THE DAILY BEE.
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, H. DUFOUR.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance)....$12
Country Paper, semi-weekly....5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact to the office.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,923.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language, on 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 language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to all 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 to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 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 E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos 45 and 47 Old Levee street, foreign and domestic dry goods; also a variety of damaged goods.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, head of Girod street, corn and hay.

By R. B. Sykes, at 11½ o'clock, at No. 30 Old Levee street, claret wine.

HOW HISTORY IS WRITTEN.

The ignorance which prevails in Europe respecting the political events transpiring in this country is really a subject of astonishment. We can understand how certain London and Paris journals persist in seeking for information concerning American affairs exclusively in the Northern Black-Republican sheets, and consequently how they lead their readers into error by presenting them with but one side of the question. But that the organs of the manufacturing districts, which flourish and prosper wholly by the staple of the Southern States of America, should consult the same partial and fallacious sources of information, and should systematically accept as gospel truth the absurd fabrications of the Abolition sheets of New England, is assuredly a matter of wonder to every thoughtful mind—and the more so as the most important material interests of those districts are indissolubly connected with the stability of the South, and the uninterrupted pursuit of her agricultural industry.

The British Ministry, together with the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Birmingham, have imbibed the singular notion that the production of cotton in America is most seriously endangered, and without for an instant considering the necessity of obtaining specific and authentic intelligence in relation to their apprehensions, and in regard to the circumstances which inspire them, they have exhausted their inventive resources in futile efforts to discover some plan by which they may be rendered independent of American cotton. We are not greatly surprised at these extravagant and groundless ideas when we look at the character of the accounts from the seceding States published in the European papers. A revolution which has been accomplished without striking a blow, which has brought about the withdrawal from the Union of seven sovereign States, and which has united these States in a Provisional Government approved by the people, is represented in the Old World as a work of frightful disorder, the dislocated and anarchical result of an ignorant and fanatical populace, destined itself to crumble into ruin, and be fruitful in nothing but the elements of mischief.

The Manchester *Guardian*, an influential print of one of the wealthiest and most populous manufacturing counties in England, publishes a letter dated January 13th, from Maine, and the *Journal du Havre*, the leading paper of the great cotton emporium of France, republishes it without a note or comment, or a word of reprobation to qualify the odious and unmitigated falsehoods in which it abounds. Here are one or two passages which will convey an idea of the contents of this infamous missive:

"The cotton States are in the hands of the rabble, and the reign of terror is inaugurated. No one dares publicly to utter a word against rebellion. Whoever should venture to array himself openly against the prevailing madness would be immediately put to death.

Forced loans and contributions of provisions are extorted from the rich, who are compelled to submit, under penalty of the confiscation of their property. Many persons are sending their families secretly to the North. They would not dare to do so openly. Business of all kinds is suspended, and while the populace, transported with fanatical rage, are ready to overturn and destroy every thing, the better classes are smote with terror, and implore the protection of a Government which has exhibited such deplorable weakness.

The history of the world has never displayed so dreadful a page. Very often, in many countries and centuries the people have risen against despotic Governments, either in favor of liberty or for the purpose of escaping from oppression; but this is a rebellion which has broken out at a time when the country is more prosperous, more opulent and more powerful than it has ever been; as prosperous, as peaceable and as happy as any other nation; and this rebellion is in favor of oppression. The rebels assail liberty, and defend the most detestable system of slavery the world has ever beheld. The insurrection is the work of the masses and not of the wealthy classes of the South. The people rush with fury along the streets and exclaim that they are ready to die for slavery, and to resist freedom."

And this is the way history is written. We can scarcely understand how the Manchester *Guardian* could have published so stupendous a farrago of lies, or how the *Journal du Havre* could have copied it. Both prints are issued to commercial and manufacturing centers, where it is of the highest moment to secure accurate intelligence respecting the movements in the South. Can we marvel at the cotton panic in Europe, if the public are taught to yield credence to such monstrous figments as are embraced in the correspondence quoted above? It is very evident that neither England nor France are journals disposed to examine Southern authorities touching these matters. Had they done so, they would have learned that the issue of secession was not decided without serious, dispassionate and protracted discussion among the press and public men of the South; that in several of the States the canvass between the advocates of independent State action and cooperation was warmly conducted; that the elections for the most part terminated in the choice of gentlemen of undoubted position, exalted reputation, and approved capacity; that the delegates chosen to represent the South in the Congress at Montgomery are statesmen, wise, experienced and patriotic; that the President and Vice President elected to preside over the Provisional Government, distinguished public men are of great administrative ability, and long habituated to the labors and responsibilities of political life. They would have learned, too, something of the devotion of the Southern people—that in the seceding States the militia has been more than quadrupled by the voluntary enrollment of citizens, many of whom belongs to the wealthier classes, and in fine, that now that separation has become a fixed fact, all, with scarcely an exception, acquiesce in the result, and are pledged to sustain the action of the cotton States. Every word in the letter respecting mobs, forced loans, anarchy, the suspension of business, the implacable despotism of the populace, &c., is wickedly and wantonly false; and the time is not distant when the foolish or malignant revilers of the South will discover the grievous errors they have sought to propagate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Inaugural Fears Entertained of Lincoln's Safety—Immense Concourse in Washington.

Washington, March 3.—An immense concourse of people, especially from the West, to witness the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, is congregating in this city.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

The Cabinet of the President elect is formed, but the respective positions of the members have as yet not been announced.

The Inaugural Address.

Lincoln has sent his inaugural address to Seward, who heartily concurred in the greater part but suggested a few modifications, which were accepted.

Return of the Maryland Delegation.

The Maryland delegation have gone home disgusted because Lincoln has put Chase and Blair in the Cabinet, saying there was no hope of retaining Maryland in the Union. Lincoln replied emphatically "My Cabinet is formed."

Arrival of Plug-Uglies and Wide-Awakes.

It is rumored that a large body of men from Baltimore have arrived including a detachment of Plug Uglies.

Fears are still entertained of Mr. Lincoln's safety.

Five hundred special police have been detailed for the occasion.

A large body of thoroughly organized Wide-Awakes are said to be here.

Closing of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

Washington, March 4.—The thirty sixth Congress was dissolved at 12 o'clock to-day, when Mr. Breckinridge made a farewell speech, which was followed by one from Hamlin. Mr. Breckinridge then administered the oath to Mr. Hamlin, and declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

As the inauguration ceremonies were about commencing a full corps of diplomats arrived, and extremists of both sections cordially met. Senators Mason and Hunter were the only prominent men whose absence was noticed.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Steamer Habana.

Pass a L'Outre, March 4.—The clipper steamship Habana, J. B. McConnell, commander, 56 hours from Havana, crossed the bar at 8 o'clock this evening.

Movements of Gen. Twiggs.

Southwest Pass, March 4.—The steamer Atlantic arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock this evening. She reports having left Gen. Twiggs at Indianola. The citizens of Indianola had taken possession of the revenue cutter belonging to the late Federal Government.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 4.—The river at this point is falling, with 5 feet 10 inches water in the canal by the mark.

"Travels of a Sugar Planter."—Our thanks are due Messrs Bloomfield & Steel, No 60 Camp street, for a volume entitled "The Travels of a Sugar Planter; or, Six Months in Europe." By H. W. Allen. The work consists of a series of lively and pleasant letters, of a sketchy and rather superficial character, descriptive of men and things in Europe.

Instant Relief.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, worms and other diseases, to which attention is directed.

Telegraphed to the Bee.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, March 4.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with the custom of the old United States Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters upon the execution of the duties of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of the Administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension appears to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property, their peace and their personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension—indeed the most ample evidence, on the contrary, has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of the power on which the perfection and endurance of our own political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, doing so only to press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any way endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given all States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as another.

There is much controversy about delivering up fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held in the service or labor of one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation, be discharged from such service or labor, but be delivered up on claim of the party, when such service or labor is due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for reclaiming what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make an effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly an equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If a slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or others by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case be content, his oath shall go unkept on merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept again? In any law upon this subject, ought not all safeguards of liberty known in civilized humane jurisprudence be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution and laws by any hypocritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy two years since the first inauguration of a President under the National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branches of the Government; they have conducted them through many perils and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional period of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formally attempted. I hold that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution, the Union of the States is perpetual. It is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of national Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all express provisions of our national Constitution and Union will endure for ever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in nature of contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find a proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual. Confirmed by the history of the Union itself, the Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by articles of association in 1774, it was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776, it was further matured by the faith of all the thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of Confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787.

One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union, but if the destruction of the Union by one or by part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before, the Constitution having lost its vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State upon its mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem it to be only simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold and occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect duties on imports. But beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among people anywhere. Where hostility to us in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to force and exercise these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable, withal, that I deem it may be better to forego for the present the use of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished to all parts of the Union, so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with the fervent hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and restoration of fraternal sympathy and affection.

There are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad for any pretext to do it. I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there be such, I need address no words to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the disruption of our national fabric with all its benefits, memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why do it? Will you hazard a desperate step while there is a possibility of any portion of the ills you fly from having no real existence? Will you, while certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied?

I think not, happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which as plainly written a provision of the Constitution has been denied? If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive the minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might, in moral points of view, justify revolution; it certainly would, if such a right were a vital one, but such is not our case. All the vital rights of the minorities and individuals are so plainly assured them by affirmation and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practicable administration.

No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority?—the Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories?—the Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories?—the Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing but acquiescence on one side or the other. If the minority in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in time will divide and ruin them. For, a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority chooses not to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of the new Confederacy in a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union claim to secede from it? All who cherish these Union sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such a perfect identity of interest among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy! A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible! The rule of the minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible, so that rejecting the majority, the principle of anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon parties to suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration. In all parallel cases, by all other departments of the Government, and while it is obviously possible that such a decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of the different practice.

At the same time candid citizens must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decision of the Supreme Court the instant they are made in ordinary litigations between the parties and personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of their eminent tribunal; nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong and should not be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced perhaps as any law can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation. In both cases, and a few [illegible] over in each, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the section than before the foreign slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this; they cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more easily enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose to go to war you cannot fight always, and when much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary rights to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under the existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded to the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the *Convention mode* seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish either to accept or refuse.

I understand the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service or labor. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that the holding of such a provision now to be a constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also, if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world in our present difference? Is either party without faith of being in the right? The Almighty Ruler of nations with his eternal truth and justice be on your side of the North or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal. The American people, by the frame of Government under which they live, this same people have wisely given but little power to their chief, and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals; while the people retain their virtue and vigilance. No Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new Administration will have no immediate power if it should change either. If it were admitted that you are dissatisfied to hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence and patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken the favorite land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied friends and countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you, you can have no conflict without yourselves as the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends—we must not be enemies, though passion may have strained it. We must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field, and patriot's grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

[We are indebted to the officers of the American Telegraph Company for their efforts in transmitting over their wires in a remarkable short space of time the above message, of not less than three thousand words.]

The Collector at Savannah—Pithy Correspondence.

The following pithy correspondence has just been made public:

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Savannah, January 29, 1861.

SIR—I to day received the following dispatch from his Excellency Joseph E. Brown, Governor of Georgia.

"You will pay no more money from the Custom-House to any Government or person without my order."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BOSTON, Collector.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

The following answer was immediately dispatched by mail:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 4, 1861.

SIR—Your letter of the 30th ultimo, containing a copy of a dispatch from the Governor of Georgia, directing you to pay "no more money from the Custom-House to any Government or person without his order," is received.

You will please advise me by return of mail whether it is your purpose to obey his directions, or whether you will conform to the instructions of this Department and perform your duty under the laws of the United States.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BOSTON, Esq., Collector of the Customs, Savannah, Georgia.

On the 12th instant, the following reply was received:

SAVANNAH, February 8, 1861.

SIR—Your letter, under date of the 4th inst., asking me whether it is my purpose to obey the direction of the Governor of Georgia, to pay no more money from the Custom House to any Government or person without his order, or whether I will conform to the instructions of this (your) Department, and perform your (my) duty under the laws of the United States, is this moment received; and in reply, I beg to say that I will, as a good and loyal citizen, as I hope I am, obey the authority of my State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BOSTON.

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

A LESSON FOR JEALOUS HUSBANDS.—A few nights since, a resident of this city, moved by the green eyed monster, determined to detect an imaginary rival in the affections of his wife. It appears that the room occupied by himself and wife was in the rear of the house; the front room, which also opened into his, being occupied by another family. On the evening in question, locking his own door, and triumphantly putting the key in his pocket, he waits till the "sma' wee hours," and proceeds to hunt up the police. Finding them, he states his suspicions, and stations them in front of the house, while he arranges that he shall rush through the front room, and detect his unfaithful spouse before her lover can have time to escape. No sooner said than done, but as he dashes through the front room, the male occupant taking him for a robber, springs out of bed, knocks him down, and after beating him severely, hands him over to the police already present, with instruction to take him to jail. In a few moments, however, he explains his position, and proceeds to his own room, where he finds his wife quietly reposing alone, it having never occurred to the jealous husband that by locking the door to prevent his rival from escaping, he also prevented his entrance.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

SITTING of the 4th March, 1861.

The Convention met at half-past 12 o'clock. Sixty-nine members answered to their names.

The Secretary read a report from the Superintendent of the new Customhouse on the expenses connected with that edifice. On motion of Mr. Gardere, the report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Elgee introduced a resolution declaring that Louisiana will not consent to any interference with the public domain within her limits. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker presented a resolution appropriating to the payments of debts contracted by the Post Office and other departments the funds deposited at the Mint. Submitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Miles proposed that the Convention should unite in a body with the citizens of New Orleans for the purpose of receiving General Twiggs in a becoming manner.

Mr. Cottman moved the rejection of the resolution, but afterwards withdrew his motion, in order to give Mr. Miles an opportunity for explanation.

Mr. Miles said that as the papers had announced that the name of General Twiggs had been stricken from the rolls of the army, because that officer, who had served his country all his life, had thought proper to espouse the cause of the South, it becomes us to display our appreciation of his noble and patriotic conduct.

Mr. Cottman's motion was rejected by a vote of 75 to 5, the rules were suspended and Mr. Miles's resolution was adopted.

A resolution declaring that this Convention approves the action taken by the Congress at Montgomery relative to the slave trade, and that Louisiana will never consent to its reopening, was laid over under the rules.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

TEXAS.

The Expedition to the Rio Grande.

Texas papers of the 28th ult. contain further particulars in reference to this expedition. Our readers are aware that when Gen. Nichols, of the Texas troops, demanded of Capt. Hill the surrender of Fort Brown, the latter replied in very discourteous terms by a flat refusal. What followed is thus narrated by the Galveston *News*:

On returning to his room Gen Nichols, in pursuance of Capt. Hill's wish, addressed that officer a letter, stating his mission: that he was delegated by the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, to provide for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier and to receive all ordnance and munitions of war there placed for such protection. He had come with a sufficient number of men to afford that protection, which was absolutely needed, as it was deemed inevitable that the Federal troops there would be withdrawn immediately on the secession of Texas. No act of the Texas troops should occur to bring on a collision with the Federal troops. It was necessary the Texans should be assigned speedily to their different stations. Hence Gen. N. would therefore ask possession in the name of the State of all the Federal property placed on the frontier for its protection, and that at an early day.

Texas would in a few days be out of the Union—an independent Republic—and then the United States troops in her territory for her protection would be as upon foreign soil; they would be under no obligation to afford that protection, and having no duty to perform, would doubtless soon be removed. Texas regards them as friends, but the Federal property in their charge was placed in the State for her protection, becomes her property on her separation from the Union, and ought to be delivered peaceably to those authorized to act for her.

This letter was sent to Capt. Hill at 12 M. on Saturday, 23d inst. Gen. Nichols awaited a reply until 7 P. M. Mr. Walker then called at Capt. Hill's quarters to get a written reply. The adjutant informed Mr. Walker it would be ready in a few moments, but, after waiting some time, he informed him it would not be ready until morning. Mr. Walker told the adjutant Gen. Nichols could not wait, and to send the reply to Col. Ford, who would forward it by express to Brazos Santiago.

Gen. Nichols reached the latter place at daylight on Sunday morning, 24th, and was detained by stress of weather until the 25th until 11 A. M., when he and Mr. Walker, with four of the sick, the pilot, Capt. King, and a quantity of the artillery and stores taken on the Island, left in the Rusk for Galveston, arriving here on Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

General Nichols received no reply to his last letter to Captain Hill and was not aware whether he left if any had been given. He left Colonel Ford at Brownsville, having ample means to carry out, peaceably, the objects of the mission. General Nichols speaks of ten as the right man for the right place, very popular and much relied on along the frontier.

Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, when General Nichols left, was busy fortifying his post at Brazos Santiago. Half of the force stationed in hand and in good condition, and in a short time he would be able to resist successfully any attack Captain Hill might make on him, even though with a force of 600 or 1000 men.

Colonel Ford and General Nichols agreed, on parting at Brownsville, that the former should send an express to Corpus Christi to hurry forward the Mounted Rangers then on the way, and to ask for more troops; while Gen. Nichols should come here and have back on the Rusk as many troops as she could carry conveniently (say 300), to reinforce Colonel McLeod at Brazos Santiago or a position at the nearest point.

Col. Ford would not be arrested at Brownsville or anywhere else. Should Capt. Hill make a move to march to the Island, Col. Ford would have prompt intimation of the move, and be would at once proceed to the Island to take command.

An accurate and careful inventory was made of all the Federal property taken charge of by the Commissioners on landing at Brazos. Of artillery, there were twelve 24 pounders, iron siege guns, eight 8 inch siege howitzers, four 8 inch mortars, three 24 pounder brass howitzers, one 24 pound field howitzer, with abundance of ammunition, carriages, caissons, and a very variety of artillery equipage and stores. There is also a large quantity of Colt's pistols, ball cartridges, caps for small arms, muskets, pistol and rifle ammunition, cannon shot, shells, fuses, &c.

The artillery brought up here has been placed, we understand, in charge of the Mayor, acting in conjunction with Gen. Sydney Sherman, who has now military command for the State in this county.

[From the New York Express.]

Nothing New.

"Nothing new under the sun," said the wise king of the good book thousands of years ago, and the wise king was right. There is nothing new under the sun. Things that pass for new are only old things repeating themselves in new guises—the mere shadows of substances that existed in ages gone by.

The philosophers and wise men of the *Tribune*, doubtless, thought they had struck out an original idea, when they ordered their printers to place at the head of their leading editorial column, in big black type—

"NO COMPROMISE!
NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS!"

but there is nothing original there. The whole thing is a very wretched plagiarism from the Crown party in the days of the old English Revolutions—from the Tories of the American Revolutions—from the Monarchial parties in the French Revolution of 1789 and 1830—and from the Ministers of King Bomba, in the Italian Revolution of 1860—61.

"No compromise, no concessions," said Chas. Stuart to the "Rebels" and "Traitors" of his day, who had taken up arms in defense of their rights, and in resistance to oppression and wrong. "The ship money and poundage must be collected, and the Government must be maintained at all hazards."

Just so, say and act the *Tribune* philosophers, the Stuarts of modern Republican politics. Hang up the rebels! Shoot down the traitors. Revise the tariff, right in the midst of revolution, and raise the taxes. Order must be maintained. The strength of the Government must be tested, &c., &c. Sumner and Wade, and all other non compromisers of that school, are but little Lauds and Straffords in disposition, without the learning of the one or the intellect of the other. Nothing new!

"No compromise with traitors," said James II., and Father Petre. "The Government must be maintained—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Army and navy must be increased. No more Parliaments."

That is precisely what the Father Petres of the *Tribune* are saying. Just now they will talk of but little else besides increasing the army and navy. They want sloops of war at sea, and whole regiments to place at the service of our soon to be King on land. They will not consult the people, by giving them a chance to vote on "Crittenden." In other words, they will have "no more Parliaments." Nothing new!

"No compromise, no concession to traitors," said George III., and Lord North in 1776. "The Government must be maintained. The forts and arsenals seized by rebels at Concord and Charleston must all be recaptured. Ports must be blockaded. Taxation must be in force, without representation. George Washington, Patrick Henry and John Hancock must all be hanged."

The very language now used by the Republican Tories! Their newspaper organs are but stealing editorials from the British Tory press of that day, and the Wilson, Sumner and Chandler speeches in the Senate are but the merest echoes of those of their illustrious predecessors in Lords and Commons eighty years ago. A taxation tariff is rushed through the Parliament at Washington at a time when there is "no representation" there from six of the States, whose people are to be held to the tax by bomb and bayonet, if need be. The Grenvilles, Townsends and the Norths commenced the irrepressible conflict by taxing "tea," and the Republicans begin by taxing "tea," too. The British Tories prohibited the exportation of military stores to America. The Republican Tories prohibit the exportation of military stores to the Southern States. The British Tories sent secret orders to the Royal Governors to seize all the arms and gunpowder in the navy yards. The Republican Tories instruct Superintendents of Police to go and do likewise, and the instructions are obeyed. Was there ever such plagiarism? Verily, Solomon was right. There is nothing new!

"No compromise with traitors, no concessions," said the Bourbons of 1789, and the Bourbons of 1830, and the Neapolitan Bourbons of 1860. But where are the Bourbons now? And what record does history make of the Stuarts, and George the Third, and Lord North? Do not the men whom they denounced as "rebels" and "traitors" shine there as heroes, and patriots, and statesmen, while themselves are exhibited to mankind as fitting marks for the finger of scorn?

"to point its slow, unmoving finger at."

Let the American Bourbons take warning! Let our Republican Tories beware! The "irrepressible conflicts" of the last two hundred and fifty years are all dead against them! Millions of men with arms in their hands, and speaking the English tongue, may be "rebels" and "traitors," but they can never be "coerced." The wild talk about trying upon them the "strength of the Government," "enforcing the laws," and all that, it is nothing new. The *Tribune* philosophers have stolen it all from their illustrious predecessors at Whitehall, the Tuilleries, at King Bomba's Palace, where it was original, the most of it, before Brother Greeley was born.

[From the London Punch of February 9.]

AT BREAKFAST.—Q. What is the Schleswig-Holstein question, Papa?

A. Well, my dear boy, I am pleased to see that you have an inquiring mind, and take notice of what is said in your presence, and I will endeavor to make you understand. Schleswig Holstein is in Denmark—that is, it is not exactly in Denmark, at least Schleswig may be called so, but not Holstein—no, it is Holstein that may be considered Danish, or, if you like a long word better, Scandinavian. Let me see, what did I say,—O yes, Holstein is the German division of the territory, and Schleswig is an ancient fief (you know what a fief is) of the Crown, and was ceded in 1816; that is to say, Holstein was ceded, not Schleswig, Holstein having been an ancient fief of Germany, and therefore you see Prussia takes an interest in the question, as part of the German Confederation; but Lord John Russell is only in the matter as a mutual friend, and he thinks that the proposals of Prussia—no, I mean Denmark, yes, of course, Denmark, that concessions shall be made to Holstein—no, Holstein does not want concessions, but a veto (that is Latin for I forbid) upon taxation and other things, and Schleswig to be allowed to speak German—well, Lord John thinks this fair, but the Prussian minister does not think that Prussia—at least Denmark, has any right to impose conditions of this sort, because there was a promise of a Constitution to Schleswig or Holstein, I forget which, but the principle is the same, and there are some other points mixed up with it which you might not be able to understand so easily as the simple outline of the case which I have given you. Pass my cup to your mamma.

THE WRONG MAN FOR THE WORK.—A work is announced by Dr. Tick, called "Memory, and How to Aid it." The name is a bad one for a lecturer on Mnemonics—for, so far as we have seen, those who have most to do with Tick are decidedly the people of shortest memory.

THE SEVERITY OF THE LATE WEATHER.—Lady—Yes, Herr Vogelsingen, I must tell you that we were very unlucky during the late frost. Every one of our pipes burst.

German Visitor (astonished)—Indeed, madame! I did not have one.

Lady—You were fortunate. Pray, what did you do to prevent it?

German Visitor (with the greatest innocence)—Madame, I did smoke them.

A MAN CALLED OUT OF HIS NAME.—We can't conceive a greater misnomer than that of the plaintiff in the great case of Paterson vs. Bonaparte now being tried in Paris. To think of a man being called Paterson when the very question at issue is, whether he is to be allowed to be the lawfully begotten son of his own Pater—and the chances are a hundred to one against it.

A CONTENTED MIND.—Venerable Old Party—"Work hard, and save up your money for a rainy day." Why, if I hadn't been a careful, industrious young man, I should have been in the workhouse long before now!

A THOUGHT FOR TEARS.—Innocence is like an umbrella: when once we have it lost, we must never hope to see it back again.

"A LEGAL TENDER."—A decided contradiction of terms, for we must say, that within our experience we never yet knew any thing "legal" that ever was "tender."

WELL, WE ARE, &c.—If you saw that dear boy Walter going to pull the trigger of his rifle, and you said so, what Shakspearian quotation would you use? "What's in an aim?" (Customer discharged uncured.)

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—" The other, in high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied, "I have not got one, and if I had—" On which mighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of "the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel." "What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying, 'Send me a blue pig, with a black tail, or else—'?" "Why," replied the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or some other color. But," retorted he, "What could you mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had—'?" "Why, of course, if I had I should have sent it." An explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Twiggs Reception.—The Bee's [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Company after company arrived [illegible] the city was [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible]

The procession formed [illegible] in the following order:

I. N. Marks, Esq., Grand Marshal, and President of the Association, with J. P. H[illegible], Vice President; James Beggs, Treasurer; [illegible] Ferrer, Secretary [illegible] the Chief Engineer, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] Department.

Next came the companies in the following order:

[illegible] No. 1.

Home Hook and Ladder Company, of Jefferson City, preceded by the Eagle [illegible] [illegible]

Pioneer Engine Company No. 1, of Jefferson City [illegible]

Brooklyn Engine Company No. 2, of Algiers. The engine prettily decorated [illegible]

Davy Crockett Engine Company No. [illegible] [illegible] its usual [illegible] [illegible] appearance.

Mississippi Engine Company No. 1, of Macdonogh [illegible]

The procession [illegible] the First Division.

With the Second Division came the companies of this city, to wit:

Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. A numerous company, with their truck very neatly arranged.

Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 with the new steam engine, "H. L. Goodrich," placed with the new hydrant in the [illegible]

Vigilant Engine Company No. 3. This engine was tastefully ornamented. The remarkable feature being a most beautiful wreath of natural flowers.

American Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 next came into line. Their arrangements were really beautiful. Besides numerous wreaths and bouquets, midway of the truck was a sort of pedestal covered with white satin, fringed with gold and studded with gold stars, over which floated a beautiful flag, with the red and white stripes, and seven stars arranged in the shape of a cross, on a blue field.

Columbia Engine Company No. 5 came next, tastefully decorated.

Louisiana Hose Company, having in charge the Pioneer steam engine, followed.

Mechanics' Engine Company No. 6. Very prettily arranged, on a scroll over the engine, the words "United we stand, divided we fall."

Here came a detachment of Neptune Fire Company No. 2, followed by Eagle Steam Engine Company No. 7. This engine was beautifully ornamented with wreaths and large bouquets.

Phœnix Engine Company No. 8 turned out as strong as usual, and had their engine elegantly trimmed with wreaths and nosegays. With this company the third division commenced.

Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, besides the flowers, had on its truck a life-size statue of Hope.

Creole Engine Company No. 9 had their engine unadorned, with the exception of a broad blue ribbon with their name in gold letters; but preceding the engine, one of the members bore on a lance a beautiful wreath, containing a gold star in its centre, and supported by small flags on either side.

Louisiana Engine Company No. 10 was prettily arranged with gay flowers and ribbons. The flag of Louisiana floated at the four corners of the engine.

Irad Ferry Engine Company No. 12 was beautiful to behold. Gold and silver wreaths, with artificial flowers, formed a tasteful bower over the engine.

The Washington Engine Company No. 8, of Mobile, the special guests of No. 13, here came. This fine company was the cynosure of all eyes. Their engine was most beautifully decorated; flowers and ribbons, satin and silver combined to give it the most elegant appearance possible. Their hose carriage was also tastefully ornamented.

Perseverance No. 13 came immediately following their guests. Their engine was bright with wreaths and garlands of gold and silver leaf. They bore a beautiful blue banner donated to them by some grateful band; it was of white silk, fringed with gold, with the inscriptions "From H. L. B." and "God Save the Brave."

Philadelphia No. 14—This engine was a perfect mound of flowers—a very pretty and brilliant effect. On top was an eagle holding a pretty wreath of red and white roses.

Jackson Engine Company No. 18 was beautifully decorated with red and white roses, interwoven in garlands and wreaths. Attached to a lance was a massive wreath, in the centre of which hung a golden star.

Washington Engine Company No. 20 had a single and elegant wreath of flowers.

Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4 made a very beautiful appearance; it was decorated with a profusion of flowers and ribbons most tastefully arranged. On the truck was a gold pelican, surrounded with flowers, and preceding it was a large wreath of red and white roses encircling a miniature book and ladder and the figure 4 in gold.

Orleans Engine Company No. 21 was decorated with a profusion of flowers, natural and artificial, arranged in graceful garlands.

Jefferson Steam Engine No. 22 came next. They were followed by Chalmette Engine Company No. 23, whose engine was simply but tastefully decorated.

Crescent Engine Company No. 24 closed the line, and were as remarkable for the elegance and good taste of their ornaments as any of the others.

It is hardly to be expected that we can give a minute description of every company, but if to the array described in the above brief outline we add the numerous flags and banners, the noble horses walking proudly at the head of the companies, the fine appearance of the men in their picturesque fireman's garb, we may form an idea of one of the most brilliant pageants ever witnessed in New Orleans.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Damaged Ribbons and Bonnets, and an Assortment of Seasonable Dry Goods.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of damaged ribbons and bonnets, and an assortment of seasonable dry goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

A Splendid Mansion.—One of the finest private residences in our city is that spacious and magnificent one, the property of Thomas Hale, Esq., recently erected at the corner of Camp and Delord streets. It is built of brown freestone, like the houses in Fifth avenue, New York, and, in spite of its massiveness, presents a light and airy appearance. In the size and distribution of the apartments, the ornamental work on the cornices, wainscotting, ceiling and stair-cases, the provisions for ample ventilation and comfort, Mr. Hale's new residence is unsurpassed by any we have ever beheld. This splendid structure is the work of that popular and skillful architect, L. E. Reynolds.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Red river	Texas, Stinde	5 P.M.
Red river	Homer, Perry	5 P.M.
Lake Bistineau	Comet, Harrell	5 P.M.
Opelousas	Era No. 7, Whitworth	5 P.M.
Ouachita river	Judah Touro, Langhorne	5 P.M.
Ouachita river	Lizzie Simmons, Moore	5 P.M.
Attakapas	T. D. Hine, Muggah	3 P.M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Mobile	Mail boat	3½ P.M. cars.
Ocean Springs	Creole, Walker	9 A.M. cars.
Covington	Pamlico, Hoffman	10½ A.M.

Since our last report the weather has been versatile with rain and sunshine prettily sandwiched. The levee and streets are very muddy, and business is very much impeded thereby. Little or nothing was transacted on the steamboat quay yesterday, and the departures were entirely confined to regular Monday packets.

Arrivals during the past twenty-four hours have been above the average, and are reported in another column.

The steamer Ranger is at the landing, receiving for Pearl river, having been chartered by Capt. N. J. Wilson. Capt. W. S. Brakefield will have charge of the wheel. Notice will be given to-morrow as to what point the Ranger will receive freight. Mr. George D. Hite is her agent.

We learn from the officers of the P. E. Bonford that the Robert Fulton met with an accident at the head of the raft in Red river, having broken a cylinder head and one of her piston rods.

The Louisville Courier learns that parties from the South, during this month, will be in that city to contract for three or four fine boats for the Southern trade. One of the number is Capt. John Smoker, a famous boatman and very popular. He designs building a fast clipper for Red river, a boat that will cast the fleet now in those waters completely in the shade.

Among the other parties we may now state that Capt. Newell, of the H. R. W. Hill, and Capt. Clarke, of the Ingomar, design building new packets for the Memphis and New Orleans trade, for next season. They will want splendid passenger boats as well as fast ones.

The tariff established by the Southern Congress upon imports to take effect from and after to-day, has caused an advance in the price of whisky in Cincinnati. The duty on said article and in fact on all other, and the vendors of the ardent have advanced their prices to 25 cents per gallon.

Nearly all the freight of the Quapaw lately sunk in the Arkansas at Little Rock, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

The Mississippi, between St. Louis and Cairo, on Wednesday last, was swelling at the rate of an inch per hour, with twelve feet of water in the channel.

The river was slowly falling at Memphis on the 1st instant. Weather warm and pleasant.

FOR ATTAKAPAS, VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The fairy T. D. Hine, the renowned clipper of the Attakapas trade, is now receiving freight at the foot of Roosevelt street, for New Iberia, Franklin, Berwick's Bay and all landings on the above route. The deservedly popular Capt. D. R. Muggah is her commander, and the ever courteous Mr. J. Atkinson presides at the desk. The Hine will leave away at 3 P. M. to-day.

FOR JEFFERSON, TEXAS.—The fleet and ever popular passenger packet Homer will take her departure at 5 P. M. to-day for all landings on Red river, giving through bills to Jefferson and taking passengers to all usual landings at packet rates. The deservedly popular Captain Wm. Perry commands this fine craft, and the ever affable Mr. J. W. Parsons controls her office department.

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

FOR OPELOUSAS.—ERA NO. 7.—This fleet and popular passenger steamer leaves for Simmesport and the Opelousas region at 5 P. M. to-day, under command of Capt. [illegible] Whitworth. The Era is a new and substantial boat.

FOR LAKE BISTINEAU.—The elegant and fairy passenger steamer Comet, Captain W. A. Harrell, with Mr. J. T. Reeder in clerk, will positively leave at 5 P. M. to-day for Minden, Moscow, and intermediate landings on Red river and the lake. She is a fine passenger craft.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—The popular passenger steamer Judah Touro leaves at 5 P. M. to-day for Camden and intermediate ports under the command of Captain Martin Langhorne. She is an excellent packet and her officers are. The business of the office department is under the supervision of Mr. Wm. L. Trask, and with his courteous manner much [illegible]

FOR SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.—The superior passenger steamer Texas, Captain W. Stinde, leaves at 5 P. M. to-day for Red river. She is a fast and reliable packet. Messrs. [illegible] [illegible] are in the office.

D. F. Murphy, [illegible] respectfully [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] No. 17 Magazine street.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates of cures advertised in another column, effected by the [illegible] remedies for rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—[illegible] HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS [illegible]

Sold everywhere.

MARRIED,

[illegible]

DIED,

On Monday morning, [illegible] [illegible] St. Charles. [illegible]

ARMAND [illegible] Infant son of Armand [illegible] and Amelia [illegible]

MOSS! MOSS!!

MOSS FOR SALE.—[illegible] Picket Moss [illegible] [illegible] C. M. HARVEY & CO.

Notice.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4th, 1861.

ALL persons [illegible] are from this day revoked.

THEODOR DANZIGER.

Lost Jewel.

LOST, on Sunday [illegible] [illegible] the Archbishop's Church to the [illegible] a Diamond Breastpin, [illegible] of about thirty-five diamonds, set in the old fashion. The person who will return that jewel at No. 144 Royal street will receive an adequately proper reward. mh5 2t

Louisiana Academy,

Hospital street, No. 71, between Royal and Bourbon sts.

THIS institution, founded by Mr. A. FERRIER, late a Professor in the University of Louisiana, is now in full activity. The ancient and modern languages, Drawing and Music are taught by distinguished Professors. Latin and Greek are taught without extra charge. The services of a fencing master, who will also attend to the military exercises, have been engaged. Price, from $5 to $10, according to the proficiency of the student. mh5 1m1p

Wanted.

A PASTRY COOK and Cake Baker. None but a good workman and of steady habits need apply. Apply at No. 83 St. Charles street. mh5 2t

ALMONDS! ALMONDS—[illegible] shelled Almonds, landing and for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. mh5

ENGLISH WALNUTS! FILBERTS!—100 sacks English Walnuts; 100 do. Filberts, landing and for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson street. mh5

EXCHANGE ON BORDEAUX MARSEILLES & GENOA—for sale in sums to suit by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. mh5

GOSHEN BUTTER.—50 firkins Goshen butter, landing from steamship De Soto, and for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. mh4

LEMONS, LEMONS—500 boxes Lemons, landing and for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. mh5

CHESTNUTS, CHESTNUTS.—100 barrels extra Italian Chestnuts, landing and for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. mh5

COGNAC BRANDIES—[illegible] packages in half, quarter and eighth pipes, of the following brands: Planat & Co., Sazerac & Co., Boileau & Co., Gautier Freres, Larronde Freres, Union Proprietors. For sale by S D ORATIAA & CO., 39 Customhouse st. mh4

LANDING ex bark Fanny Ealer arrived from Marseilles—100 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co.; 100 baskets Plagniol Oil, 24 ounces; 25 do. do., 11 do.; for sale by X. LAMBERT, No. 52 (late 62) Magazine st. mh4

CHATEAU GISCOURS—100 cases quarts and pints, from the cellars of J. P. Pescatore, sole proprietor, for sale by S D ORATIAA & CO., 39 Customhouse st. mh4

SWEET OIL—200 baskets quarts and pints, Bouin Freres brand, for sale by S D ORATIAA & CO., 39 Customhouse st. mh4

PORTO AND SHERRY—100 quarter casks Bordeaux Porto, 20 quarter do. Crown Sherry, 10 eighth do. Tarragona; 10 eighth do. Cabinet do.; for sale by S D ORATIAA & CO., 39 Customhouse st. mh4

CIGARETTES—25,000 packs Cigarettes, "La Honradez," just received per bark, and for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, 31 Gravier st. feb21

CHESTNUTS—CHESTNUTS—100 barrels choice chestnuts, landing ex ship Fanny Ealer, from Marseilles, and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Fanny Ealer—600 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co.; 100 do. cassis ou Mont d'Or, 50 do. rum punch; 200 do. Castille soap; 200 do. capers; 200 do. green olives; 100 do. pickles; 75 do. stuffed olives; 15 barrels green olives; 100 casks Bergasse wine; 100 quarter pipes Port wine; 25 cases Bologna sausage. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. mh1

PRUNES—40 cases extra selected for family use, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st. mh1 4t

BONELESS SARDINES—10 cases fresh, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st. mh1 4t

TRUFFLES—400 half boxes Perigord black, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st. mh1 4t

FISH IN OIL—An invoice of Mackerel, Salmon and Alose in Oil, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st. mh1 4t

RODEL SARDINES—An invoice of half and quarter boxes, to arrive, and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st. mh1 4t

FRENCH JELLIES—50 boxes Teyssonneau brand, assorted, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 10 and 12 St. Louis st. mh1 4t

COGNAC—landing ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux, 40 quarter pipes celebrated brand Hy. Sutton, 1860; for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal st., between Toulouse and St. Peter sts. mh1

CHAMPAGNE WINE—To arrive per ship Adelaide Bell, from Havre, 30 baskets Ay Mousseux, in qts. and pints; 25 do. Creme de Bouzy, do.; for sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal st., between Toulouse and St. Peter sts. mh1

Furnishing Goods.

WOOLEN, Flannel, Merino, Silk, Cotton and Brown Cotton Undershirts; Woolen, Flannel, Merino, Silk, Brown Cotton and Linen Drawers; Woolen, Brown and Bleached Silk Thread Half Hose. LION & ANDREE, Royal street, corner Bienville. feb18

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—200,000 Londres 35,000 Regalia Britanica, 85,000 Conchas, 85,000 Londres Regalia, 135,000 Half Regalia, 75,000 Millar, 50,000 Medium Regalia, 200,000 Especiales, Cazadores, Operas, Brevas, Sobremesas, Comerciantes, Imperiales, Regalia Elegante, Small and Regalia del Rey, imported direct, in store and for sale by CABALLERO & ARBUALDO, 46 Old Levee st. feb23

MEXICAN TOBACCO—Just landing ex steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz—27 bales Mexican tobacco, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 40 Old Levee st. feb26

RECEPTION OF MAJ. GEN. DAVID E. TWIGGS.

The Committee appointed by the citizens at Armory Hall, on Saturday evening, 2d inst., to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. DAVID E. TWIGGS, have adopted the following programme of arrangements for the occasion.

The General will be received by the military and citizens on Front Levee street, at the head of Canal street, at 4 o'clock, P. M., THIS DAY, when an address will be delivered by the Hon. E. W. MOISE, on behalf of the citizens.

A salute of seventeen guns will then be fired from the head of Canal street and Jackson Square.

The ceremonies being completed, the procession will then be formed in the following order, under the direction of the Grand Marshal.

Col. CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

AIDS.

Col. DANIEL EDWARDS, Col. LOUIS LAY,
Capt. J. G. McLEARN, D. C. JOHNSTON,
J. D. O. QUIRK, JAMES BEGGS.

Order of Procession:

Marshal.
Military Escort.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Major-General D. E. Twiggs, accompanied by Majors General Braxton Bragg, in an open carriage drawn by four horses.
Orator of the Day and Mayor of the City.
Committee of Reception.
Committee of Arrangement.
Officers and Members of the Convention.
Governor of the State and Staff.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Judges of the District Courts.
Members of the Common Council and Officers.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Major-General J. L. Lewis and Staff.
Officers of the Militia.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Chief Engineer and Surveyor General.
Foreign Consuls.
Distinguished Strangers.
Attorney-General and District Attorney.
Judges of District Courts of the State.
Justices of the Peace of the State.
Marshal.
Fire Department with Banners.
Marshal.
Directors, Teachers and Male Pupils of Public Schools.
Collector of the Port, Naval Officers, Surveyors.
Post Master and Postmaster.
Receivers and Registers of the Land Office.
Superintendent and Officers of the Mint.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Clergy.
Members of the Bar.
Members of Medical Societies.
Notaries Public.
New Orleans Typographical Union.
Sons of Louisiana.
Marshal.
Free Masons. Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows. Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges.
Benevolent Societies.
Hibernian, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, Howard, Young Men's Christian, German.
Temperance Societies.
Incorporated Institutions and other Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens Generally.
Marshal.
Military Escort.

Masters of vessels and steamboats and proprietors of public buildings are requested to display their flags during the day.

Drays, omnibuses and other vehicles are requested to [illegible] as possible among the [illegible] with the procession [illegible]

The procession, when formed, will move from Levee street down the north side of Canal street to Chartres, down Chartres to St. Louis, up St. Louis to Royal, up Royal to Canal, down the north side of Canal to Rampart, up [illegible] of Canal to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Julia, up Julia to Camp, and up Camp and Prytania [illegible] Gen. Twiggs's residence.

DANIEL W. ADAMS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

PROCESSION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CHARLES A. LABUZAN,
Grand Marshal.

Headquarters First Division Volunteer State Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, 4th March, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the Staff of the First Division will assemble in [illegible] uniform THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 5th inst., at [illegible] P. M., at Headquarters, No. [illegible] Esplanade street, opposite the Mint.

By order
L. E. FORSTALL,
Major and Chief of Staff.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, March [illegible], 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER EIGHT.

1. Each and every State Troop of the First Division [illegible] [illegible] of Major-General DAVID E. TWIGGS, late of the United States Army, [illegible] prepared to pay all military honors [illegible]

[illegible]

By order
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.

L. E. FORSTALL, Major and Chief of Staff. mh5 2t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER TEN.

IN conformity with Division Orders Number Eight, [illegible] TUESDAY, the 5th of March [illegible] [illegible] Maj. Gen. TWIGGS the distinguished [illegible]

The Brigade will be formed at half-past [illegible] o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

By order of Brigadier General PALFREY.
E. DUBRINE, Jr., Aide-de-Camp. mh4

Headquarters Orleans Rifle Battalion.

NEW ORLEANS, 4th March, 1861.

ORDER NUMBER THREE.

IN obedience to Brigade orders, the battalion will assemble in full uniform and equipped, at the arsenal of the First and Fourth Companies, on St. Louis street, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of assisting in the reception of GEN. TWIGGS.

By order of Maj. CH. A. JANVIER.
L. C. BUNCKEN, Adjutant.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHEA avails himself of this opportunity of presenting the most satisfactory evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certificates signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street.

This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism for many years, and I had many Doctors to attend to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time, and she is now perfectly well.

J. H. LENOSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine at No. 117 St. Ann street, which cured me, and which I recommend to all fellow sufferers.

MARTIN FORD,
No. 146 Camp street.

feb11 2awm6ktu

INSTANT RELIEF OF CROUP AND SORE THROAT.

All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured,

(Even though derived from Secret Diseases.)

Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c.

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET. mh4

Lost.

YESTERDAY, in the center of the city, a DOESKIN PORTE MONNAIE, containing a certain sum in bank notes, a gold piece and some small change. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on delivery of the same to Mr. DREZ, on Chartres street, No. 61. mh4 1t

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. mh4 1w

Creole Rice.

A LOT of 40 sacks of choice Creole Rice, received from ex steamer Empire Parish, is for sale by FRED. AVET, 58 and 60 Old Levee st., between Bienville and Conti. feb16

Gloves.

KID GLOVES, Jouvin & Co's Manufacture.—We have still on hand a small assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's White and Straw Colored Gloves; Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver Gloves; Thread, Scotch and Persian Thread Gloves; Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Gloves, Filet Mits, new style.

LION & ANDREE,
Royal street, corner Bienville. feb18

Shirts.

RECEIVED, by LION & ANDREE, Royal street, corner Bienville, 200 dozen Men, Youths and Boys' Shirts; Linen Bosom Shirts; Linen Shirts; Colored Shirts—perfectly well made and proportioned, from the Houses of Chauvet, Fournier, Nayem, Paris. feb18

Southern Home Enterprise.

A FIRST CLASS STEAM SOAP FACTORY, under the management of a FIRST CLASS PRACTICAL SOAP MANUFACTURER. The first enterprise of its kind, on a LIBERAL SCALE, ever presented in New Orleans for Southern patronage.

Pelican Chemical and Steam Soap Works,

FRONT, NOTRE DAME AND FULTON STREETS, (Facing the river, just below the Steamship Landing), New Orleans.

Every variety of Soap manufactured and WARRANTED EQUAL in every respect to the choicest Northern brands of the like grades and prices—and JUST AS CHEAP.

Only give the New Orleans home-manufactured "PELICAN SOAP" a fair and unbiased trial, and you will never think of sending North any more for that commodity.

R. WELLS, Proprietor.

☞ Soaps manufactured to suit the Mexican market; also to suit any order. jan5 6mlaws

Bank Certificate Lost.

NOTICE is hereby given that CERTIFICATE No. 721, in favor of Jane Randolph, dated 15th April, 1829, for Twenty three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Louisiana State Bank, has been lost or mislaid, and application for a new certificate has been made to the Bank, in conformity with the 22d article of the by-laws.

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. feb22 6wlaw

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist,

153.........ROYAL STREET.........153

Corner of St. Peter (entrance on St. Peter street).

INSERTS Artificial Teeth from one to a whole set, with or without gums, by the atmospheric pressure, with the latest improvements, and guaranteed to perform all the functions of the natural ones. His reputation and success being so well known in Louisiana for a number of years, that he needs no other recommendation.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

jan9 ly Saw ev eod&mon 1stp

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL, New HAYES'S.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted as a "House of Health," it unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Opthalmic diseases.

TERMS.

Wards	$1 00 per day
Private Wards	2 00 "
Private Rooms	4 00 "
Slaves	1 00 "

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Hayes's office No. 13 Bourbon street. mh4 1y

Notice.

PER act before J. Cuvillier, notary public, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in commendam, under the firm of FERRIER & REIMONENG, for the transaction of a general commission business.

A. FERRIER,
F. REIMONENG, } Partners.
PIERRE POUTZ,
Partner in Commendam.

New Orleans, 4th March, 1861. mh5 4t

LEFOULLON'S ACADEMY.

MRS. AND MISS LEFOULLON respectfully inform the public that they re-opened their Academy for Young Ladies and Boys on the 7th of January last.

The Various Classes which were somewhat neglected during the month of December have been completely reorganized. The change in relation to Teachers which had been delayed, owing to peculiar circumstances, is now effected, as desired by some families.

Terms for Classes and Music the same as heretofore. mh2 2w

Notice.

THE bark FANNY EALER, Rufus Lodge, master, from Marseilles, is now discharging cargo at post No. 26, Second District. Consignees are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods. They are also requested to take out their permits, otherwise after this date, otherwise said goods will be stored at their risk and expense.

EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

New Orleans, March 1, 1861. mh2

Wanted.

A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, slave or free, as NURSE. Apply at No. 65 Esplanade street. mh2 2t

Wanted.

A GOOD WASHERWOMAN and IRONER. A German girl would be preferred. Apply at No. 65 Esplanade street. mh1 2t

Proclamations.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

POLICE JURY OF JEFFERSON, RIGHT BANK,
Gretna, February 28th, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, whether resident or non-residents, of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, who are liable for the payment of parish taxes, imposed according to law, for the year 1860, by the Police Jury, for the use of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, that all such parish taxes will be due on the 1st of March, 1861; that within thirty days thereafter the said taxes must be paid to the undersigned collector, at his office, at the Police Jury Hall, corner Lafayette Avenue and Front street, in the village of Gretna, in said parish; that the undersigned will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving said taxes, as also all parish taxes in arrears for the preceding year every day during the thirty days aforesaid, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M.

And further, that at the expiration of said delay, the undersigned will proceed against those failing to pay, according to the provisions of law.

W. S. TOLEDANO,
Tax Collector of Parish of Jefferson, Right Bank. feb28 30t

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mme. MAURY.

Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpelier, [illegible] and of [illegible]

MME. MAURY has the honor to inform her customers that, whilst continuing the practice of midwifery, she has opened an office for consultation and the treatment of diseases of the womb. The ladies sent to her by the physicians will have her [illegible] pay.

Vaccination every Saturday, from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M. Bourbon street, No. 214, between Dumaine and St. Philip. [illegible]

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

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

Office No. 26 St. Anthony Square.

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has entered into a partnership with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in the establishment of 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.

[illegible]

Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity [illegible] [illegible]

Hearses and Funeral Cars

[illegible]

Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building of [illegible]

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries.

[illegible]

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the communion of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral [illegible] [illegible]

J. BONNOT,

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

[illegible] FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES and all other [illegible] COFFINS, of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead or zinc, &c.

ESTABLISHMENT,
51.........St. Ann Street.........51

feb15 1m

J. J. ALBERT,

33.........Chartres street.........33

FASHIONABLE HATTER.

CIVIC AND MILITARY GOODS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE.

RECEIVED, by late arrivals from Havre, the most splendid assortment of the finest fabric ever imported in this city.

Silk Hats, adhering trimming, remarkably light.

Windsor Hats perspiration proof.

Cassimere and Beaver Hats, all colors.

Soft Beaver Hats extremely fine and soft, all colors.

Soft Felt Hats all shapes and colors.

Mazeppa, Andalusian and different Hats, new articles.

Assortment of Straw Hats, lined with satin. Cloth Caps of every description, Plantation, Campeche and Panama Hats.

KEPIS FOR MILITARY MEN

of all ranks, such as are worn by the various regiments of the Imperial Guard in France, made to order and to fit exactly.

City and country [illegible] may, as heretofore, order all kinds of Hats, which will be made to fit exactly by skillful workmen from Paris.

CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

will constantly find at his store the largest assortment of Hats and Caps, which are offered on very moderate terms.

DRAWBACK.

800 Grey Hats, for exportation, in cases of five and ten dozen each.

J. J. ALBERT, No. 33 Chartres street. feb18

DREZ'S FRENCH HAT STORE.

CIVIL AND MILITARY GOODS,

No. 61 Chartres street.

MILITARY KEPYS MADE TO ORDER AND FIT EXACTLY.

SILK HATS of all styles, remarkably light. Super Black Cassimere Hats.

Men and Children's Soft Hats—Mouton, Victoria, Thibet, Meadow styles; brown and grey Beaver Hats.

Black and brown Soft Muskoff.

Magenta and Adalbert Hats new articles.

Ladies' Riding Hats all descriptions.

Children's Velvet Abruzzos and Tudors; grey and black Beavers, adorned with velvet and feathers, latest styles, from the best houses in Paris. Men and Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps, traveling and very light office ditto.

Besides his direct importation of Silk Hats, M. Drez, having secured the services of first class workmen from Paris is enabled to fill orders for all kinds of Hats. mh25 1y

OFFICE Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31st, 1861.

In accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 17th, 1859, public notice is hereby given that the following certificates of Scrip for the year 1857, and accruing interest thereon, remain unclaimed in the office of the Company:

Aldrich & Perret	$20	Louisiana Manufacturing Co.	$20
R. Antognini	20	P. Lacaze	10
S. W. Baxter	40	H. McManness	10
Ed. Burke	20	Marsh Denman & Co.	10
Belleville Iron Works Co.	40	Mount Moriah Lodge No. 59	10
Bienvenu & Guitel	20	Peet, Simms & Co.	20
Cleveland, Bros. & Co.	50	P. & E. Reilly & Co.	80
Cook & Fallon	10	Wm. Randolph	10
J. H. Carter & Co.	10	Chas. Raymond	10
J. B. Cady, Syndic	10	D. Rowland	40
Doelos & Co.	40	Rodocanachi & Frangiadi	40
Dunn & Yates	20		
Dearie Bros.	10	Reed, Taylor & Co.	10
A. Engle	60	C. M. Simpson & Co.	60
J. Eternod	10	Smith & Graff	10
E. Fix	10	Syme & Provan	10
Dr. E. D. Fenner	10	St. Charles Hotel Co.	10
J. V. Gourdain	20	C. Sparicio	20
Chas. Gaude	20	G. A. Trowbridge & Co.	10
P. Irwin	40	W. C. Wilson	10
Kendall, Carter & Co.	50	J. L. Woodward	10
Keep, Bard & Co.	70	F. Zarza y Suarez	30
H. Kleppenberg	10		
E. Lemoine	20		

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Personally came and appeared before me, D. F. Mitchell, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the City and Parish aforesaid, O. Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the books of the said company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1861. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace.

In conformity with Article 14 of the Charter of the Company, notice is hereby given that certificates of profit remaining uncalled for within thirty days of this advertisement will be cancelled, and the amount thereof, together with all interest accrued thereon, placed to the credit of the contingent account on the books of the Company. O. GAILLARD, President.

A. SCHREIBER, Secretary. feb1 9t

LARGE MANUFACTURE OF MILITARY EMBLEMS

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,

153.........Chartres street.........153

Between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, next to the Orleans Hotel.

MR. C. ROUYER, so favorably known in the gold and silver plating line, and the manufacture of Allenide table sets informs the public that he is now ready to strike Medals and Stamp the Emblems of the Southern States—a Pelican for Louisiana, a Palmetto Tree for South Carolina, &c., also, Belt Plates, Buckles and Shakos.

Manufacture of Military Buttons, Scabbard Gilding and Plating, and also Hilts and Trimmings of all kinds. jan30 1f1p

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins extra Goshen butter landing ex steamship Bienville.

WHITE WINE, &c.—Landing ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux, 100 barrels white wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 do white wine vinegar; 50 half cases black truffles. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st. feb13

PORK—500 barrels heavy Mess and Rump.
GREEN MEAT—50,000 pounds Hog Round.
BACON—Prime Shoulders, Sides and Hams.
HAMS—50 tierces Duffield and Lewis Stagg's.
FLOUR—400 barrels Extra, Superfine and Fine.
WHISKY—100 barrels Rectified.
LARD—Prime Leaf, in tierces and kegs.
FISH—200 barrels No. 3 Shore and Large Mackerel; 100 half do No. 1, 2 and 3 do do; 100 kits Nos. 1 and 2 do do; 20 half drums Codfish.

For sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 57 Old Levee st. feb13

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

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

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, 1861—Sixteenth night of the greatest drama ever presented to the New Orleans public entitled JEANIE DEANS; or, THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN. PAS DE DEUX, by Mlle Francis and Mons. Brilliant. To commence with the TWO BUZZARDS.

Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, (according to location) from $4 to $6; Parquette and Dress Circles, 75 cts.; Seats Reserved during the day, $1; Quadroon Gallery, 50 cts.; Lower Boxes, 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.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

W. R. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer. mh5

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Change of Time.—Doors open at 7; Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Second night of the Irish Comedian, Mr. COLLINS.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1861—Second night of the great Irish drama in three acts, of the COLLEEN BAWN; or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. Myles Na Coppaleen, [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Collins. [illegible] [illegible] The celebrated Water Cave Scene. [illegible] Danny Mann. The favorite [illegible] [illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, [illegible] cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Private Boxes $6.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROGERS.........Proprietors
C. G. CHESLEY, Manager. [illegible] CALDER, Treasurer.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE

PICKERMAN ZOUAVES,

In their Operatic Burlesque, Spectacle and Military Display, Zouave Exercise, Manner of Meeting and Repose [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, 1861—Second night of the ZOUAVES. The performance will commence with a GRAND OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA. After which [illegible] [illegible] MILITAIRE ET PENSIONNAIRE [illegible] with the laughable French Vaudeville entitled LA CORDE SENSIBLE. During these pieces representations will be given of Scenes made by the Zouaves, showing the Attack at [illegible] AMBUSCADE AT TRACKTIR. Grand Military Show—Zouave and Russian Bayonet Fight, &c.

Admission, 50 cents; Children and Servants half price to the new entertainment only.

Doors open at 6½, performance to commence at 7½ precisely.

The ZOUAVES will not appear at any other Theatre in New Orleans this season.

The Management [illegible] Vast Repertoire [illegible] Grand Aquaria [illegible] Steamship [illegible]

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM,

St. Charles street, [illegible] the Academy of Music.

THE GRAND AQUARIA of OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS. A perfect World of Marine Monsters [illegible] The Famous living Sea [illegible] [illegible] BOA CONSTRICTOR ever seen. Besides, [illegible]

Admission 25 cents; Children and Servants 25 cents. Open day and night from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.

177 ST. CHARLES STREET.

Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Engagement for a limited period of the SCOTCH GIANTESS, FANNIE WALLACE, weighing 670 pounds, [illegible] the honor of appearing before Queen Victoria. Her first appearance in this country.

THE TEMPLE OF ART

Containing more than 150 FIGURES LIFE SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated scenes 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 [illegible] [illegible] the Prince [illegible] [illegible] VANNUCHI [illegible] LOUIS NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The Figures in the [illegible]

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, M. R. GERRES at Harper's Ferry [illegible]

Admission, 25 cents; children, half price.

STEAMSHIPS.

VERA CRUZ.

To sail on FRIDAY, March 8, 1861, at 8 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, [illegible] commander, will leave for the above port on [illegible]

☞ The Tennessee [illegible] [illegible]

J. C. HARRIS, Manager, [illegible]

TEXAS.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.

To sail on TUESDAY, March [illegible], at 8 A.M.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.—The new and copper-fastened steamship TEXAS, [illegible] commander, [illegible]

J. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 27 Camp street.

Brazos Santiago.

To sail on FRIDAY, March [illegible] at 8 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO U. S. MAIL LINE for Brazos Santiago via Indianola. The new steamship ARIZONA, [illegible] commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply to J. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 27 Camp street.

KEY WEST & FLORIDA PORTS.

To sail on THURSDAY, March [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

NEW ORLEANS AND FLORIDA U. S. Mail Line, for Key West, via [illegible] [illegible] the steamship [illegible] [illegible]

J. C. HARRIS, Manager, 27 Camp st.

Freights to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay [illegible]

Fresh and Foreign Plants.

MR. BELLET, Gardener, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] FLOWERS and FRUIT PLANTS [illegible] [illegible] Rose Trees [illegible] Camellias, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Dwarf Dahlias, &c.

Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Cherry, Prune and Peach Trees, Algerian Peach Tree bearing fruit which [illegible] [illegible]

Catalogues of the above Plants to be had at the store, Royal street, late Postoffice [illegible]

PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE finest [illegible] PLANTS [illegible] received direct from France. Messrs. PELLORCE, Flower and Seedsmen [illegible] [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] [illegible] Lemon Trees, Orange, Peach, Pear, Apple Trees, Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, Peach Trees, Strawberry and Gooseberry Plants [illegible] Vegetable Plants, &c. Prices very moderate.

N. B.—Amateurs who shall honor us with their confidence will please call at No. 38 corner of Chartres and Madison streets. The Plants and Shrubs to be sent to the country will be packed by the seller.

Catalogues [illegible] feb12 1m

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 33 Carondelet street,

(Ground floor, back office.) feb1 1y

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 41 St. Louis street,

Between Royal and Bourbon streets. nov21 1y

Preservation of the Sight.

MR. C. DUHAMEL, optician, No. 46 Chartres street, begs leave to inform all those whose sight is deficient, that he has just received a fresh invoice of patent Lenticular Glasses, approved by the most renowned oculists in Paris, and Drs. Beard, Pennington, Crawcour, Nee and others in New Orleans. The curvature of the glasses is such that these glasses can be used without the least danger to the weakest eyes.

The most skillful opticians have made a report declaring that the above articles are adapted especially the best for the preservation and improvement of the sight.

Their superiority over all others consists in the focus being equally divided over the whole surface, instead of being in the center only as in the common ones. These glasses generally. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Near-sighted persons will find a great improvement in these glasses.

A pattern showing the advantages of these new glasses will be exhibited and explained gratuitously by Mr. Duhamel, to all those who may be desirous of being further informed on the subject. feb13

SPECIAL DRUGS.

RICHARD'S 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 recommendation.

DEPURATIVE SYRUP.—For the radical cure of diseases of the [illegible]

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 over five and ten years have been cured in three days by this extraordinary remedy. Price, $3 00 per flask.

For sale by F. BERTA, Druggist, corner of Rampart and Barracks sts. jan23

SOMNAMBULISM.

MRS. ALLUARD, No. 30 BOURBON STREET, between Conti and Bienville streets, attends specially to Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy included, and to eight cases out of ten, the patient is radically cured. In cases of Pulmonary Catarrhs and Asthma, the cure is rapid and certain, as also in cases of Gastritis and difficult Digestion.

Consultations, Three Dollars for ordinary cases. feb10 6m

DENTISTRY.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist.

153 Royal street, corner St. Peter (entrance on St. Peter street).

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 those persons whose teeth have been injured by unskillful dentists (whose gold drops out after short time), that they will 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, with the latest improvements, and which are guaranteed to masticate and perform all the functions of the natural ones.

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

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

jan9 ly eod wed 1stp

Louis's Restaurant and Boarding,

Corner Exchange Alley and St. Louis street.

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

They are offered for 50 cents—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. jan25 1p

HAVANA SUGAR—500 boxes to arrive and in store. For sale by PLASSAN, 40 Old Levee st. feb28

STEAMBOATS.

TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.

Leaves on SATURDAY, March [illegible], at [illegible] P. M.

FOR TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON—The neat, light draught passenger packet steamer INDIAN No. 2, L. S. Greenlee, master, will leave as above for [illegible] Anchor Plantation [illegible] River, and all intermediate landings on Tensas Bayou, Bayou Macon and Black river. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent. feb16

RED RIVER.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 5th March, at 5 P. M.

FOR JEFFERSON, SHREVEPORT, Grand Bayou, Grand Ecore, Natchitoches, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Norman's, and all intermediate landings, and all intermediate landings, the fine light draught steamer HOMER, Wm. Perry, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.

J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY at 5 P. M.

RED RIVER PACKET—FOR SHREVEPORT DIRECT.—The new, light-draught passenger steamer DE SOTO, H. H. Bostick, master, Geo. R. Remer, clerk, will leave for Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Coushatta, Alexandria, Natchitoches [illegible] and all way landings. For freight or passage apply on board.

J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves [illegible]

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Alexandria, [illegible] [illegible] The new, elegant and fast passenger steamer TEXAS, W. Stinde, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.

FOR RED RIVER AND BAYOU PIERRE.—For Red River, Alexandria, Natchitoches, [illegible] Bayou Pierre [illegible] Grand Ecore, Campte, St. Maurice, Coushatta [illegible] and all intermediate landings, the light draught steamer A. G. BROWN, W. T. Boardman, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD.

Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P M.

REGULAR RED RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET.—For Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, [illegible] and all intermediate landings. The new and fast passenger steamer DUKE, [illegible] master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Agent.

☞ The Texas and Duke [illegible] [illegible]

Leaves on TUESDAY [illegible] at 5 P. M.

FOR RED RIVER—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Natchitoches, [illegible] TEXAS, C. W. Stinde, [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on TUESDAY [illegible] at 5 P. M.

FOR MINDEN DIRECT.—For Minden, Moscow, Port Caddo, Bayou Pierre [illegible] Campte, Grand Ecore [illegible] and all Red River landings. The light draught steamer COMET, W. A. Harrell, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.

Leaves on WEDNESDAY [illegible] at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER AND LAKE PACKET—For [illegible] [illegible] and all intermediate landings [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Agent.

Leaves THURSDAY [illegible] at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER AND LAKE PACKET—For [illegible] [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Agent.

Leaves every MONDAY at 5 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS [illegible] [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

UPPER RED RIVER.

Leaves W[illegible] [illegible]

FOR UPPER RED RIVER [illegible] the steamer WM. K. LEWIS [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Agent.

OPELOUSAS.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 5th March, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR OPELOUSAS PACKET.—For [illegible] Washington, Barre's Landing, the new steamer ERA No. 7, J. Whitworth, master, [illegible] For freight or passage apply to G. L. KOUNS & BROS., 2 Front st.

J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Regular New Orleans and Opelousas Packets.

Leaves Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FOR Washington, Bayou [illegible] new steamer NINA SIMMS, G. L. [illegible] master, [illegible] at 5 P. M. every Wednesday and every Saturday [illegible] ANNA PERRET, [illegible] master. For freight or passage apply on board or to QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ATTAKAPAS.

Leaves on TUESDAY [illegible] at 3 P. M.

FOR ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The new passenger packet steamer T. D. HINE, D. R. Muggah, master, will leave as above for [illegible] New Iberia, Franklin, Berwick's Bay [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board.

Leaves Every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

FOR ATTAKAPAS [illegible] [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board. E. CARPENTIER.

Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P M.

ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The fine [illegible] steamer PICAYUNE No. 3, [illegible] master [illegible] New Iberia, Jeanerette, [illegible] Franklin, Pattersonville, [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OUACHITA RIVER.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 5th March, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR OUACHITA RIVER Ten Day Packet—For Camden Direct—The new and elegant light-draught fast running passenger packet LIZZIE SIMMONS, Lem. Moore, master, [illegible] Camden, Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity and all intermediate landings on the Ouachita and Black rivers. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on TUESDAY, [illegible] at 5 P M.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT—[illegible] [illegible] JUDAH TOURO, [illegible] Langhorne, master, [illegible] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER—New Orleans, Monroe and Trenton Regular Weekly Packet—For [illegible] Monroe, Pine Bluff, [illegible] Harrisonburg, Trinity, [illegible] and all intermediate landings, the new steamer [illegible] GOULD, J. W. Tobin, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent. dec17

Removal.

G. DUPUY,

DEALER in [illegible] [illegible] has removed to

No. 12 Royal street,

between [illegible] and [illegible] streets, opposite M. [illegible]

GROCERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Grocery [illegible] [illegible] Apply on the premises. feb25

To Steamboatmen.

MRS. SCHMITT,

No. 55 Conti street,

Opposite the Bank of Louisiana,

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of Mosquito Bars, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Sacking Blankets and all kinds of Bedding for steamboats and families.

She is prepared to fill all orders for the above articles at the shortest notice.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

New Orleans Gas Light Company,

JANUARY 1st, 1861.

FROM and after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] By order. N. O. TISDALE, Treasurer.

KRUG & CO.,

— A —

REIMS.

400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, [illegible] Kate Dyer, from Havre [illegible] EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. feb5

FOULON & BROCARD,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

71.........Royal Street.........71

jan1 3m

HAVANA SUGAR—60 boxes superior White Sugar landing from steamship Habana, and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse, bet. Chartres and Old Levee. feb21

RUM—10 pipes White and Colored Rum, landing from steamship Habana, and for sale by E. TROISGROS, between Chartres and Old Levee sts. feb21

PIMENTO—70 bags Jamaica Pimento, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse, bet. Chartres and Old Levee. feb21

SUGAR—24 barrels crushed, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee. feb21

SHERRY WINE—100 barrels of direct importation, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.