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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1861.

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 O. Leaumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Chartres street, spring and summer clothing, dry goods, white shirts, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 99 Camp street, groceries, wines and liquors.

By C. E. Forstall, at 11 o'clock, on Dumaine street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets, household furniture.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 28 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of wearing apparel.

It will be seen by the notice published elsewhere that Mr. FELIX LIMET has become associated with us in the editing and publishing of the *Bee*. To the readers of the French side of our paper no formal introduction of Mr. LIMET is required, as he has been for some time the principal contributor to its columns.

THE WAR.

The more moderate of the Northern papers still persist in the preposterous assertion that the people of that section have taken up arms simply to preserve the Union. Now, in the first place, this is not true, and in the next, if it were true, it would not in the slightest degree diminish the enormity of Mr. LINCOLN's conduct. We say it is not true that this war is waged for the maintenance of the Union. The North knows better than that. She may be cruel, intolerant, aggressive and fanatical, but she is shrewd enough to fathom motives, and sensible enough to understand the impossibility of bringing together the ruptured members of the Confederacy, and of keeping them together if they could be momentarily forced into juxtaposition. The Union is the pretext—the subjection of the South once for all to the supremacy of sectional foes is the real object of the war. Equally true is it that if the North really had at heart the perpetuity of the Union Mr. LINCOLN's policy has been none the less barbarous and unjustifiable. Unless he is a born idiot, which we do not believe, he must be aware that to send armies to occupy the South, and fleets to blockade her ports; to seize on all provisions and other articles destined for the South, to maltreat all who sympathize with us, and to display envenomed hostility to us by every possible manifestation, is not exactly calculated to increase the cohesive affinities between the South and North. LINCOLN, instead of reuniting them, is driving in the wedge of separation with all his force. He has acted as if his real design had been to place an eternal and impassable barrier between the two sections. This has been the effect, let his views have been what they may.

Away then with the false and hypocritical assumption that the North is engaged in a crusade against the South to preserve a Union broken beyond the power of human skill to reconstruct! Better for the TARTUFFES and MAWWORMS of the North frankly to avow their implacable enmity to us, and their intention to conquer and enthral us, if possible. There would be some honesty in such a confession. There is none whatever in the wretched pretense with which they seek to mask their odious principles.

The truth is, and it is well for us to comprehend and appreciate it—this is no holiday game between the two sections. Mr LINCOLN's protestations and proclamations disavowing the intent to invade the South are worthless pieces of paper, because they are the productions of a public functionary whose entire course since his inauguration has proved him deplorably deficient in every manly attribute. Mr LINCOLN has signalized his brief career by a monstrous mass of perfidy and falsehood, and is therefore unworthy of the smallest credit. The North is bent on war. Facts demonstrate it. Every usage of war has been put in practice. The blockade of our ports, the stoppage of supplies to the South, the wanton and Vandal-like conflagration of Government stores and fortifications exposed to capture by the South, the efforts to control the navigation of the Mississippi, the deliberate persecution, insult and injury of all Southern sympathizers who unhappily fall into Northern hands, the fell spirit of violence and despotism openly acknowledged by Administration sheets, the threats of invasion and extermination—all indicate beyond the possibility of a doubt the disposition and purposes of the North. We are to have war, and probably on an extended scale. We have no confidence in the well meant but fruitless attempts to arrest the progress of the conflict. Mr LINCOLN is aware that the South is arming only for defense, and asks nothing better than to be suffered unmolested to pursue the even tenor of her way. The responsibility of hostilities lies with him. He can suspend them whenever he pleases. He has no desire to call off his bloodhounds, and the war will therefore go on.

It is well, too, to guard against another common error—that of depreciating the adversary. Rank folly were it to deny the courage of the people of the North. They belong to the revolutionary stock, and have displayed their valor in many a battle field. They are as brave as the men of the South, and were their cause a just one, were they, as we are, defending their homes and firesides, their freedom and independence against ruthless invaders, they would be, as we trust we shall prove, invincible. Yet they are as numerous as the swarms of barbarians which the frozen North sent from her loins to overrun the Roman Empire, and this is their great advantage. But against this we place our devotion, our unanimity, our strong defensive attitude, our easily protected territory. Let them come in in their courage and their numbers, and the South will resist the shock as steadily and successfully as she resisted the veterans of the British army on the plains of Chalmette.

CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.—We understand that a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening, in aid of the Military Fair. Many of the finest amateurs in our city have generously proffered their services on the occasion.

The steamer J. A. Cotton, from Bayou Sara, arrived yesterday morning, having on board the Hunter Guards, from Clinton, La., and the Pelican Rifles, from Baton Rouge. The J. A. C. also brought down a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Pelican Rifles number 75 men, rank and file, and are commanded by W. F. Tunnard, Captain; J. P. Vellany, First Lieutenant; J. B. Irwin, Second Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers not being elected.

The Hunter Guards number 156 men, rank and file, commanded by S. E. Hunter, Captain; G. A. Neafus, First Lieutenant; E. J. Pullum, Second Lieutenant. No non-commissioned officers elected.

The steamer Grand Duke, which arrived yesterday evening from Shreveport, brought down from that place the Pelican Grays and Shreveport Rangers. They are commanded as follows:

PELICAN GRAYS—Captain, J. M. Williams; First Lieutenant, B. W. Ashton; Second Lieut., S. C. Forsom; Third Lieut., J. S. Ashton; First Sergeant, W. F. Durham, and 104 privates. Balance of non-commissioned officers not elected.

SHREVEPORT RANGERS—Captain, J. B. Gilmore; First Lieutenant, W. A. Lacey; Second Lieut., O. J. Wells; First Sergeant, A. W. Jewell; Second Serg., B. Davis; Third Serg., W. Kinney; First Corporal, L. M. Dunham; and 101 privates. Balance of non-commissioned officers not elected.

Dispatches received at Louisville announce that the steamers Mars, Captain James Good, and Queen of the West, Captain Joseph Scott, have been detained at Helena, Arkansas, in retaliation for the seizure of arms at Cincinnati destined for the State of Arkansas. Both steamers were bound from New Orleans for Cincinnati, and are commanded by citizens of Covington, Kentucky.

A detachment of 400 troops of the Kentucky Regiment arrived at Nashville on the 26th, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The following dispatch was received on the 26th April by the Collector of Customs at Cincinnati:

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Thos. Sherlock, Esq.: You will grant no clearances for vessels leaving Cincinnati for any port in Mississippi, Louisiana, or Alabama.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of U. S. Treasury.

ALLIANCE WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Says the Richmond *Whig* of the 26th:

The Convention yesterday, by an almost unanimous vote, formed a provisional alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States. Every consideration of sympathy, policy and necessity dictated the measure. We have a common cause and common battles to fight, and it is indispensable to success, that we have united and harmonious councils.

ROMANCE OF THE TIMES.—Out of the excitement and turmoil that is now throbbing throughout the nation, a myriad domestic histories are beginning to be woven. The following is only one of the many similar incidents which have come to our knowledge:

A young lady teacher in one of the public schools of this city has a brother in the New York Seventh Regiment, now in Annapolis, Md. Yesterday she received a letter from St. Louis, Mo., announcing that her two remaining brothers, long residents of that place, had just left to join the Southern army. She herself has already offered her services as nurse to the United States Government, and thus the family are equally divided—two on the side of rebellion, and two on that of the Union and the Constitution. God grant that the brothers may never meet in battle!—*Buffalo Courier*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Message of President Davis

To the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

MONTGOMERY, April 30.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America assembled at noon yesterday. Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, President, in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries of organization had been gone through with, the following message of his Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was received and read:

THE MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government of the Confederate States of America has been ratified by the several Conventions of each of those States which were referred to to inaugurate the said Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will.

It only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States identified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy, giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its Government of free, equal and sovereign States, a wider sphere of usefulness, and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting.

The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the 15th day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment to devise the measures necessary for the defense of the country.

The occasion is, indeed, an extraordinary one. It justifies me in giving a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her Colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a confederation, by the terms of which the Colonies, styling themselves States, entered severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever.

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made an explicit declaration in a distinct article—that each State retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power of jurisdiction and right which is not by this said confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled under this contract of alliance.

The war of the revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were each by name recognized to be independent.

The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State after being agreed to by the Congress, and in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union.

It was by the delegates chosen by the several States under the resolution just quoted that the Constitution of the United States was formed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words: "The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

I have italicised certain words in the resolutions just made for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored in every possible form to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government of nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States—the Constitution of 1787, however, admitting the clause already recited from the articles of confederation, which provided in explicit terms that each State reclaimed its sovereignty and independence.

Some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendment were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretense of doubt the reservation by the States of their sovereign rights and powers not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Strange, indeed, must it appear to the impartial observer that it is none the less true that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government set above and over the States, an organization created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs.

The creature has been exalted above its Creator—the principles have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render a common Government subservient to their own purposes by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests.

Long and angry controversies grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other, and the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by emigration and other causes than the population of the South.

By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority. Without control they learn to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will, and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as a maxim which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires in all cases that the majority shall govern. And in another memorable instance the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between States and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created.

This is the lamentable and fundamental error in which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States. In addition to the long continued and deep seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population was imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of the fifteen States negro slavery existed, and the right of property existing in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave.

The increase in the number of slaves by foreign importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date, and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress to authorize it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, while the reverse being the case at the South, made unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections unfriendly.

The Northern States consulted their own interests by selling their slaves to the South and prohibiting slavery between their limits. The South were willing purchasers of property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were not only in want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling vote in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A series of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves.

Fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt. Means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond.

The constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty. Men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the Constitutional compact. Often owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave.

The dogmas of the voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed for the punishment, by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States who should dare ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the South, Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of *ultra* fanaticism, and whose business was not to promote the general welfare, or ensure domestic tranquility,—but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States, by violent denunciation of their institutions.

The transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority.

Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the Administration of the Government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase of, surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited, thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars.

This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care for the well-being and comfort of the laboring classes, dictated alike by interests and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about six hundred thousand at the date of the adoption of the Constitutional compact to upwards of four millions.

In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction under the supervision of a superior race. Their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of wilderness into cultivated lands covered with a prosperous people. Towns and cities had sprung into existence, and it rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South.

The white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution to more than 8,500,000 in 1860, and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the export of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized men.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude impelling, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avoid the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best to be adopted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was in the last resort the sole judge as well of its wrongs as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed it is obvious that under the law of nations this principle is as an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States such as those which had united themselves under the Constitutional compact.

The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856 the deduction made in numerous previous political contests that it would faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia Legislatures in 1799, and that it adopts those principles, as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed.

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already advocated—the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. Their principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr Jefferson in 1805, Mr Madison in 1809, and Mr Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established and so necessary for self preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions determined that the wrongs which they had suffered and the evils with which they were menaced required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union. Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves by new articles of confederation which have been also ratified by Conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new Government in all its departments. The functions of the executive, legislative and judicial magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people, as displayed not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the Government thus established by themselves, and but for the interference of the Government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of a people to self-government, has been manifested in every possible form.

Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you expressed your desire for the appointment of Commissioners and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

It was my pleasure as well as my duty to cooperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said that as a necessity, not as a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separating, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us to peaceably pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will then have been fulfilled.

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial co-operation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unobtainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington on the 5th of March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediator, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President of the United States, who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his Administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission.

It was not till the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating, in the language of their instructions, their wish to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States honestly desired a peaceful solution of these great questions—that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on the strictest principles of justice, nor to do any act to injure their late confederates.

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form, with the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, they went so far even as to hold during that long period unofficial intercourse through an intermediary whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States of peaceful intentions, of its determination to evacuate Fort Sumter, and, further, that no measure changing the existing status prejudicially to the Confederate States should be adopted; that in event of any change in regard to Fort Pickens notice would be given to the Commissioners.

The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this I refer to the annexed documents marked, taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate.

Early in April the attention of the whole country was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other Northern ports. These preparations commenced in secrecy for an expedition whose destination was concealed, and only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th of April transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from Northern ports bound Southward.

Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th of March, and thereupon received on the 8th of April a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever—to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances were given has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States, by its act of sending a messenger to Charleston to give notice of its purpose to use force if opposed in its intentions of supplying Fort Sumter.

No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the confidence of the Government of the United States towards the Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanies this notice.

According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter might be looked for in Charleston harbor on the 9th of April, yet with our Commissioners in Washington detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movements.

The notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th of April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive.

That this manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who controlled it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive instructions of the Government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the treacherous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter, if he would promise to not open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused. The conclusion was that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet. The fort should, of course, at once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard with skill and success, which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted some thirty-three hours, our flag did not wave over the battered walls until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston.

Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being prepared. The necessity of an useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson, was spared.

I refer to the report of the Secretary of War, and the papers accompanying it, for further particulars of this brilliant affair.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from a well-deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were conspicuously displayed. The people of Charleston, for months, had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor as a standing menace against their peace and independence—built in part with their own money—its custody confided, with their long consent, to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit—intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack. How it was held out with persistent tenacity as means of offense against them by the very Government which they had established for their own protection is well known. They had beleaguered it for months, and felt entire confidence in their power to capture it, yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege, and when at length their patience was relieved by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct, even in the very moment of triumph they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag.

All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding General, with their cordial approval and the consent of the Government, refrained from imposing any terms that would wound the sensibility of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war, to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel on which he embarked with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed.

Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people and of this Government from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquillity, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States—over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds five hundred thousand square miles.

He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law."

He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist, whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people.

He avows that the first service to be assigned to the forces which have been called out will not be to execute the processes of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops, and declares that this effort is intended to maintain the perpetuity of popular government.

He concludes by commanding the persons composing the "combinations" aforesaid, to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days.

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident.

The President of the United States calls for an army of 75,000 men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war, which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defense, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refuse to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the powers assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops for the purpose indicated in the proclamation. Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defense, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment.

I deemed it proper further to issue a proclamation inviting applications from persons disposed to aid in our defense in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have the power to grant.

I entertain no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of an organized navy,———

[Here, notwithstanding the earnest endeavors of all the officers of the American line, the remainder of this important document could not be transmitted, owing to an interruption in the working of the line by a thunder storm.]

Important from Virginia—Delegates to the Southern Confederacy.

Richmond, April 30.—The State Convention has elected ex-United States Senator Hunter, William Rives, Judge Brockenborough, Mr Staples and Judge Campbell delegates from Virginia to the Congress of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

Affairs at Washington—Federal Troops on Arlington Heights, &c.

Alexandria, April 30.—A special express to the *Gazette* says that the long bridge over the Potomac, at Washington, is guarded on the north side by a large force of Federal troops, and on the south side by Virginians.

It is reported that the Federal troops are now in occupation of Arlington Heights; also, that a United States steamer is to be off Alexandria, and that all fish caught at the lower landing on the Potomac are to be sent to Washington.

The chartered transport Baltic passed down the stream yesterday.

Several more arrests of persons have been made.

Families continue to leave Washington in large numbers, fearing the approaching danger. Among the persons compelled to quit is Daniel Ratcliff, a prominent lawyer.

Gen. Scott is said to be very infirm.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Extra, of Wednesday Afternoon, April 24.]

From Baltimore, Washington and Richmond.

The usual routine of the military was observed last night and throughout this morning. Expeditions of observation and defense have been sent in several directions under instructions from headquarters, but their object is not intended to be made public at this moment.

The weather is uncomfortably warm, but the excitement in the city attracts hundreds to the streets, including many ladies, who are inspecting the armories, and the paraphernalia of war to be met with everywhere.

LATEST FROM THE ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

A gentleman who left the Annapolis Junction this (Wednesday) morning says the General Government succeeded in opening telegraphic and railroad communication between Washington and Annapolis last evening.

Several trains filled with troops passed the junction last night and early this morning on their way to Washington.

The State companies which had been stationed at the junction and on the line of the railway had either left for their homes, to recruit after several days exhausting service, or had moved to the country roads, to oppose the passage of the Northern troops.

The train which was to leave Washington yesterday afternoon was taken possession of by the troops of the General Government, and came on to Annapolis with 100 or more soldiers.

The Annapolis Railroad was in possession of the Northern troops which were arriving at Annapolis, and they were being transported by rail to Washington without opposition, as far as has been heard from.

A SOUTHERN ARMY AT NORFOLK.

Captain Russel, of the steamer Louisiana, which reached this port this morning, reports that over 7000 troops from the South arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday. Their destination was kept a secret.

DROVES OF BEEF FOR WASHINGTON ORDERED TO BE STOPPED.

Information was this morning lodged at the City Hall to the effect that on Tuesday night several large droves of beeves were driven from the cattle scales, near the city limits, and out the road toward the Relay House of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Their destination was supposed to be Washington. This morning other droves were preparing, but an order from headquarters here was sent forth to stop them.

AFFAIRS AT PERRYVILLE.

THE NORTHERN TROOPS—A SENTINEL SHOT DEAD BY ORDER OF AN OFFICER.

At Perryville; Cecil county, on the east side of the Susquehanna, opposite Havre de Grace, the Northern troops are concentrating in large force, awaiting conveyance to the Federal capital. A regular camp has been established, and guards planted.

On Monday night, while one of the officers was going the rounds of the camp, he was accosted by a sentinel, who demanded the password, which the officer gave. The sentinel, who either misunderstood him or had forgotten the password, presented his bayonet at the officer. The officer ordered his guard to fire, which they did, killing the sentinel on the spot, nine balls entering his body. The sentinel was a man of family, and a resident of Philadelphia.

At the time when the above information reached us (Tuesday night) the troops numbered 1100, under the command of Col. Charles P. Dare.

The reported burning of the residence of General George Cadwallader, near Magnolia, Bush river, is incorrect.

An Accession.

Hon. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, has issued an address to the people of Kentucky, in which, after alluding to the efforts of that State to remain in the Union upon principles of justice and equality, and to the propositions for a Border State Convention, he proceeds as follows:

Since the commencement of the canvass, day by day the position of affairs has been changing. Then we had the hope that eight border slave States would meet in Convention: now Virginia has seceded; the works at Harper's Ferry destroyed; Northern troops in possession of Fortress Monroe, whose guns are turned against the bosom of the Mother State; in Baltimore Southern blood crimsoning Southern soil; each day bringing us intelligence of further conflicts; Arkansas certainly to go out of the Union on the 6th of May, and Tennessee and North Carolina as soon as they can get out, under any form of law—I can no longer see any hope that a Border Slave State Convention will even be held.

It is my duty to you, and to myself, to inform you that the change in circumstances to which I referred has caused me to change my position. As soon as I was satisfied that Virginia had dissolved her connection with the Northern Union I made up my mind that Kentucky ought no longer to remain a member of it; that her only plain, unmistakable duty is now to take immediate steps to array herself alongside her Southern sisters. I am now for a united South.

Our friends who have heretofore been opposed to us now take the position that it is necessary to arm the State. We begged and implored them long ago to do so. But for what do they now propose to arm the State? To maintain as they say an armed neutrality. What is neutrality? It is a position assumed by one foreign State as between other foreign States. Is Kentucky foreign both to the North and to the South? With the bayonet of Northern hordes at the breast of our brothers; with the blood of our friends flowing; with towns burned and cities threatened, I can comprehend well that the North is foreign, but I know no recognized Southern Confederacy against which we can occupy a position of neutrality. The idea is absurd in law; the argument is addressed to our fears and not to our patriotism. Because it is possible Kentucky may furnish once again a battle field, we are to assume a position of positive inaction. Such idea and such argument does not suit me, nor do I believe it will suit Kentucky. It is our duty now to take position one way or the other. We cannot remain idle spectators of such a contest.

I am fully aware of all the difficulties and of all the perils of the position which I have taken and which I advise you, people of Kentucky, as in my judgment it is your duty now to take—that is to take the earliest steps possible to place your State with your Southern brethren; but I have a full and perfect reliance in that scripture which says, "the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." United, we may hope to stand, divided, we will surely fall.

SIGNING OF THE VIRGINIA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.—We have been credibly informed that when the ordinance of secession was being signed by the members of the Convention the deepest solemnity prevailed, and almost every eye was suffused with tears. Stout, manly hearts were breaking at the thought of being compelled to abandon the Government constructed by Washington, Madison and their illustrious compeers, under the especial patronage of Virginia. Men who went to the Convention pledged to labor for the perpetuity of the Union, and who would, at least, have saved Virginia to it, had not the fanatic who is now attempting to govern us by his armed myrmidons disappointed their most reasonable expectations—felt that no alternative was left them but to appeal from Government of force and usurpation to the patriotism of a proud and gallant people, who never yet submitted to a yoke. The struggle that it cost them to separate from a Government to which a majority of the people of Virginia have been sincerely attached, is flattering to that Virginia pride and historic love of liberty for which the Old Dominion has been so renowned. As well might Abraham Lincoln and his Northern hordes think of undertaking the conquest of the world as to dream of subduing a people who will make any sacrifice for liberty.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

The St Louis *Herald*, of the 26th, has the following:

ATTEMPTED EXPORTATION OF U. STATES ARMS—*Their Seizure and Storage*.—We have known for a week or more that an attempt was about being made to ship a quantity of United States arms, stored here, to parties in the North, but by whom, or in what number, we were not able to learn. That the attempt would be made, we had no doubt, but in consideration of the friend who gave us information, and who did so in view of the risk he incurred, we have made no mention of it. That an effort to remove from St Louis the superabundance of arms within her limits has been generally understood, but the means by which it was to be done has been a mystery. Yesterday the affair culminated. A dilapidated, decrepid old tow-boat, called the Pocahontas, made her appearance at the levee, with a poster up for Louisville, Ky. She took on board, evidently as a blind, a small but miscellaneous quantity of freight for that city. During the day it was noticed by those who had their eyes open, that thirty boxes of the well known shape of those used for the transportation of United States muskets, were landed opposite the steamer, and were quickly taken on board. As the craft was of a suspicious character, and no other freight was taken on board, the suspicions of the guard were excited, and an alarm was given. The result was that the master of the boat was compelled to discharge the cargo, which proved to be thirty boxes of No. 1 rifled muskets, each box containing twenty guns. They were labeled as follows:

Gen D. M. WEST,
Qur. Mast. Gen. of Ky.,
Frankfort, Ky.
Care of Moorehead & Co.,
Louisville, Ky.
20 Muskets, Altered to Percussion, and Rifled.

Of course this was all a blind, or at least intended as such, though it was so ludicrously transparent that it was instantly discovered. Instead of being intended for our Kentucky confreres, the arms were designed for the use of the force at Cairo, stationed to blockade that important point. The "Kentucky" was a dodge, not only transparent but silly.

The muskets were removed from the boat, and stored in the storage room of Messrs. T. W. Tillay & Co., No. 53 North Levee, where they still remain, and probably will be subject to the order of the State authorities.

SAD AFFAIR.—On Thursday evening a tragical affair took place at Lafourche Crossing. It seems that Mr Pierre Rizan was witnessing one of Harry Macarthy's theatrical performances in that place on the evening in question, when a man named Sandy, who had charge of the railroad bridge at the Crossing, was discovered on the outside peeping through an aperture in the wall of the room in which the play was being acted. Mr. Rizan, being the proprietor of the building, peremptorily ordered Sandy to leave, which the latter refusing to do, led to an interchange of hard words between the two parties, till Mr. Rizan, becoming exasperated beyond control, attempted to drive Sandy away by force. Thereupon the latter drew out a knife with which he inflicted six very serious and dangerous stabs on Mr Rizan.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board did not meet last night, there being no quorum.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—A message from the Mayor was received, recommending extensive preparations against crevasses by means of levees, erected similar to ramparts, which may be useful against an invasion. Laid on the table subject to call.

Treasurer's report, showing a balance on hand of $6,516, was read and referred.

A resolution to ditch both sides of St. Bernard street, from Claiborne to Josephine, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution inviting the Board of Aldermen to a joint session to elect directors to represent the city of New Orleans in the N. O. J. and G. N. R. R. Co., was adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Leefe offered an ordinance to close the coffee-houses at 10 P. M., and not to open before 6 A. M., with penalties upon coffee-house keepers keeping open later or opening earlier, and penalties upon police officers failing to see the ordinance executed. Referred to the Committee on Police and Health Committee.

Mr. Kingsland offered a resolution to authorize the Mayor to arm and equip the city police for city defense. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Beggs offered a resolution to appropriate $250,000 for the protection of the city against Northern invasion. Referred to the same committee.

The Finance Committee reported that having examined the proposition of the Inventor for blowing up ships, by means of galvanized submarine batteries, they had to report unfavorably to the plan.

The Committee on Buildings and Improvements offered a resolution to appropriate $580 for repairing the Parish Prison.

Mr. Beggs offered a resolution that the Surveyor be instructed to repair the railings of the Melpomene canal, for the safety of children, &c. Referred to Street and Landings Committee.

Continentals.—The following is the list of Continentals deputed by the Governor to guard the steamship Texas from New Orleans to Galveston:

Captain George Clarke, Sergeant W. H. Waters, Corporals John L. Daniels, John Slemmer, John M. Dougall; privates J. B. Beals, J. B. Clohecy, J. M. Collins, Richard Deane, J. B. Flemming, Robert Glennon, F. W. Hall, W. F. Hodgkins, Jr., J. Kittridge, Judge John Livingston, Nat. B. Lyttle, James McGauley, L. Pendergrast, R. M. Pasteur, J. A. Ruiz, W. L. Robinson and John Wood.

Fancy grocers and heads of families will find it to their interest to attend the auction sale of the stock of James W. Fee, No. 99 Camp street, advertised for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

Notice.

Mr. E. Duverger having disposed of his interest in the BEE to Mr. Felix Limet, the latter, from and after the present date, becomes a partner in our firm. The style and title of our copartnership will remain unchanged. O. F. WEISSE & CO.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1861.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 28th of April, 1861, at 5½ o'clock, A. M., MARY LOUISA, aged 14 years and 8 months, youngest daughter of Eli Bourcier and the late L. F. Bundy.

Yesterday, in the parish of St. Bernard, Mr PIERRE ADOLPHE LUCKOS, at the age of sixty-three years.

His relations, friends and acquaintances are invited without any further notice, to attend his funeral, which will take place to-day, at 12 o'clock, M., in the said parish. A special train of the Mexican Gulf railroad will start from the city at 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers, enfeebled by the cares and duties of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can probably use. In all the crisis of female life it will be found eminently useful, and elderly persons will derive much more benefit from it than from ordinary stimulants.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are sold by all druggists. ap25 6t

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices. A. BROUSSEAU & CO. ap29 lm

INSTANT RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, worms and ulcers.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Red river	Texas, Stinde	5 P. M.
Grand Ecore	Rapides, Dowty	5 P. M.
Ouachita river	Era No. 7, Moore	5 P. M.
Opelousas	Nina Simmes, Louallier	5 P. M.
Attakapas	Don Louis, Smith	5 P. M.
Bayou Maçon and Tensas, Indian No. 2, Greenlee		5 P. M.
Cairo	Prince of Wales, Ludwick	5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

BY SEA.

Florida Ports....Steamship Magnolia, Crowell..8 A. M.

The clouds were quite threatening during the forenoon of yesterday, and it made out to rain a slight sprinkle, which, however, "dried up" at midday, and we enjoyed a clear and pleasant afternoon. Business on the quay was suitably dull, and the departures were few and far between. Among the boats that went out we noticed the Comet for Bisteneau, the Vicksburg for Vicksburg, Starlight for Shreveport, and Falls City for Louisville. The arrivals since our last report have not been numerically large, and are respectively reported in our marine column.

The Magenta was towed over to the "bone yard" by the Vicksburg yesterday afternoon. There is quite a fleet of boats now lying at that locality, and a number of candidates will soon follow. The champion Red river packet Grand Duke came in last evening from Shreveport. She brought down over two hundred men (all fine looking soldiers) to join the Confederate army.

THE STORM ON SATURDAY—*Total Loss of the St. Mary—Damage to Other Boats—No Lives Lost.*—On Saturday last a severe storm of wind, accompanied by rain, hail and terrific thunder, came up in the region of Franklin, Louisiana, which did much damage to property in general, but as we are merely river news, we will only state the accidents to steamboats. The steamer St Mary had her chimneys and "texas" blown down and her cabin smashed in, when she careened and capsized, and she now lies in Bayou Teche, opposite Franklin, a total wreck. Several of her crew and officers received slight injuries but no lives were lost.

The steamer Cricket had her wheel torn completely off, guards broken and other mishaps. She will be repaired and resume her trips in about a fortnight. The steamer T. S. Archer lost her boilers overboard, and was slightly injured otherwise. The steamer Picayune No. 3 braved the storm like a duck and came out with but a few slight scars.

We are again indebted to Mr. J. J. McKeever, the enterprising agent of Adams Express Company, for files of Western papers in advance of the mail, from which we clip the following items:

ST LOUIS, 26th instant.—The *Republican* says:

The river here is nearly stationary. The Mississippi river is rising from Keokuk down. The river at Keokuk was rising pretty rapidly when the Hannibal City left.

The Illinois river is falling slowly, and bank full.

The Missouri river is falling from Leavenworth down and in good stage.

The weather continues very fine, and business on the levee is good.

CINCINNATI, 26th ultimo.—The weather, says the *Commercial*, was mild and quite pleasant yesterday. At Pittsburg, last night, the river was 7 feet and falling. At Wheeling, 9 feet and falling, with 12 feet and falling at Parkersburg. The Kanawha is falling, with 6 feet from Charleston to the mouth. Here the river is receding rapidly. There are about 14 feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The Lower Ohio is in fine navigable order. The Wabash from Vincennes to the mouth. The Tennessee is stationary, with 5 feet on Harpeth Shoals. The Missouri is falling from St. Louis to Cairo, with 20 feet in the channel. The lower Mississippi is high. ... At last accounts there were ... feet on the Arkansas from Little Rock to Napoleon. There is freight moving for up river ports, and the upper river packets are not doing a paying business.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 26th ultimo says:

The steamboat Westmoreland, which was fired into at Napoleon, and detained here on Friday night, was allowed yesterday morning to proceed on her way. She was partly owned in Kentucky to share of her being the Confederate. Her cargo was found to be unobjectionable.

THE RAPIDES FOR GRAND ECORE.—Capt. J. C. Dowty will leave out his fleet Rapides for the above and all intermediate points and landings on Red river, at 5 P. M. to-day. Mr. C. J. Barstow will be found in the office. Passengers and shippers will find her up to her usual standard of neatness and punctuality.

THE ERA NO. 7 FOR CAMDEN.—This fleet, light draught steamer is rapidly receiving her cargo, and will positively leave for the Ouachita region, under command of the well known Captain Leon Moore, at 5 P. M. today. The Era draws but fifteen inches water and will give a clear bill of lading and be certain to go through. Mr. Ed Burt is her clerk.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The light and tasty packet Don Louis leaves punctually at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Attakapas. St. Martinsville being her destination. The popular Captain Abe Smith is her commander.

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

THE INDIAN NO. 2 FOR TENSAS AND BAYOU MAÇON.—The desirable and popular packet will back out at 5 P. M. today, for all Ok Kirk's Ferry and all intermediate landings on Tensas, Bayou Maçon and Bœuf river. The popular and experienced Captain L. S. Greenlee is her commander.

FOR OPELOUSAS.—The fine steamer Nina Simmes, Captain Louallier, leaves at 5 P. M. today, for the Opelousas region. She is now receiving at the foot of Conti street. The Simmes is a deserving packet, and we never regret promoting her.

Jackson Guards.

Third District, corner Love and Port streets.

AT a regular meeting, the President in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Committee on Drill Room &c. reported in their report as follows: That Mr. Francis Newman had tendered a suitable room for the use of the Company, and that it was given free of rent. On motion of Mr. J. Davis it was unanimously resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. F. Newman.

On motion of Mr. F. M. Tallerman it was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Thomas Kavanagh for the services he has rendered in forming this Company.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers of the city.

On motion it was resolved that this meeting adjourn until 7½ o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday next, 1st May, when they will meet for drill.

By order of the President.

P. MANNING, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 29, 1861. my1 1t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. —.—The members of the ... Company JACKSON GUARDS of the ... Company ... will meet at their Armory, ... on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the officers of their Company.

Capts. L. L. Conrad and P. E. Forstall, of the Brigade staff will superintend said election and report to headquarters.

By order of JAMES TRUDEAU, Brigadier General Commanding.

JAS. R. CURELL, Aid-de-Camp. my1 1t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. —.—The members of the Second Company CASADORES will meet at the Armory, corner of Bienville and Treme streets, on THURSDAY, May 2d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to elect the officers of their company.

The members of the Third Company CASADORES will meet at the same place on THURSDAY, May 2d, at 12 M., for the same purpose.

Captains Curell and Forstall, of the Brigade Staff will superintend said elections and report to headquarters.

By order of JAMES TRUDEAU, Brigadier-General Commanding.

JAMES R. CURELL, Aid-de-Camp. my1

Office Board of Underwriters,
NEW ORLEANS, April 30th, 1861.

THE Insurance Companies comprising this Board will close their offices every day at three (3) o'clock, P. M., from May 6th until further notice.

By order of the Board. my1 2w JAMES H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Wanted.

SEVERAL CUTTERS at the Southern Clothing Manufactory, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets. Good wages will be given. my1 3t DUFORESSIER & PASQUIER.

Wanted.

AS apprentices to the shoemaking business, several slave boys from thirteen years of age up. Apply to SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING CO., my1 tf 27 St. Charles street.

DR. RANCE

Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. KUNEMANN during his absence.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)

No. 243 BOURBON STREET,

ap1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

Notice

IS hereby given that from the 1st May to the 1st October, 1861, the SUGAR MARKET will close at 12 o'clock, M. ap30

Special Notice.

SHIPPERS to Vera Cruz are respectfully informed that the steamship TENNESSEE, Thomas Forbes, commander, will positively leave for Vera Cruz on THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

ap30 2t I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

Pelican Buttons,

And Military Accoutrements of all Kinds.

GREAT SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform persons engaged in uniforming and equipping companies that he will undertake to supply as many uniform Buttons, stars for Caps, Waist-Buckles, &c., as may be desired. It suffices to indicate the number of his wants, and all such articles will be made up to suit and day without interruption.

Gilding and silvering Sabres, Pistols, &c.

ap30 1m C. ROUYER.

Horse Strayed.

STRAYED, on FRIDAY EVENING, a cinnamon-colored HORSE, large size, with a long body and a long tail. Part of the rump near the beginning of the tail is bare, in consequence of the falling out of the hair. A liberal reward will be paid to whoever will deliver said animal at No. 121 Constance street, corner of Plaisance. ap30 3t

Found.

ON Saturday morning last, a COW was found on the Gentilly road. It is white and red-colored, horns cut short, and ears rather short, and branded on the left rump. The owner may obtain her by paying for expenses, at the stable of Mr. Victorain, on Gentilly road, Marigny canal. ap30 3t

Strayed

FROM my residence, No. 865 Love street, yesterday at about 3½ o'clock P. M., my son HENRY BROWN, about 4 years old. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received.

ap29 3t HENRY BROWN, 865 Love st.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN speaking English and French, and sufficiently acquainted with the Drug business to assist in the retail sale. Good references required. Apply by letter to Box 2581, P. O. ap26

MOSS—15 bales in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, ap29 8 to 14 St. Louis street.

HORNS—5 hhds in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, ap29 8 to 14 St. Louis street.

ROLL LEATHER—20 rolls in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, ap29 8 to 14 St. Louis street.

DRY HIDES—800 in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, ap29 8 to 14 St. Louis st.

MEXICAN JALAP—14 bales Mexican Jalap in bond, and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee, ap25 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

RECEIVED per brig Empire, from New York. 50 baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne, quarts and pints. For sale by J. N. CURIEN, ap9 23 Toulouse street.

HAVANA CIGARS—84,000 landing from steamship Habana, from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., ap12 bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA HONEY—15 barrels new crop, landing from steamship Habana, from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., ap12 bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

SARSAPARILLA—41 bales Mexican Sarsaparilla, just landed from Mexican brig Esperanza, in store and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st., ap9 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SUNDRIES IN STORE.—100 cases Sardines of the brands Vve. Rosier, Nantes, and B. Bonnet, Larochelle; 50 do. Truffles and Truffled Pies; 30 do. Green Peas; 15 do. Strawberries in their own juice; 5 do. Claret, Larose & Co., quarts and pints; 20 do. Prunes in jars; 15 barrels superior Catawba Wine. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., ap15 No. 30 Customhouse street.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE CITY TAXES

FOR THE YEAR 1860

On Real Estate, Slaves, Personal Property, Capital, Income, Furniture, &c.,

ARE NOW DUE,

and payable at my office, City Hall. Tax Payers are respectfully requested to call and pay their Taxes. All bills not paid by the 1st July will be advertised according to law.

ap29 2m ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

It is well known that a large number of men dependent on their labor for the support of their families, patriotically responding to the call of their country in the hour of peril, have enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, that others similarly situated are hourly following their example, and that many families will consequently be compelled to encure great privations. It is necessary that some means should at once be provided to relieve their wants.

At the large and respectable meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on Monday evening, the 22d inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive contributions for this purpose, and relying on the patriotism, and liberality of the citizens of New Orleans to respond to the call, have opened lists at the offices of

T. O. Sully, 90 Gravier street.
Chas. Oakford, 92 Gravier street.
M. B. Brady & Co., 91 Gravier street.
R. Marsh Deuman & Co., corner Gravier and Carondelet streets.
Brown, Johnston & Co., 49 Union street.

To which they invite subscriptions.

T. O. SULLY,
R. A. BOURK,
CHAS. OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH,
ap24 tf M. B. BRADY.

Notice.

TO any five sober and useful men willing to join any Regiment in the service of the Confederacy, for at least one year, the undersigned agrees to pay each monthly, their assigns or families, the sum of Five Dollars in advance on the first of each successive twelve months; say, from first May, 1861, to the first April, 1862, inclusive.

Payment well secured by act before Th. Guyol, notary public. Apply to A. BAUDOUIN,

161 Royal street, from 5 to 9 o'clock, P. M.; or at the Customhouse, from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M. ap29 3t

Orleans Battalion of Artillery.
NEW ORLEANS, 29th of April, 1861.

THE members of the Reserve Company of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery will proceed to the election of their commissioned officers on WEDNESDAY next, 1st of May, at the State Arsenal, from 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M., under the direction of Capt. Miotou, assisted by Lieut. Mortot.

By order of Major THEARD.

E. D. COURMES, Adjutant. ap29 2t

Attention, Jackson Guards!

THE JACKSON GUARDS having obtained members sufficient to organize the company, will please to assemble at their present headquarters, corner of Love and Port streets, Third District, on Wednesday next, the 1st May, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely, when they will immediately proceed to their drill room, on Spain street, between Levee and Victory streets, then and there to complete their organization and elect officers. Punctual and full attendance is requested. By order of the President.

ap30 2t P. MANNING, Secretary.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, for ten days for the erection of a Frame School-House on the lot corner of Moreau and Piety streets, for the use of Third District Public Schools.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to DAVID STICKNEY, Chairman Finance Committee Third District School Board, ap30 10t No. 2 Marigny Buildings.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 13.—I. Captain A. J. Powers, having been appointed and commissioned Quartermaster of the First Division, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. A. Labuzan, promoted Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, will be respected and obeyed as such by the officers and troops of this Division.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major-General commanding.

L. E. FORSTALL, Inspector 1st Division. ap29 3t

Headquarters Second Brigade, First Division Louisiana Militia.

NEW ORLEANS, 29th April, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.—I. In accordance with the act of the Legislature of the State for the organization of the Militia approved 30th April, 1853, and for the information of all concerned, (taking the census of the United States of 1860 as a basis) the Brigade has been divided, and will be designated as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT.

From the lower side of Canal street to the upper side of Conti street inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to the east side of Rampart street.

SECOND REGIMENT.

From the lower side of Conti street to the upper side of St. Peter street inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to the east side of Rampart street.

THIRD REGIMENT.

From the lower side of St. Peter street to the upper side of St. Philip street inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to the east side of Rampart street.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of St. Philip street to the upper side of Esplanade street inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to the east side of Rampart street.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of Canal street to the upper side of Conti street inclusive, and from the west side of Rampart street to the western limits of the Second District.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

From the upper side of Conti street to the upper side of St. Peter street inclusive, and from the west side of Rampart street to the western limits of the Second District.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of St. Peter street to the upper side of St. Philip street inclusive, and from the west side of Rampart street to the western limits of the Second District.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of St. Philip street to the upper side of Esplanade street inclusive, and from the west side of Rampart street to the western limits of the Second District.

NINTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of Esplanade street to the upper side of Elysian Fields street inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to Lake Pontchartrain, including the town of Milneburg.

TENTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of Elysian Fields to the upper side of Enghien street inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to the westernmost limits of the Third District.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

From the lower side of Enghien street to the lower limits of the city, and from the Mississippi river to the westernmost limits of the Third District.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Shall comprise the Parish of St. Bernard.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Shall comprise the Parish of Plaquemines.

2. All free white males who have resided in the State sixty days, and are eighteen years of age, and not yet forty-five, and who are not already enrolled in any volunteer company of this State and who are not yet exempt under the laws of the Confederate States, or of this State, are liable to militia duty, and all such persons residing within the limits of the Brigade will be enrolled forthwith, and will be required to perform the duties prescribed by the act above referred to.

By order of CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Brigadier Gen'l Commanding.

WM. C. WILDE, Brigade Inspector. ap26 1w

Southern Cadets, Attention!

ATTEND Drill daily, 7½ P. M., at your armory Story Building. Ten more able-bodied men will be received if they are presented immediately, and are ready for service.

ap26 6t F. CORNISH, Captain.

E. BOUTREUX,

GENERAL UPHOLSTERER AND FURNITURE REPAIRER.

No. 50.....Dauphin street.....No. 50.

TAKES up Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.; Beats, Brushes, Cleans and Refits the same in twenty-four hours notice. Cuts and makes Draperies, Curtains and Loose Covers for Furniture, &c.; also puts up Cornices and Shades, Repairs and Varnishes Furniture. ap24 1m

TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. L. M. LEFEBVRE'S

NEW IMPROVED

STEAM APPARATUS

FOR taking Steam Baths generally and curing diseases by purifying the blood by abundant perspiration and the absorption of medicines through the skin.

Depot at the corner of ROYAL AND BIENVILLE STREETS at the office of Dr Duperon, dentist, where those desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine the apparatus. ap24 tf

Notice.

THE partnership between Messrs. L. Moulor, A. Colombet and R. Dumestre, under the style of L. MOULOR & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of Mr A. Colombet. The same business will be carried on under the same style.

L. MOULOR,
ap23 3t R. DUMESTRE.

Confectionery Store for Sale.

F. GRAS'S Confectionery and Distillery Store, at the corner of Esplanade and Old Levee streets, on account of liquidation of copartnership. The whole or one-half of the establishment will be offered, to suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises. ap23 15t

Removal and New Establishment.

DR. L. DUPERRON, Dentist, takes the liberty to inform the public and his friends that he has removed his dental rooms from No. 50 Royal street to the corner of Royal and Bienville streets, (entrance on Bienville street, No. 66.) au23

BELLANGER'S GARDEN,

Royal street, behind the St. Louis Cathedral, and opposite Orleans street.

THIS establishment is now open for the season. Ladies and gentlemen will find in that delightful garden, as heretofore, a fine assortment of Ice Cream, Sherbets, Biscuits, Frozen Lemonades, and other refreshments.

ap22 1m E. AYNAUD, Successor.

Reopening of the Conti Street Baths.

THE new owner of this establishment, so favorably known in the Second District, informs the public that it has undergone complete repairs, and that the baths will be opened on the 22d of April. Customers will find in this establishment a careful attendance and thorough cleanliness. au22 1m

Southern Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, April 9th, 1861.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS,

AT Sight and at Sixty Days, in sums to suit purchasers. THOMAS LAYTON, ap16 tmay10 Cashier.

Copartnership Notice.

MR. WM. KELLEY was admitted a partner in our house on the first December last. The style of our firm is changed to MEEKINS, KELLEY & CO.

J. S. MEEKINS & BRO.,
7 and 8 Marigny Buildings, Third District.
New Orleans, April 3, 1861. ap20 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership under the style of A. TAMBOURY & CO. is dissolved since the 15th of March last, by mutual consent. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned.

A. TAMBOURY,
E. DEFFEZ.

The undersigned will carry on the same line of business as heretofore, at the store of the late firm, on Royal street, No. 27, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

ap9 30t E. DEFFEZ.

Clarets! Clarets! Direct Importation!

A FEW casks of "Barton & Guestier's" superior Family Claret; for sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER, ap16 15t 49 Common street.

HAVANA CIGARS—An assortment of Half and Medium Regalia, Pressed Regalia de Londres, Regalia Britanica, Londres, Conchas, Especiales, Regalia Elegante, Cazadores, Operas, Brevas, Sobremesas, Comerciantes, Imperiales, Millares, and several other classes of the brands ... in store and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee, ap25 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

ALE AND PORTER—500 casks London and Edinburgh Ales and Porter, pints and quarts, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh26 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned:— 20 casks almonds, of Ivica; 15 do sale; 20 bales of saffron, in bales of half lbs.; 4 quarter pipes cognac, extra C.C.C.; 10 eighth do do do do; 4 quarter do do Otard; 9 eighth do do do; 10 eighth do do Croix; 5 quarter do do do; 4 quarter do do Martigne & Bigourdan; 5 eighth do do W. Raymond; 25 eighth do do; 14 quarter do do do. For sale by F. SANCHO, No. 229 Old Levee street, mh11 between Dumaine and St. Philip sts.

FLOUR—500 bbls extra superfine and fine, for sale by ap28 3t GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee.

CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce Mr. CLEMENT RAMOS, late Recorder of the Second District, as a candidate for the same place. The election will take place on Monday, June 3d, 1861.

my1 tjn3 HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

EMILE WILTZ,

Ex-Recorder of the Second District, is a Candidate for Recorder of said District.

Election on the 3d of June next. ap9

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of H. PERALTA, of East Baton Rouge, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the November election. ap4 te

Headquarters Second Brigade, First Division Louisiana Militia,
NEW ORLEANS, April 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—I. In obedience to orders from Division Headquarters, and in conformity to Order No. 10 from the Headquarters of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, bearing date the 14th January, 1861, the Colonels of this Brigade will cause their Regiments to be organized without delay in conformity with the "Act of the Legislature of the 30th April, 1853, relative to the organization of the Militia," and when thus organized for active service, will hold their respective commands subject to further orders from Brigade Headquarters.

2. Colonels of Regiments of the Brigade will report to Brigade Headquarters upon receipt of this order.

By command of CHARLES A. LABUZAN, Brigadier-General Commanding.

WM. C. WILDE, Brigade Inspector. ap22 tf

Notice to Mariners.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARMY, MILITARY DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, April 29th, 1861.

THE Southwest Pass of the Mississippi river is closed from and after this date.

By order of Col. P. O. HEBERT, Commanding Military District of Louisiana.

D. BEETZHOOVER, ap29 Major La. Artillery, Acting Adj. General.

Dolbear Commercial College,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.

Founded in 1832. Open Day and Evening to all who wish a Business Education. New students received daily in all the departments—the Commercial Course, Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Penmanship, &c. Southern young gentlemen who now be always in demand if qualified for business. This qualification is the best fortune for sons.

ap8 1mwkd RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON,

New Apparatus and Trimmings,

Black and White, of the latest European style, for

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes large and small; gold and silver Cloth Plates, black and white Crosses, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Mr J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all Interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the largest and handsomest

Hearses and Funeral Cars

of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less, all and every thing relating to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds Coffins lined with lead and zinc and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloths of all sorts, mahogany and walnut; large and small Hearses, Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also everything relating to funerals.

Mr BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building, opening and closing of

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

and will also go to the domiciles of families who will require their confidence in him, when circumstances will require his services, and will see that every thing concerning Interments and Funeral Ceremonies is regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr J. BONNOT will take orders for the command of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb18 6mlp

J. BONNOT,

51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,

Uses and sells at his Undertaker's Establishment,

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and all other manufacturer's, as also

COFFINS,

of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHMENT,

51..........St. Ann Street..........51

feb18 6m

DENTISTRY.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist,

107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel,

CONTINUES, at the above place to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most scientific manner and asks the attention of those who need the services of a competent Dentist, and especially those who have been injured by unskillful dentists, owing to good dispositions, a short time after the teeth are plugged, and whose artificial teeth cannot be worn with comfort.) By calling on J. A. CASADAVANT they can have their teeth plugged conscientiously and in the most skillful manner, and have ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted with continuous gums, in partial or whole sets by the atmospheric pressure, which are made to prevent it, the parts which are warranted to masticate and perform all the functions of the natural ones.

He has invented a Chemical Process which he applies on the gums, without sleeping the patients before extracting teeth. It benumbs the gums and lessens the pain.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

jy9 ex Sunday wed lstp

B. Antognini & E. Richard,

15..........Conti street..........15

MANUFACTURERS OF

SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES,

HAVING obtained from Mr Berger a certificate establishing the superiority of their Billiard Tables over those of the other manufacturers, and also in preference of using his new invention of the celebrated Professor, deem it their duty to communicate the fact to amateurs. Mr. Berger being further more desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs Antognini & Richard's Tables, has ordered for his private use a Slate Bed Billiard Table, which he is to play in Havana, and on which he practised in this city, at the White Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see certificate.

Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Satin, Oak, Mahogany and Rosewood BILLIARD TABLES with Slate Marble or Wood Beds, furnished with the Mechanical Cushions.

Being in connection with European and Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Table Goods—such as Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, Pool Baskets and Balls, &c., &c.

Also, on hand, secondhand Tables, Keno Boxes and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES.

Prices very moderate. ap20

L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR,

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS,

and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for *a good head of hair*, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly, without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.

Depot, 56 Dey street, New York.

ly17 42wkeltawis

SUGAR—150 bbls. Philadelphia Crushed, in store for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., ap19 bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

CORKS—Landing ex ship Iola Wylie, from Bordeaux—2 bales corks, for demijohns; 5 casks corks No. 8, very fine. For sale by CHAUDET & NEF, ap8 Nos. 147 and 149 Royal street.

LANDING ex ship Iola Wyllie, from Bordeaux—12 casks white wine; 18 tierces do; 40 casks family Claret. For sale by E. DECHAMPS, ap6 No. 20 St. Louis street.

LANDING ex ship Iola Wylie, from Bordeaux—6 casks claret; 100 do do. John Durand & Co. For sale by [ap4] J. J. TARDOS, 43 Old Levee st.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—200 boxes Virginia and Maryland Chewing Tobacco for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh26 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

LANDING ex bark Iola Wyllie, from Bordeaux, 20 casks Claret, St. Estephe; 20 do, St. Emilion; 20 do, Montferrand; 20 do, Cotes de Bourg; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., ap9 Nos 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA—41 bales Mexican Sarsaparilla in bond and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts. ap25

CORKS—75 bales, of different qualities and sizes, in bond and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee, ap25 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

WHISKY—100 bbls re tified, on sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee. ap23 6t

MACKEREL—100 bbls No 3 large and shore; 50 half do Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, 97 Old Levee. ap28 6t

PORK—500 bbls heavy Mess; 200 do Rump and Prime for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, ap28 6t No 97 Old Levee.

BACON—Prime Shoulders, Sides and Hams, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, ap28 6t No 97 Old Levee.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

JOHN E. OWENS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING May 1st, 1861—Will be presented, second time NICHOLAS NICKELBY. DANCE—LA REDOWA, M'lle Francis. To conclude with the popular comedy of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, (according to location) from $4 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circles, 75 cts.; Seats Reserved during the day, $1; Quadroon Gallery, 50 cts.; Loges, 50 cts.; Colored Gallery, 25 cts.; White Gallery, 25 cts.

Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., where Seats and Boxes may be secured two days in advance of the day of performance.

my1 W. S. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.

107 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

Engagement for a limited period of the SCOTCH GIANTESS, FANNIE WALLACE, weighing 675 pounds, who has had the honor of appearing before Queen Victoria. Her first appearance in this country.

THE TEMPLE OF ART:

Containing more than 250 FIGURES, LIFE SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in history—the greater part of the Figures moving by machinery.

To the already Magnificent Collection has been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, by President Buchanan, at the White House, May 17. The Clothing and Weapons were presented to SIG VANNUCHI by order of the Prince Simme Bossen.

The Conference between LOUIS NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The Figures in this group are considered splendid likenesses.

BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—A beautiful Tableaux.

THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST. CRIMEAN HEROES AND EUROPEAN POWERS. OLD JOHN BROWN AND HIS ASSOCIATE MURDERERS, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, which will represent them truthfully in form, feature and stature.

Admission, 50 cents; children, half-price. feb18

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS AND SEYMOUR,

LATE

E. R. STEVENS & CO.,

55, 57 and 59 Common street,

Opposite the CITY HOTEL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CUTLERY, GUNS,

Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,

Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,

PAPER, STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS

AND

School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—viz.:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of

WADE & BUTCHER'S

Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,

Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock consists of

1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Desk Knives;
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,

Consisting of

1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,

A large assortment, at very low prices.

WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,

Assorted on cards—fine.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,

Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.

German Knives,

On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery,

A large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.

Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.

BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,

Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.

Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.

Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Braithwaite's "Lux."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.

RAZORS.

Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Maras Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufactories in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS,

A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.

ACCORDEONS,

Low price, medium and fine.

FLUTINAS,

All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.

FLUTES,

French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.

Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.

GERMAN HARPS,

HARMONICAS,

BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.

Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.

Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12.
.. .. .. Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10-0.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Gravitation Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. 1-0 to 6-0.

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—84 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—200 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Canton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation ..
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 3 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.

Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allston's .. ..
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. India Rubber, straight and crooked.

HOOKS AND EYES.

Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.

Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, ...
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
.. .. Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS.

All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.

Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Full Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
Cox's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces, Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.
Razor Strops, Thermometers.
Combs and Brushes, large assortment.
Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

jan24 STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

VERMOUTH—300 cases Vermouth, Radon & Co., in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., ap23 No. 30 Customhouse street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines in each side the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

STEAMBOATS.

OUACHITA RIVER.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 1st inst., at 5 P. M.

REGULAR OUACHITA PACKET—For Camden, Trenton, Beech Hill, Little Bay, Crimea, Miller's Bluff, Roark's, Eldorado, Champagnolle, Bangs' Wilmington, Moro Bay, Pa... Caryville, Marie Saline, Extra, Grand Marie, ... Raft, Alabama Landing, Mouth of Bartholomew, Ouachita City, Lechlomond, Port Union, Sterling, ... Mouth Cheney, Pine Bluff, D'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe, Bend, Harrisonburg, Trinity, Castor's, Columbia, Humble's, ... and all intermediate landings on Ouachita river—The new and splendid swift-running passenger steamer ERA No. 7, Leon Moore, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.

J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

☞ The Era draws only 15 inches water, and will give clear bills lading through to Camden. ap27

RED RIVER.

Leaves on THURSDAY, 2d instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta Chute, Campte, Grand Ecore, St Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Normand's, ... and all intermediate landings.—The magnificent and fast running passenger packet GRAND DUKE, ... master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

☞ The Grand Duke will take freight for all landings on Upper Red river, and for Jefferson, with the privilege of reshipping at Shreveport.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 1st inst., at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Coushatta Chute, Campte, Grand Ecore, Normand's, ... and all intermediate landings on Red river.—The new elegant passenger packet TEXAS, C. W. Stinde, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. ap30 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 7th May, at 5 A. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Red Bluff, Coushatta Chute, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, N... and all intermediate landings on Red River, Cane and Little rivers.—The new and swift-running passenger packet steamer W. BURTON, F. A. Rowan, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [ap26] J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

Leaves on ...

FOR JEFFERSON, SHREVEPORT, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Normand's, and ... bie's, and all intermediate landings.—The fast and light draught steamer HOMER, J. W. P... master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. ap27 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ATTAKAPAS.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 1st inst., at 5 P. M.

REGULAR ATTAKAPAS Packet.—The new light draught passenger packet DON LOUIS, Abe Smith, master, will leave as above, for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Charenton, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, Berwick Bay, Bayou Bœuf, and all landings in Bayou Teche. For freight or passage apply on board. ap30 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OPELOUSAS.

Leaves EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

FOR OPELOUSAS.—Regular ... New Orleans and Opelousas Packet.—The new light draught steamer NINA SIMMES, J. E. Louallier, master, will ... leave as above for ... Washington, ... and all intermediate landings. ...

The ... and light draught ... ANNA PERRET, Jas. Carpenter, master, will leave every Saturday at 5 P. M., taking freight as above. For freight or passage apply on board. ap J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Regular New Orleans and Opelousas Packet.

To Leave Every WEDNESDAY

FOR OPELOUSAS.—The ... new steamer NINA SIMMES, G. G. Louallier, master, will leave every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., taking freight for Old river, Bayous ... and all intermediate landings on the Atchafalaya.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

feb13 8 to 14 St. Louis street.

TEXAS.

Brazos Santiago.

To sail on FRIDAY, May 3d, at 8 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO U. S. MAIL LINE—For Brazos Santiago, via Indianola and Lavaca.—The superior ... steamship ARIZONA, E. N. Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the U. S. Mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board or to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, ap26 57 Camp street.

VERA CRUZ.

To sail on THURSDAY, May 2d, at 8 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ—U. S. Mail Line.—The superior copper-fastened and copper-fastened steamship TENNESSEE, Thos. Forbes, commander, will sail for Vera Cruz as above, punctually at 8 o'clock, carrying the United States Mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

☞ The Tennessee will leave New Orleans regularly on the 1st and 15th for Vera Cruz, leaving ... on the 7th and 21st.

KEY WEST & FLORIDA PORTS.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May, at 8 o'clock A. M.

NEW ORLEANS AND FLORIDA PORTS—U. S. Mail Line—For Key West, via Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay.—The superior copper-fastened and copper-fastened steamship MAGNOLIA, S. Crowell, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations for passengers, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

Freight to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay subject to lighterage at the steamer's expense, but at the risk of the consignees.

N. B.—Freight for Florida ports must be paid in funds current in New Orleans.

Freight for ports beyond Apalachicola will not be received after Friday the 20th instant at ... o'clock, Tuesday, ...

For Kingston, Jamaica, and St. Marks, St. Domingo.

THE very fast ... schooner WILLIAM ABBOTT, ... master, will have ... For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, foot of ... District, or to R. TRAMONTANA & CO., 4 Front street, ap27 between Common and Gravier streets.

For Tampico and the Colony of Eureka.

T. Sails in a Few Days.

THE A1 ... schooner KATE L. BRUCE, ... master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight and passage apply to MANUEL LOPEZ, ap23 15t No. 27 Old Levee street.

Louis's Restaurat and Boarding,

Corner Exchange Alley and St. Louis street.

THE public are respectfully informed that LOUIS has just opened the Restaurant and keeps an ORDINARY at all hours. Customers may call at any time and will be waited upon.

They are offered the best ... any kind of soups, fish, entree, vegetables, roast, salad, assorted desserts—wine included.

Boarding at twenty dollars a month. Permanent attendance from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Removal.

R. B. SYKES, A... has removed from 13 to ... Magazine street ... Sale days, as usual, will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Out door sales attended to at all times.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

A COMPOUND REMEDY, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *impurity of the blood*.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores, cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All of our remedies are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.

Also by all druggists everywhere. 4mi3 ...

SPECIAL DRUGS.

RICHARDS' PECTORAL SYRUP.—A certain remedy for Whooping-Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Inflammation of the Throat, Chest and Stomach. Its reputation in this city is too great to need any further remarks. Price 75 cents per flask.

DEPURATIVE SYRUP.—For the radical cure of diseases arising from impure blood.

QUINQUINA WINE.—An unrivaled article as a tonic for the Stomach, and a preventive of Fevers generally.

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND.—For the certain cure of Articular and Chronic Rheumatism. A great many persons who have been affected with rheumatism for fours, five and ten years, have been cured in three days by this extraordinary remedy. Price $3.50 per flask.

For sale by F. SERTA, Druggist, ... corner of Rampart and Barracks sts.

COGNAC BRANDY, IN BOND—... of the following brands: Castillon, Renaud & Co., Pinet & Co., Boilevin & Co., Larroude Freres, Gautier Freres. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., ap15 No. 30 Customhouse street.

HAMS—... tierces Duffield's and David's, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, ... No 97 Old Levee.