State Convention.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS TICKET.

Senatorial Delegates.

P. E. BONFORD, W. R. ADAMS,
FELIX LABATUT, THOS. H. KENNEDY,
J. J. MICHEL.

Representative Delegates.

First District:
THOS. J. SEMMES, ISAAC N. MARKS,
BENJAMIN S. TAPPAN.

Second District:
DAN'L W. ADAMS, DR. A. F. AXSON.

Third District:
A. H. GLADDEN, R. W. ESTLIN,
JAS. McCLOSKEY, J. B. SLAWSON.

Fourth District:
M. O. H. NORTON.

Fifth District:
JOS. HERNANDEZ, BERNARD AYEGNO.

Sixth District:
JOHN PEMBERTON.

Seventh District:
W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, DAN'L EDWARDS.

Eighth District:
JOHN G. EUSTIS.

Ninth District:
P. SEVER WILTZ.

Tenth District:
W. R. MILES, W. M. PERKINS,
ALEXANDER WALKER.

423 2ste

George H. Finlay,

SOUTHERN TYPE FOUNDRY,
—And—
Paper Warehouse,

No. 105 POYDRAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☞Presses, Type, Paper, Ink and Furnishing of every description, at New York prices.
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97.....CANAL STREET.....97

Fine Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.

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Holiday Presents!

A large assortment of Clocks, Bronze Candelabras and Statues, Bronze and Parian Marble Statues and Groups, Porcelain and Crystal Vases and Toilet Sets, Papier Mache Boxes, Tea and Cigar Boxes, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Inlaid Rosewood Work Boxes and Writing Desks, Inlaid Shell Cigar Cases, Scroll Boxes, Bracelets, Pocking Cards, etc., etc.

Also, a very beautiful assortment of fine French and American JEWELRY, at greatly reduced prices.

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—WHOLESALE—
DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 33 Magazine Street.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock, manufactured expressly for the New Orleans trade. 422 2ptdm

New Fall Goods.

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Has just opened his Fall Stock of BONNETS, FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKS, etc.

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Latest French Styles.

HATS AND CAPS,
—FOR—
GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

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13.....CAMP STREET.....13

(Under the City Hotel.)

Have opened an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of the above named Goods, which they have imported DIRECT FROM PARIS. It consists in part of Gents' Silk and Fur DRESS, BUSINESS and TRAVELING HATS and CAPS; Youths', Boys and Children's ZOUAVE and CHASSEUR CAPS, and FANCY VELVET CAPS of every variety.

N. B.—MILITARY CAPS of every description MADE TO ORDER in any quantity.

Gentlemen's FINE DRESS HATS also manufactured to order with dispatch and promptitude. 402 2ptmwf

To Captains, Steamboat Owners,

And all Others Using or Manufacturing

OXNE'S SOFT METALLIC PACKING, FOR THE CYLINDERS OF STEAM ENGINES.

You will please take notice that an injunction has been recently issued from the United States' Circuit Court, held at New Orleans, La., to restrain the "NEW ORLEANS AND BAYOU SARA MAIL COMPANY" from the use of said METALLIC PACKING, as will be seen from the following order:

The President of the United States to the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail Company—greeting:

Whereas, It has been represented to us in our said Court, in Chancery sitting, on the part of WILLIAM J. MATHEW and DANIEL WALKER, complainants, by their bill of complaint lately exhibited against you, touching certain matters and things therein set forth; now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the allegations in said bill contained, you, the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail Company, your agents and attorneys, and each of you, are hereby commanded and strictly enjoined, under the penalty of the law, that you absolutely refrain and desist from directly or indirectly using, or causing to be used, or vending, or causing to be vended, or manufacturing or causing to be manufactured, the improved composition for Metallic Packing in Steam Engines, as secured by Letters Patent to ORANGE S. COX, until the further order of our said Court.

[Witn.] HON. ROGER B. TANEY,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this 7th of December, 1860.

[Signed] J. W. GURLEY, Clerk.

All persons infringing said Patent are hereby notified that, unless they immediately cease their infringements, we may for past use of it, and take a license from the owners, if they desire to use or manufacture said Packing in the future, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

The only authorized Collectors are Messrs. J. K. Sprague and O. W. Cope.

WM. J. MATHEWS and Others,
Assignees.

457 2ptf

WALL PAPER.....WALL PAPER.

On hand a splendid assortment of French and American

PAPER HANGINGS,

of every description, and of the latest importation, for sale on reasonable terms, by

F. NEWHALL,
89 Canal street, corner Old Levee, upstairs.

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CLARET WINE.....CLARET WINE.

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Booksellers, Stationers and Blank Book MANUFACTURERS.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 70 CAMP STREET. - - - TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XIII. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1861. NUMBER 263.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1861.

A SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

The South Carolina Convention, before its adjournment, appointed a delegation to a Congress of all the seceding States. This Congress will have the organization of the Southern Confederacy to attend to, and Louisiana has to-day to decide whether she will be represented in that Congress or not.

It is to be a Congress of the seceding States only. Mississippi and Alabama on one side of us, and Texas on the other, will certainly be there. Shall Louisiana be absent? Shall this State separate from her sisters on both sides, and show herself less prompt than they are to resume the proud position of a sovereignty? Shall Louisiana exclude herself from this Congress, while the other States, all around her, are members of it?

Rather, will she not "cooperate" with those States, to whom she is bound by indissoluble ties? Will she not cast her lot along with those with whom she is identified so closely, politically, commercially and socially? We have no fears of the result in the State, but we beseech the people of this great commercial metropolis of the Southwest not to separate themselves politically from those whose interests and destinies are the same as our own.

"CO-OPERATION IMPLIES UNION."

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 2d prints the proceedings of the cooperation meeting held at Odd Fellows' Hall in this city on the evening of the 28th December, and accompanies it with the following commentary:

We print in another place a report of a Union meeting held in New Orleans last week, which every patriot will read with considerable pleasure. The anti-secessionists down there call themselves cooperationists, but that implies Union. They do not mean to give up the ship, but are determined to contend for their rights under the stars and stripes in the Union. The action of the ultraists, led on by men who would destroy the Constitution in order to promote their personal political interests, is calculated to repel the Northern people; but men in this section would sacrifice a great deal to meet half way, and extend the hand of national fellowship to those who are nobly contending against corruptionists and place-seekers, on the side of the Union and the Constitution.

It is unnecessary for us to tell our readers what sort of a sheet the Cincinnati Gazette is. And yet that paper hails with pleasure the formation of a cooperation party in the South. And why? Because "cooperation implies *Union*." Because it means "Anti-Secession."

Do the cooperationists of New Orleans accept this definition of their position, as understood by the Black Republicans of the North? If not, as we believe a large body of them do not, let them silence the joy of the Gazette, this day, by recording their votes upon the side of immediate State secession!

CHEERS AND GROANS.

"Three cheers for John Brown, and three groans for Virginia and the South!" Such was the exclamation of a body of 2100 Wide-Awakes in Philadelphia last September, passing along Chestnut street—as related by Mr. Bradford in his speech at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday night. Mr. Bradford witnessed and heard it himself. Twenty-one hundred young men, parading the most public street of one of the largest cities of the country, and making the welkin ring with "three cheers for *John Brown*, and three groans for *Virginia* and *the South!*"

These are the people we are to live in the same Union with! These are our Northern "friends" who do not mean any harm to the South, and the supporters of a President who will not make war upon us! Can any Southern man consent to make terms with such people? Can any Southern man now hesitate, threatened as he is with both the danger and disgrace of living in the same political community with these sympathisers with John Brown and haters of Virginia and the South?

People of New Orleans! Answer this question to-day at the polls. Answer it like men, and not like serfs!

ABOLITION MENDACITY.

The Abolitionists now deny that there is such a thing as property in slaves. Henry J. Raymond, the editor of the New York Times, has written a long letter to show that the North will never yield the point that there is property in slaves; and that the difficulty between that section and the South can never be settled if the North is required to recognize such a right. So, also, last year the Governor of Ohio refused to give up a man who had been stealing negroes in Kentucky, on the ground that no crime had been committed, because slaves were not property!

But, how was it in former times? These people are always talking about the opinions of the "fathers of the Republic," and always referring to Washington, Jefferson, etc., as being anti-slavery, though they owned slaves up to the day of their death. But the New York Express reproduces some of the treaties made between this country and Great Britain, which show that England not only recognized the right of property in slaves, but the same right was admitted by the Adams's, by John Jay, by Benjamin Franklin, and in truth by all the signers to these treaties, of both nations! Among the "Provisional Articles" between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Paris, Nov. 30, 1782, is the following:

Article VII. * * * All prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and His Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any ☞ NEGROES OR OTHER PROPERTY ☜ of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the said U. S., and from every port, place and harbor within the same. * *

Dondel Paris, Nov. 30, 1782.

RICHARD OSWALD, JOHN ADAMS,
B. FRANKLIN. JOHN JAY,
HENRY LAURENS.

The final treaty of peace in 1783 contained an article almost identical:

Article VII * * * And His Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without permitting any destruction, or carrying away any ☞ NEGROES OR OTHER PROPERTY ☜ of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, etc., etc., etc. * * *

Dadel at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.

B. HARTLEY, B. FRANKLIN,
JOHN ADAMS. JOHN JAY.

The treaty at Ghent had also an article recognizing the fact that Slaves are property. Here it is:

Article 1. * * * Shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, or any ☞ SLAVES OR OTHER PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814.

GAMBIER, J. A. BAYARD,
HENRY GOULBURN, H. CLAY,
WILLIAM ADAMS, JONA. RUSSELL,
JEAN DE LIVRE ADAMS, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Here, it will be seen, is an admission of the right of property in slaves by both old John Adams and his son John Quincy. Also by John Jay, whose grandson now raises such a row in the New York Episcopal Convention every year because they will not let him introduce anti-slavery resolutions into the body. So much for Abolition hypocrisy and mendacity! What becomes, now, of the authority of the "Fathers of the Republic?"

HORRIBLE SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—At Lagos, west coast of Africa, Nov. 8, it was stated that the King of Dahomey was continuing his wholesale sacrifice of human life. The number already murdered at this one ceremony is 1700, and many more await a similar fate, the King considering that sufficient honor is not done to the memory of his late father until he has sacrificed 2500. He had detained ten European traders at Abomey to witness these shocking ceremonies.

Mr. Semmes' Speech.

The speech delivered by the Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday night, was one of marked ability and power. Mr. Semmes is the present Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, but his argument does not need any statement of high official position to strengthen it, or make it more conclusive than it is. The following report of it, though necessarily brief, will show some of the strong points which he made:

Mr. Semmes said, that notwithstanding in his district he had to encounter enemies in front, enemies in the rear, and traitors in the camp, the separate State-action ticket would be elected.

That he had no recantations to make; he had in 1856 entertained the opinion that the election of a Black Republican President on a sectional platform was just cause for a dissolution of the Union; that his opinion had been confirmed by subsequent events, and he was now advocating the putting into effective operation the principles which actuated him in 1856. That he had buried in the abyss, created between the North and the South by Lincoln's election, all past party organizations, and that he now honestly offers up as a sacrifice on the altar of Southern Rights all those feelings generated by past political struggles. He, therefore, denied the insinuation thrown out that the object of the Southern Rights party was to convert Southern feeling into a democratic movement, to overthrow the present Constitution, and subvert the city government.

He said that all parties admitted that something must be done by the South, because the only question now presented to the South was the maintenance of the institution of slavery. That the real question, so far as the State of Louisiana was concerned, was whether or not the government was to be a white government or a free government. If our three hundred thousand slaves be emancipated, the free negro votes, as in Jamaica, would elect colored sons of the soil to fill all the offices, because they would outnumber the white voters. What then was the last resort to arrest this evil? Was it cooperation or separate State action?

He said so far as New Orleans was concerned, that was a business question. Our interest was involved in commerce, and therefore our interest required that the present unsettled condition of things, which was destructive of commerce, should cease as soon as possible.

If cooperation of all the Southern States were desired, a Convention of the Southern States must be convened; that would take two months. That Convention, like the Congress of '76 and the Convention of '87, would discuss the basis of settlement for some six months or a year.

The action of the Convention would then have to be submitted for ratification to the respective States. The ratification of the Virginia articles of confederation, and of the present Constitution of the United States, required some three or four years.

Same of the States might refuse the action of the Convention, and thus at the end of three or four years we will be where we are now. On the other hand, it is clear that five States will immediately secede. If Louisiana will unite with them we will have a new Confederacy put in operation by the fourth of July next, and the present disturbed state of affairs settled. If the border States desire to unite with us, well and good, we will admit them into our Confederacy; if not, we will be strong enough and rich enough to take care of ourselves.

As to the forts in Louisiana, he said that the United States had no right to construct a fort in any State except by the consent of the Legislature of the State. The erection of a fort or arsenal is a sovereign power, and the United States cannot exercise it without the consent of the State in which it is proposed to construct a fort or arsenal.

This proposition is clear, because the Constitution declares that Congress may exercise exclusive authority over "all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals," etc.

The Constitutional object for which forts were to be conducted was the protection of the country from *foreign invasion*; the *protection of the latter* in which the fort might be. The United States have no Constitutional right to invade a State; so jealous were the States of the Federal Government on this subject that the 4th article, Sec. 4, of the Constitution provides that the United States shall "*protect each State against invasion.*"

For fear that Federal troops might, under pretence of protection, be sent into a State, the same article declares that the right of protection against *domestic violence* shall not be recognized by the United States, save *on the application of the Legislature of the State or of the Executive.*

If, therefore, the present Administration, under pretence of protecting Federal property, should attempt to reinforce or garrison the forts in this State, the real object being to prepare to subjugate the State and to invade and make war on her for that purpose, the State authorities should not hesitate to take possession of them before the Convention convened to prevent them from being perverted to an unconstitutional purpose. Such an act would be justified as well by morality as policy.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the publishers, through Mr. George Ellis, of the literary depot opposite the Post-Office, the following emanations from the American press, to which we call the attention of the reading part of the public:

FAVORITE AUTHORS: A Companion Book of Prose and Poetry. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, publishers.

This is a selection of the prettiest pieces written by all the popular authors of the day, each of which is accompanied by a portrait of the author thus represented. The book is therefore not only very interesting but valuable.

POEMS, SACRED AND SCOLLAR; by the Rev. William Cruswell, D. D.; edited with a Memoir by A. Cleveland Coxe. Boston: Ticknor & Fields, publishers.

The title gives all the information necessary regarding this book. Dr. Crosswell's reputation as a poet is great.

HYMNS OF THE AGES; Second Series. Being selections from Wither, Crashaw, Southwell, Habington and other sources. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This is a collection of most beautiful poetry from ancient religious authors, and should be generally read.

POEMS; by Rose Terry. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A collection of most exquisite little poems.

BONNIE SCOTLAND; Tales of her heroes and poets; by Grace Greenwood, with illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The reputation of Grace Greenwood as a writer of stories is enough of itself to give a demand for this little book; but the one before us is worthy of her and the subject.

THE SEVEN LITTLE SISTERS WHO LIVE ON THE ROUND BALL THAT FLOATS IN THE AIR. With illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

An interesting child's book, full of good stories and pictures.

Mr. Ellis has also laid on our table the "North British Review" for December, and part XII of "Tom Brown at Oxford."

LIFE IN NEW MEXICO.—On the 4th ult., four men, all Americans, came to an unfriendly end in Albuquerque, under the following circumstances: A soldier, after carefully rolling himself up in his blankets, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. Another soldier, to satisfy some old grudge, shot his sergeant, and was lynched the same day. A gambler was killed in a fight with one of his companions; and the last was a victim in a duel between a soldier and a blacksmith, the soldier killing the blacksmith.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

GENERAL MIRAMON COMPLETELY ROUTED.

THE CAPITAL OCCUPIED BY THE LIBERALS.

PROBABLE TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

[BY THE TALIZE LINE.]

SOUTH-WEST PASS, JAN. 6.—H. M. ship, from Vera Cruz, bound for Pensacola, touched here to-day. She brings the following highly important and interesting intelligence:

Gen. Miramon and his army were completely routed on the 22d of December by the Constitutional forces. On Christmas the Liberals were in full occupation of the capital.

The city of Puebla had capitulated to the Liberal army.

President Juarez had been sent for and was to leave Vera Cruz on the 3d instant for the capital.

It is now generally conceded that the long civil war has terminated, as the country is in the entire possession of the Constitutionalists.

At the latest account the City of Mexico was in a perfect state of tranquility.

[Telegraphic Intelligence also on the Second page.]

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Winter Meeting, 1861—Fourth Day.

Though the weather was beautiful on Saturday, the attendance at the Metairie was not very large. Ladies were present, for the first time this meeting. The track was considerably better, but still not the thing for fast running. The two races announced did not offer much prospect for sport; to this fact, doubtless, was owing the comparatively small attendance, the weather and other things considered.

The story of both races may be told briefly. The first race was a single dash of two miles, for a club purse of $400; the entries being Mr. Kanter's *Pande*, Col. Campbell's Glencoe colt, out of Scolly Steed, Capt. Minor's *Lena D.*, and Col. Bingaman's *Big Ellen*. *Pande* was the favorite at odds, and won easily, distancing Campbell's colt. Time, 4:01½.

The second race was at mile heats, best three in five, for a club purse of $500. The entries were Col. Bingaman's *Twilight*, and Mr. Foley's *Tribune*. The former was largely the favorite, and won the race in three straight heats, as easily as "rolling off a log." We append the

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE, New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1861.—*First Race*—Single dash of two miles for a Club purse of $400.

D. F. Kenner's b. c. *Pande*, by Imp. Glaucus, out of Sally Morgan, 5 yr. old.....1
A. B. Richards's ch. m. *Big Ellen*, by Imp. Glaucus, out of Atrelina, 5 y. old.....2
W. J. Minor's ch. f. *Lena D.*, by Star Davis, dam by Cherokee, 3 y. old.....3
Stephen Steele's ch. f. Campbell's colt, c. by Imp. Glaucus, out of Scolly Steed, 3 y. old.....4

Time: 1st mile, 2:03; 2d mile, 1:58½—total, 4:01½.

SECOND DAY—*Second Race*—Mile heats, best three in five, for a Club purse of $500.

A. L. Bingaman's b. c. *Twilight*, by Lexington, dam by Sovereign, 4 y. old.....1 1 1
R. E. Foley's b. h. *Tribune*, by Bertrand, out of Mary Gold, 4 y. old.....2 2 2

Time: 2:00½—1:58½—2:00¼.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—After a highly successful run of a fortnight, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been laid aside; and to-night we are to have a reproduction of what was so immensely successful last winter—"Dot"—delicious, charming "Dot." The cast is a glorious one. Owens and Leffingwell will appear, as last winter, in *Caleb Plummer* and *Tackleton*, and Charlotte Thompson as *Dot*. The change introduces George Jordan as *John Perrybingle*, Davenport as *Edward Plummer*, Fannie Brown as *Bertha*, the blind girl, and (just think of it!) Mrs. Leighton as *Tilly Slowboy*. Mrs. Chapman and Miss Annie Graham will do *Mrs. Fielding* and daughter *May*. With this unequaled cast, and with all the beautiful scenery of last winter retouched and improved, who can keep away from the Varieties now? "The Cricket on the Hearth" will chirp merrily at the Varieties, for many a night to come; that is, if the play-goers of New Orleans have not lost their appetite for scenic effects and acting such as are not to be enjoyed anywhere else in the United or disunited States. We call particular attention to the manager's card in another column.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Barney Williams and wife continue their Irish and Yankee drolleries and fun at this theater to paying audiences. To-night they appear in their new drama, "All Hallow Eve," "The Customs of the Country" and "The Limerick Boy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Dan Rice and his Great Show will be on hand as usual to-night. Dan himself will be in the ring with his inexhaustible vein of fun and drollery, and will display his genius not only as joker, but as bitter at the times and animal trainer. Dan in himself can make up a show; but when we come to think of his matchless equestrienne Ella Zoyara; his acrobats and gymnasts, who get up the greatest gymnasium scene ever exhibited in this country; his daring equestrians; his trained horses and mules, and his trained Assyrian goat, rhinoceros, and kangaroo—we must confess that in brilliancy and novelty his show is truly a great one, and worthy of the largest and most prolonged patronage of the public. The ladies and children, who like Dan Rice and his show so hugely, will bear in mind that on to-morrow, the Glorious Eighth, a grand noon performance will be given for their especial entertainment and delight.

THE MUSEUM.—The Hippopotamus was removed last night, and will leave to-morrow for Havana; but a still greater wonder of nature, Christine Milly, the two-headed girl, will take his place, and entertain and astonish all comers. The Bearded Lady, the Warbler, and the Lilliputian Queen, remain a week longer. The Museum is a delightful place to spend an hour or two in, day or night.

Hotel Arrivals Yesterday.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—A Beech, Ga; M N Mergan, C B Williams, O; Robt Barr, Montgomery; A C Hanner, Tenn; J R Montgomery, Ala; E V Lloyd, N Y; J A Sykes, Miss; H R Sharpe, Ga; P M Everett, Tex; F H Flynn, Ark; Capt A Phillips and lady, J W Malin, Miss Nanny Malin, J S Brown, Ms; J W Howell, S C; E S Hunt, Mass; S B Thornton, Tex; D H Paige, N Y; V M Winch, A F Andre, F G Carchill, S M Meek, Miss; W M Boylin, N C; W E Boylin, Tennessee; A R Jones and lady, Texas.

CITY HOTEL.—Wm Mafer, Wm Smylee and family, S G Cheegoz, S Wolf, M Humar, B J Rutter, W Moore, Wm Holloway, Miss; P H Hooks and lady, D W Kirkpatrick, P H Gooney, Ark; J F Arledge, L A Broom, S C; W C Rutledadl, W T Allen, La; Jas Converse, A W Saxed, J Griggsby, W H Carpenter, E M Bacon, Texas; Cox & Howard, J J Shannon, P A Smith, Miss; S Jones, M McQueen, Ala; G Mayo, La; Jno Burns, B Goode, Mobile; R Wallace, Miss Wallace, S C; W W Shepperd and lady, Miss Perryman, R F Whitefield and lady, Geo Geo H Fruster, N C; Judge T Jones and lady, Misses Anderson and James, Tenn; J Worley and lady; Miss F Arnett, Va.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—T M McNeely, H B Cowles, Va; Wm Clarke, J W Frazier, Miss; J E Poe, Baltimore; — Davidson, G W Bishop, Thos J Spear; J W McGibbon, Ky; L Alexa, G McFarland, J M Williams, V Dand, La; P Stockton, U S A; S M Norris, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—E VanDorn, J H Steiman, R C Dreyes, U S A; C W Dudley and lady, Miss; Miss L Erwine; Wm Little, Mo; H H Faxon, Boston; J Smith Linden, Miss; A V Whitaker, Tenn; R C Darden and family, Louisiana; William Alexander, Bridgeport.

☞Dr. Charles E. Kells, Dentist, No. 159 Canal street, between Carondelet and Baronne, New Orleans.

The marriage of the Princess Alice of England, with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, will not take place until 1862, when the second daughter of her Majesty will have attained the age of 19.

Local Intelligence.

A GREAT SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES—*Manufacture of Shoes by Steam.*—In these times, when it behooves the people of the South to foster more than ever all branches of mechanical industry that exist or may be inaugurated in the South, we take an especial pleasure in calling attention to an establishment which we visited a few days ago. It is no more nor less than a factory in which plantation brogans are made by steam. The planters of the South will at once perceive that here is something to engage their immediate attention; and when they thoroughly comprehend, their patronage will be pretty sure to follow.

Some six months ago, two enterprising gentlemen of this city, Messrs. George H. Rozet and Paul Queyrouze, conceived the idea which they have now developed and put into actual and successful operation. They went to work quietly and have worked quietly, their intention being to make their business public only when they got it into actual operation. Only within the last fortnight has their enterprise become known beyond the circle of their immediate friends, and only within the last few days has it been permitted to anybody to witness the marvellous process of making shoes by machinery. The thing is now under way, and challenges alike the admiration and the patronage of the South.

The factory occupies a large double three-story brick building on St. Ferdinand street, near the levee, in the Third District. The capital invested is upwards of $40,000. To give our readers as much of an idea as possible of this novel enterprise, we will describe it as we saw it, under the polite guidance of Mr. Rozet. Most of the machines are of Yankee invention; and in their operation here, they will doubtless help to teach the Yankees that their judgment in voting for President is far beneath their ingenuity in contriving machines. The machinery fills all three stories of the building, and is propelled on the cotton factory principle, by one steam engine in the basement. We shall sketch the machines, beginning at the basement and winding up in the third story.

No. 1 is a machine which cuts the moistened sole leather into strips, the width of each strip being the length of a man's foot. The proprietors have the patent right for this machine.

No. 2 is a machine which shaves the soft side of the above strips, in such a manner as to render the leather of a perfectly even thickness.

No. 3 is a rolling machine, through which the strips pass, coming out as hard as if hammered on the lapstone for a week.

No. 4 is a machine which chops the strips into soles correctly shaped, at the rate of 4000 pair per day. The proprietors have the patent right for this machine.

No. 5 is handwork, a man with steel dies and a mallet chopping heel-taps out of the remnants which come from the sole cutting machine. A machine for the heel-taps will be fixed up after a while.

No. 6 is a machine which cuts leather into welts with lightning rapidity.

No. 7 is a machine which trims or "feathers" the inside edge of the soles, also with great rapidity. The proprietors have the patent right for this machine.

No. 8 is handwork, where men cut the upper leather into vamps and quarters; the uneveness of this kind of leather rendering it impossible to do the cutting by machinery, with any guaranty as to the strength of the shoe when made.

Nos. 9 and 10 are rather wonderful sewing machines; each provided with a big coil of waxed thread, or rather, endless "wax-end;" one stitching the vamps and quarters separately, the other sewing them together, and both working as rapidly as sewing machines of the ordinary kind.

No. 11 is a "sciving" machine, which does the paring around the soles, ordinarily done by hand with a knife.

No. 12 is handwork, riveting and punching—putting a rivet on each side of the uppers, to keep the connections of the vamps and quarters from ever tearing.

No. 13 is handwork, where men tack the inside sole on the last, draw on the upper leather and tack on the outside sole.

No. 14 is the pegging machine, the most wonderful of all. It is a machine which punches the hole, makes the peg and drives the peg in, at the same instant! It works somewhat on the sewing machine principle, but the thread is a coil of prepared wood, beveled on the lower edge; every time the needle or the awl comes down it splits off a peg, whilst a punch immediately behind it drives the peg into the hole previously made. The machine is truly admirable; it cannot be described very intelligibly.

No. 15 is handwork; nailing the heels on.

No. 16 is a machine which shaves the edges of the soles and heels perfectly smooth and even to the shoe, after the pegging and nailing is done. The proprietors have the patent right of this machine for the United States; it is the only machine of the kind in the country.

No. 17 is a machine which "buffs" the soles—a revolving cylinder covered with sand-paper—and brushes them smooth with a stiff revolving brush.

No. 18 is a machine, a revolving disc of polished marble, which gives the final burnish to the edges of the soles and heels.

No. 19 is handwork; driving nails into the toes of the soles, stamping the manufacturers' stamp on them, and punching holes for the strings, though this last is rapidly done with a little hand machine.

No. 20 is the finish, where the lasts are taken out, the strings put in and the shoes paired together and hung up to dry, in readiness for packing.

When finished, the shoe is admirable in all respects. No handwork in plantation brogans can begin to compete with the machine work in neatness, and cannot excel in strength or durability.

With 35 men and boys as the whole operative force, from the bottom of the building to the top, the factory now turns out, easily, 600 pairs of shoes per day. If the proprietors meet with the encouragement which they have reason to expect, they will, with some few additions to their machinery and the employment of 100 men, boys and girls, be able to manufacture 1600 pairs of shoes per day.

This is an enterprise which appeals to the planting interest of the whole South; Messrs. Rozet and Queyrouze guarantee that their shoes shall be fully as cheap and serviceable as anything of the kind that has ever yet come from the North. Planters in the city will do well if they visit the manufactory and examine the shoes made.

The place is at Nos. 19 and 21 St. Ferdinand street, Third District.

N. O. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

This body yesterday elected the following gentlemen to serve as officers for the next six months: S. A. Gray, President; Gerard Stith, Vice-President; T. H. Draper, Recording Secretary; T. G. Tracy, Financial Secretary; H. C. Powers, Corresponding Secretary; H. L. Kelsey, Treasurer; and Walley Smythe, Door-keeper. The Typographical Union, we are glad to know, is as prosperous as ever.

MEETINGS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

There were Southern Rights meetings in different parts of the city on Saturday night, at which stirring speeches were made, and every indication of the right spirit manifested. The cooperationists also had a mass-meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall. The speaking is now at an end. Let's see what the people will do to-day, in the way of voting upon the most important matter ever brought before the people of Louisiana.

THE FIREMEN FOR THE SOUTH.

We learn that at a meeting of the Firemen's Charitable Association on Saturday night, a contract with a Northern firm for supplies to the Fire Department was annulled, that firm not having come up to the terms; that a resolution was unanimously adopted, to the effect that hereafter the engines, hose, and other things necessary to the department in this city, shall not be purchased outside of the Southern States; and that, under this resolution, the Chief Engineer was directed to notify all Southern manufacturers in this line, of the fact. Here is another sharp bone for the throat of the North.

THE B. B. OF G. Y. M.

The members of this benevolent German organization celebrated their anniversary yesterday. Their procession was long and handsome. They had a collation, speeches, etc., after the march, and as we learn, enjoyed themselves gloriously. We were unable to be with them in response to the invitation we had received.

SPECKS OF FIRE.

Mrs. McNeal's kitchen, on Elysian Fields street, between Craps and Love, caught fire and was slightly damaged on Saturday evening.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a wash-house on the premises of Mr. Black, St. Mary street, between Coliseum and Prytania, caught fire and was slightly damaged.

JACKSON FIRE COMPANY NO. EIGHTEEN.

This Company last evening elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. M. Laborde; Vice-President, Mark L. Moore; Foreman, J. Fred. Gruber; First Assistant, Thomas McGeary; Second Assistant, M. Sheehan; Treasurer, J. B. Haughton; Steward, P. Corts; Delegates to Firemen's Charitable Association, Mark L. Moore, J. Fred. Gruber, and Joseph Murphy. Most of the above are the same old popular officers, reelected.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Mr. H. W. Smith, of the firm of Montgomery & Smith, the well-known auctioneers at Armory Hall, was yesterday morning found dead in an upper room of the Hall, having cut his throat with a razor. He borrowed the razor on Saturday, at Job's barber-shop on St. Charles street, saying he wanted to pare his corns with it. The cause of this terrible act we did not ascertain. Mr. Smith was well known and much esteemed in this city for many years. He leaves a wife and three children, residing on Bacchus street. He was a native of Massachusetts, 35 years of age. Coroner Beach held an inquest on his body yesterday and rendered the appropriate verdict.

DOWN AT LAST.

In view of Judge Price's decision in the case of Recorder Emerson vs. Mayor Monroe, the latter has taken down the order which he had posted in the First District lock-up, forbidding the officers to release prisoners on the Recorder's order, when not arrested on the Recorder's warrant. Recorder Emerson can now, as of yore, accept bail and order the release of any prisoner, the same as the other Recorders.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE DEMAND FOR PROPERTY.—Col. J. B. Walton, the City Auctioneer, on Saturday auctioned off the properties belonging to the estate of the late John D. Fink, which, as the public knows, were by Fink's will left in trust to the city, for the foundation of a benevolent institution to be known as the "Fink Asylum."

The crowd of bidders was very great; far greater than at any real estate sale which has taken place in a number of years. The competition was brisk, and the result of the sales far exceeded anything that had been anticipated. Considering the state of the times, it was a cheering and most solid exhibit of the progressive prosperity of our city, and of the faith of our moneyed men in its future.

The following is a list of the properties sold and the prices brought, the terms being one-fourth cash and the balance at one, two and three years, with interest:

Five lots of ground, with a shed on two of them, and a one-story and attic brick store on another, in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Peters, Thalia and Hunter streets	$14,550
One lot on Poucher street, between Julia and St. Joseph	1,650
Two lots, with frame buildings, on Carondelet, between Calliope and Clio	8,300
Three lots on Rampart, between Lafayette and Girod	8,925
Fifteen lots on Rampart, between Poydras and Lafayette, with old two-story frame buildings on nine of them	57,550
Seventeen lots in the square bounded by Franklin, Liberty, Lafayette, and Poydras, fronting on the three last named streets, some few of them having frame houses	23,220
Twelve lots in the square bounded by Poydras, Lafayette, Basin and Franklin, fronting on all four of the streets, with old brick and frame tenements and other improvements	36,225
One lot on Lafayette, between Roman and Friear	700
Nine lots in the square bounded by Poydras, Perdido, Howard, and Liberty, fronting on Perdido and Liberty, with one story frame tenements on five of them	12,675
Forty-eight lots in Jefferson City, in the square bounded by St. Denis, Dryades, Cadiz, and Jena streets, at $44 per lot	2,112
Total of the Fink Estate	$165,907

Col. Walton also sold six other lots in Jefferson City for $1320; a slave woman for $1050; and five lots on Washington Avenue for $4125; making his total day's sales, $172,402.

POLICE ITEMS.

A ROBBER SHOT.—On Friday night, at about half-past 12 o'clock, a man was knocked down at the corner of Union and Baronne streets, and robbed of his gold watch by a fellow named Bill Perkins. The robbed man called lustily for the police, and officer Fleming running up, pursued and caught Perkins. He led him as far as the door of the lock-up, when the robber suddenly bit the officer's hand so severely that Fleming involuntarily let go his arm. Perkins immediately took to his heels and fled up St. Charles street, hotly pursued by the enraged officer and others, policemen and citizens, who were about the place. As Perkins got to Girod street, one of his pursuers shot at him, hitting him in the right shoulder. The robber dropped and was captured. He was taken to the police station and thence to the Charity Hospital. His wound is not dangerous.

DIDN'T CATCH HIM.—Quite a crowd was collected on Saturday morning on Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis. A thief, pursued by a storekeeper whom he had robbed, had disappeared in an alley way, and half a dozen policemen were hunting him up. They searched the house from bottom to top, but could not discover the thief, who had probably climbed over the wall into some adjoining premises. For half an hour a hundred persons remained gazing at the house tops, and finally dispersed, very much disappointed.

DISAPPEARED.—Mr. Joseph Hasbert, a young man about 21 years old, and a stranger in this city,