 7 3-16d; Fair Uplands, 7 3-4d; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool figures up 660,000 bales, of which 185,000 are of American production.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. say Cotton declined 1-8 to 3-16d during the week, but the market closed better.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, February 2---Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Flour closed quiet and steady at 28s. 6d. to 30s.

Wheat quiet. Indian Corn dull and all qualities slightly declined.

Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report a decline of 2d. and quote Mixed at 31s. to 34s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, February 2---Various Liverpool circulars say Beef closed heavy. Pork quiet. Bacon dull.

The prices of Lard ranged from 57s. to 60s. The market closed dull.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 2---Messrs Bigland, Athya & Co say Sugar closed dull, and quote a decline of 6d.

London Produce Market.

London, February 2---Messrs Baring Bros & Co say Coffee closed quiet at a decline of 1d to 4d on the week.

Sugar dull, and prices off to 3d lower.

London Money Market.

London, February 2---The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £96,000 during the week.

The Money market was wholly without change.

THE VERY LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, February 3 P. M.---The business in Cotton yesterday amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were on speculation. The market closed at a partial advance on all qualities of 1-16d. to 1-8 d.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, February 2---The sales in the Havre Cotton market the week ending February 1st, reached 2000 bales. The market closed with a downward tendency, at a decline of 1f to 2f since Friday, the 25th.

New Orleans Low Ordinaire closed at 101f; New Orleans Fine Ordinaire closed at 107f.

The quantity of Cotton in Havre adds up 132,000 bales.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, February 2---The Paris Bourse rules firm. The Three Per Cent Rentes closed at 68f. 5c.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Italy.

It was reported that Prince Carignan had gone to Gaeta for the purpose of negotiating for the surrender of the fortress.

Sardinia demands the restoration of the soldiers made prisoners by the Papal troops, who had seized the Bourgo of Salone as hostage.

It is asserted that the Italian Parliament, on meeting on assembling, will proclaim Victor Emanuel King of Italy.

Sanguinary fighting continued in the Roman States between Sardinians and Papal troops. Villages were burnt to the ground. A Sardinian officer was cut to pieces in the spirit of revenge.

Popular disturbances had broken out at Naples, during which the printing offices were destroyed.

France and England.

Queen Victoria will receive the British Parliament on the 5th, and Letter Napoleon the French Legislature on the 7th.

There are rumors of an increase in the bullion of the Bank of France.

The Venetian Question.

The Emperor of Austria has decided to grant a constitution to Venetia, which leaves the Government to the Patriarch.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The steamship Palestine, from Portland and Glasgow, from New York, had arrived out at Liverpool.

The Syrian Question.

It is said that the Porte has acquiesced in the execution of the Paris Convention on the subject of Syria.

Movements of Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has gone to Dumania.

Louisiana Legislature.

Proceedings of the House.

Baton Rouge, February 18.---The House of Representatives met at the usual hour this morning. The roll was called, and sixty three members announced their presence.

Mr. McFee offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of three judges in the different courts by the Governor instead of by election.

Mr. Beggs submitted a resolution that the Committee on Public Buildings be required to report the detailed expenses of the State House and the surrounding grounds; also, that the Committee on Charitable Institutions examine the report regarding the Jackson Insane Asylum, and have the power to send persons for the papers. Both referred.

A memorial was read from the officers of the Orleans Artillery, asking an appropriation of six thousand dollars to enable their reorganization. Referred to the Committee on Motita Mr. Davidson, of Sabine, offered a resolution in regard to the late terrible death in several of the parishes, and the suffering consequent, that the Governor be instructed to request a bill for the relief of the sufferers. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution that the Quartermaster General be requested to report to the House the amount required per month for keeping up the military organization lately made. Adopted.

The special order of the day being the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee relative to the amendment of "An act entitled an act relative to District Courts," came up. This bill provides that the State shall be divided into eighteen judicial districts---the city and parish of New Orleans to form the first district. Much discussion ensued, during which many motions were made, and finally the bill was amended so that twenty five hundred instead of three thousand dollars per annum be the salary of one judge, also, substituting four hundred of eight years the term of service. The bill was then laid over.

Mr. Antoine introduced a bill to license gaming houses. Referred to a special committee.

Several local and relief bills were referred to their proper committees.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution that a special joint committee be appointed to make arrangements for a public inauguration of the State of Louisiana at noon on the 23d. Adopted.

An act regarding a law of evidence in carrying concealed weapons was lost, but afterwards amended so as to apply only to New Orleans.

Col. Jacques, commander of Fort St. Philip, and other New Orleans officers were answered to their names and took the new oath.

The House then adjourned.

Senate.

In the Senate the House bill appropriating six thousand dollars for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum passed to a third reading. Bills from standing committees were reported.

Several bills for relief, etc., were all laid over.

The business to day was principally of a local nature and of no importance.

To, Calendar was cleared until the committees report to morrow on referred bills.

Virginia State Convention---Resolutions Opposing Coercion.

Richmond, February 18.---During the sitting of the Virginia State Convention on Saturday several important resolutions were introduced, one of which opposes the retaking of the Southern forts, another pledges the militia re-serves of Virginia to any other mode of coercing the seceding States by the Federal Government, and a third says that if compromises fail, Virginia will unite with her sister Southern States.

Ex-Governor Wise reiterated his policy of fighting in the Union, and counselled speedy action.

The Vote in Arkansas.

Fayetteville, February 18---A large number of the votes cast to day were in opposition to the holding of a State Convention.

Great enthusiasm was manifested over the stars and stripes, and to day's vote is the seventh one ing the streets under the flag of the Union.

Another Arrest from Europe.

Portland, Me., February 18---The Canadian mail steamship North American arrived here yesterday from Liverpool at noon on Thursday, January 31, and Londonderry on evening of the 1st.

The North American was detained on her voyage by strong westerly winds. Her European accounts have been anticipated by the Africa.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

The steamer Anglo Saxon sailed on the sixteenth for Liverpool, via Londonderry, with the latest Canadian mails.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, February 18---The Ohio river was rising this evening, with 11 feet 6 inches water in the canal by the mark.

New York Markets.

New York, February 18---The Cotton market closed steady to day, with sales of 1600 bales at 11¾c for Middling Uplands. The prices of Flour are 5 to 10c higher than those of Saturday. The sales comprised 1375 bbls. at $5 15 to $5 20 for Superfine State. Wheat advanced 1c. The business in Corn summed up 43,000 bushels at 62 to 63c., an advance of 1c. Beards, in Portland they are tawney. In the Orient they are white, where a number of them have settled, they have black skins, though they do not contract marriages with foreigners. Prichard says that there is also at Matacheri a colony of white Jews, and that there are black Jews dwelling in Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctoo. Thus great varieties of color have been produced among three people during eighteen centuries, but no change has occurred in their cast of feature, habits or ideas. Under a black skin or a white, observes General Dubois, in Sweden, in the Sahara, or the sea-coast of Guinea, everywhere you find the same features, and the two fold aptitude for language and commerce. Color, then, is not a fixed character or a [illegible].

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, February 18---Flour closed firm, with sales of 2500 bbls. at $4 50 to $4 55 for Superfine. Corn rules dull at 33c to 35c. the latter rate are worth 38c the basket. The sales of Whisky reached 900 bbls. at 16c. the gallon. Western Mess Pork is quoted at $16 50 to $16 75 per bbl. Lard closed dull at 9½c. to 9¾c. the lb. Molasses was sold at 34c. to 36c. the gallon. Sugar---Sales of 225 hhds. at 5¾c. to 7c. the lb. Coffee firm at 12½c. to 13¾c. the lb.

Six miles of distributing pipe will run along the levee, a few feet beneath the surface, leading up and down from the water-works. Of this one mile, of 30 inches diameter, has been made and delivered. Two and a half miles, 36 inches diameter, and two and a half, 24 inches, has yet to be contracted for, we believe. At the head of the gutter of each street running back to the swamp an elbow pipe, leading out of the main line, will throw a column of water sufficient to effectually cleanse the gutter, and as well to furnish water for the establishment of fires. It is proposed to flood the gutters only twice a day---early in the morning, and again in the evening. Upon the ringing of the fire bells the supply would of course be turned on. The reservoirs to be kept constantly filled. In front of the works a well will be sunk in the river as deep as to give a good supply at the lowest stage of water, and this well will be protected so as not to permit of silt or other matter floating in the river to be drawn up by the machinery. Culverts through the levee at various points, managed by valves, will furnish all the water needed for this system during high water time, without expense to the city for running the engines.

The Murder of Thomas Flynn---No Evidence Against Any Person.---On the night of the 3d of February a man named Thomas Flynn was received into the Charity Hospital with a stab wound in the back of the left shoulder, penetrating to the spinal marrow, which produced paralysis of the right side and part of the abdominal organs. Flynn was a bar-keeper, frequently guilty of assaults, and charged a few years since with the murder of a man named Scully, of which he was convicted through the assistance of witnesses. His body was covered with scars, some of them denoting severe wounds. While in the Charity Hospital he stated, as the circumstances of the stab ting, that he went into a cell-house on the levee, in the Fifth Ward, to take a drink of liquor, and after which he sat down in front of the stove and put his feet upon it, accidentally knocking it down. At this one Mike Bean rushed at him, and although he parried the first blow, the knife, Bean cut him over the shoulder in the back. Bean came to see him several times at the hospital. He was employed as cook in the liquor and boarding house where the stabbing occurred. Flynn died on the 4th inst. Dr. Beard, House Surgeon, notified of these facts from the hospital, gave the first information of the murder to the police. Lieutenant Bogan promptly arrested Bean and took charge of Thomas Moore, the man who saw the affair. Moore as witnessed at the formal inquest, held last evening, that the prisoner denied any knowledge of the affair at the parties, and no evidence whatever against Bean having been obtained, the jury could only bring in a verdict of stabbing "by some party or parties unknown." Bean will be discharged.

First District Court---Judge T. G. Hunt.---At nine o'clock yesterday morning Hermogene Perry, convicted of the murder of Auguste Droz, on the 8th of January, last, was sentenced to capital punishment. He received the sentence in a manner peculiarly his own, perfectly impassive manner, without betraying---until emotion. The business of the Court for the day was as follows: Henry Brooks and Wm. Brown pleaded guilty to receiving, and were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Wm. Emerson, alias Dick Nevin, was tried for burglary and found guilty. Mike Reed, alias Reedy, and Wm. H. Howard were also tried for burglary and both found guilty. Emerson, with two other thieves, broke into Mrs. Schaffer's grocery store, on the corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, on the night of the 23d of November last, and at once a boy to [illegible] Mrs. Schaffer up and gave the alarm, when they ran off and left the above named Emerson on the ground. Officer Zeller, Reed's and Howard's accomplice, arrested him. Howard was tried for the murder of Frederic Baumert, on Broadway st., between St. Andrew and Peniston, on the night of the 23d of December last, and at one o'clock this morning the jury acquitted him. Howard was also tried for the murder of Mr. Bonnot, on the night of the 21st of January last, and at one o'clock this morning the jury acquitted him. Now, leaving Bean on trial, and a few more cases to be disposed of, the Criminal Court will have dealt with every case presented by the present term of the Grand Jury, except that against Mary Ryan, charged with carrying concealed weapons.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 19, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY

[illegible]

SLAVE STATES.

	Slaves	Free	Increase
Delaware	1,798	19,829	2
Maryland	87,189	83,942	24,154
Virginia	472,528	[illegible]	74,723
North Carolina	331,059	27,463	27,463
South Carolina	402,406	8,960	46,406
Georgia	462,198	1,763	61,198
Florida	61,753	932	8,753
Alabama	435,080	2,690	57,080
Mississippi	436,631	1,366	57,631
Louisiana	331,726	17,462	46,726
Texas	182,566	397	24,566
Arkansas	111,259	324	14,259
Tennessee	275,784	7,300	36,784
Kentucky	225,490	10,684	29,490
Missouri	114,965	3,572	14,965
District of Columbia	3,185	10,059	424
	3,963,760	226,743	514,354

SLAVE POPULATION

	1850	1860	Increase	Per cent
Delaware	2,605	1,798	807	31
Maryland	90,368	87,189	3,179	3
Virginia	472,528	472,528	0	0
North Carolina	288,548	331,059	42,511	14
South Carolina	384,984	402,406	17,422	4
Georgia	381,682	462,198	80,516	21
Florida	39,310	61,753	22,443	57
Alabama	342,844	435,080	92,236	26
Mississippi	309,878	436,631	126,753	40
Louisiana	244,809	331,726	86,917	35
Texas	58,161	182,566	124,405	213
Arkansas	47,100	111,259	64,159	136
Tennessee	239,459	275,784	36,325	15
Kentucky	210,981	225,490	14,509	6
Missouri	87,422	114,965	27,543	31
District of Columbia	3,687	3,185	502	13
	3,204,313	3,963,760	759,447	23

Deplorable Condition of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report to the House to-day for the information of the House the annual correspondence from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to loans and appropriations, also a bill recommended by the Secretary to meet the deficiencies referred to.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 11, 1861.

Hon John Sherman, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

SIR:---I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pressing demands of the Treasury, and to suggest the propriety of the immediate issue of them without seriously impairing the public credit. The liabilities due and to fall due before the 4th of March next are as follows:

For the State Department	$ 186,926
For the Interior Department	[illegible]
For the War Department	[illegible]
For the Navy Department	[illegible]
For the Post Office Department	[illegible]
Requisitions of War and Navy Departments complied with	[illegible]
Treasury Notes to redeem the Public Debt of March	[illegible]
For the Treasury Department	[illegible]
For the Interior Department	[illegible]
Floating balances due estimated	[illegible]

The accruing revenues will, it is estimated, amount about $1,000,000 a day, leaving eight millions to be borrowed. Loans in the Treasury, subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States, but little more than $ 400,000, and there are requisitions on the Treasury Department amounting to nearly two millions of dollars unanswered.

In the present condition of the country it would be unwise to borrow the sum of eight millions needed to meet the wants of the Treasury on loan at a discount which would seriously impair the public credit, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the Government. Several of the States, in accordance with a suggestion contained in my letter to your Committee of the 18th of January last, have called out or superadd a pledge of their faith to that of the United States for the redemption of any bonds it may issue to the amount of the public money deposited with them respectively by said Act, providing under the act of 3d June, 1836. If Congress will authorize these others to be accepted, the money required to meet liabilities due and to fall due before the 4th of March can be obtained at par.

If the authority is not granted I am satisfied it can only be obtained by sales which would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the Government and in the highest degree detrimental to its credit. I should not venture to ask for a loan exceeding six millions of dollars, and nearly the whole of the amount to be required to meet the redemption of Treasury notes to fall due before the 4th of March. There would be no one of that date for any unclaimed dividends, or public creditors, whose demands could not remain unsatisfied without public inconvenience, and in some cases, ruinous loss.

I have discharged my duty to them and to the country by making this exhibit of the public wants, and in pointing out the only mode by which, in my judgment, they can be met without serious consequences to the interests of the Government and individually to whom it is indebted.

The short time to elapse before the close of the present session of Congress renders it impracticable that I should advertise for a loan on the 15th or 20th inst. of [illegible].

I am, very respectfully, your obt. servant,

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FANNY FERN IN SHOOTING.---Fanny Fern has been discouraging upon the allurements of shopping. She hates being compelled to buy any thing against her will, but sometimes has to submit. She says:---"Entering the store and three clerks immediately spring from the seaboard and seek what is at." Of course you mumble slowly forget half the articles you came for instead of buying any thing, and before you have time to recall your senses, you find yourself listening to a running inventory of every thing on that shop, with the prices, from the junior clerk or chief to a silken velvet dress or cloak. If you are not a lunatic by that time, you make a feeble attempt to get out into the open air, which proves another effort to frustrate by a perseverance of clerks, who accompany you down the store, each with a paper of goods over one arm, which they put and stroke with caressing fingers, and I would be happy to know if it is the eleventh or twelve yards you will need for your dress."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.---Opera House---"La Juive."

St. Charles Theatre---Mr. George James---"The Old Plantation, or *Souths in Life*"---"Tambo."

Varieties Theatre---"Jessie Brown, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian"---"Dame Widowa Virginia."

Academy of Music---Ole Christy's Minstrels---"New Year's Cake"---Great Stump Speech---Ballads, Melodies, Glees, &c.

Spalding & Rogers' Museum---The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, Miniature Steamship, Mechanical Orchestrion, Bon Constrictor, and 100,000 other curiosities.

Vaumuhl's Museum---Engagement of the Scotch Giantess, Miss Fannie Waigee---*famosum* collection of Statuary.

The Levee Water-Works.---Considerable of the public attention is now being attracted to the tree building in course of construction on the levee, at the foot of Canal street, and, so far as we have observed, it is worthy of the admiration it has already gained by its size and beauty. The plan which the work is being performed under the direction of and according to the plans designed and furnished by the City Surveyor, Mr. Louis H. Pilie, and his deputy, Mr. Bell. When finished it will be a structure of remarkable strength and durability, as well as one highly beautified and ornamental. The second story, not yet put up, is to be an iron reservoir, holding 100,000 gallons of water. On the ground floor the pillars and girders are already in position, forming a most substantial foundation for the superstructure to rest upon. The pillars, of which there are eighteen, are of a handsome and massive style of design, and the windows, occupying the space between the pillars, are artistically ornamented, the iron top over each arch representing, in relief, appropriate designs. On this floor will be situated the engines, capable of forcing 400,000 gallons of water per hour, and an iron chimney, 90 feet high, yet to be erected, will furnish draft to the boilers. The contractors who are erecting this work are the enterprising founders, Messr