The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 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.

Subscribers To-Day.

By G. Arnold, Soule & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, in Chartres street, No. 69, boots, shoes and brogans.

THE INAUGURAL.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address has been perused by everybody. We have no doubt it will be one of the most extensively circulated documents ever published—set for its intrinsic merits, but on account of the absorbing interest felt in the pending issues between the North and South. The telegraphic report of the Inaugural we presume to be, in the main, literally correct, though some errors have crept in through imperfect transmission or hasty transcription. Nevertheless we will take the front of criticism at the address as a literary production, preferring to await an authorized copy. It is, of course, easy to perceive that Mr. LINCOLN does not wield a facile or a polished pen, and that his style is rough, homespun and bald. But these are minor points which we can well afford to waive. The manner in which he announces his opinions is of far less consequence than the opinions themselves.

It is said that the address was submitted to Mr. SEWARD, and returned to Mr. LINCOLN with many modifications. We think it bears internal evidence of the truth of this statement. In the first place, almost every declaration of doctrine, however emphatically made, is succeeded by a mitigating or qualifying clause, as if a prudent and cautious hand had interposed to temper its remorseless significancy. Moreover, the really stout and touching figure with which the Inaugural terminates is in such violent contrast with the dry and underpaid simplicity of allusion of the rest as to justify the inference that it never occurred to the imagination or flowed from the pen of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But what we have particularly to consider is the views put forth by the President of the United States in relation to the resumption of their independence by seven sovereign States. The argument he makes on the subject of slavery is not worth while noticing. It is merely a reproduction of current Black Republican dogmas, carefully isolated from the more important and fundamental articles of faith held by that party. He is careful to inform us that his party has no office of interference with the institution of slavery in the States, and he is disposed to enforce the constitutional provision requiring the delivery of fugitive slaves, provided the laws are so arranged as to give the claimed chattel a fair chance of escaping. Wonderful condescension, especially in view of the fact that his abstract theories are rather unavailing against the positive Personal Liberty enactments of nine Northern States, by which owners seeking their runaway slaves are punished with fine and imprisonment. But all this is dreary waste and twaddle, and is only intended as a species of soothing introduction to that portion of the address which directly concerns the issues which have seceded. Mr. LINCOLN treats the question precisely as the telegraphic accounts had anticipated. He refuses to recognize the fact of secession, and is willfully blind to the fact of revolution. Manifestly he looks upon the South as in a state of rebellion, and though, like his predecessor, he sees no warrant in the Constitution for coercing a State, he conceives himself fully empowered to put down revolt. Hence he announces his intention to studiously temporize, but we think tolerably plain and comprehensive terms. The following brief passages speak for themselves:

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 deemed 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 need be no bloodshed or violence, and none 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 enforce the exercise of 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 time the use of such officers.

I believe no one is entirely in error, this is sticking Middocks, and means mischief. To hold and occupy the property belonging to the Government, and to collect duties on imports in the Southern Confederacy are impossible achievements, unless accomplished by beating down and overpowering all resistance. Does Mr. LINCOLN fancy that at his peaceful summons Forts Pike and Jackson, the Barracks below the city, and the Arsenal at Baton Rouge will be given up? Can he possibly conceive the practicability of the surrender by body of Federal troops into any fortifications which have been seized and occupied by the States, without encountering resistance? And how is he to collect the revenue in the port of New Orleans, unless by blockading the mouths of the Mississippi, and compelling vessels from foreign ports to pay duties to the United States are they are allowed to enter the river? Would not these be acts of war? Could they be effected without bloodshed? Would they not provoke reprisals? With what hypocritical semblance of moderation does this miserable puppet of Black Republicanism tell us that in doing these things there need be no bloodshed or violence! Of course, if the South consents to go back into the Union, to be stripped of her lawful rights, to be spoliated of her dearest privileges; if she agrees to surrender the forts and places herself under the unrestrained sovereignty of United States troops to abandon all shadow of a claim to self-defense and self protection, and relinquish the authority to collect her own revenue, and maintain her own Government—if she returns to the condition she occupied prior to the 6th of November—we may be tolerably sure there will be neither bloodshed and violence. Perfect and uncomplaining submission will insure the preservation of peace. But Mr. LINCOLN must, and he is sure to, know that it cannot be ignorant of the absolute and inevitable determination of the South to oppose with all her resources every attempt, direct or indirect, to compel her to resume the authority of the Federal Government. Knowing this, he may see in many honeyed phrases as he pleases, and profess the most earnest desire for peace, but to our mind he means war. No other interpretation of his language can be honestly and fairly made.

It is then for the South to make the manful proposition. Mr. LINCOLN has taken ground at once to strike an effective blow, or he may possibly abstain from [illegible] until he can consult Congress. Indeed, he appears to leave a door open either for retreat or delay in these studied phrases in which he refers to this American people as his masters, and to the possibility of their entertaining different views from coercion. But at all events, whether he is forced to procrastinate, or in opinion at once to try conclusions, the obvious duty and policy of the men of the Gulf States consist in speedy and thorough demolition preparations. Not a moment is time lost, for the foe may be upon us at an early day.

The Parade of Florence.—Ample justice was rendered to this fascinating and delicious opera of Royerbeer on Monday evening last. The cast was remarkably fine, as witnessed by a brilliant house, and the general impression it created was exceedingly favorable. The music is of a higher style than that of the Huguenots or the Prophet, but is nevertheless replete with melody and poetical inspiration, and bears that distinctive mark of power by which Meyerbeer's compositions are invariably characterized. The overture is exquisitely beautiful, and of rare and striking excellence, and the prison chorus in the first scene, the trio and chorus, which follows, the duet on the end of the first act, and the finale to the second act, all possess great merit. That country is superb, and reflects great credit on the artistic skill of Mr. Derville. With respect to the performance, for a first night and a very difficult opera, it was remarkably smooth and even. Mlle. Patti sang in the most finished and captivating manner. Her part is peculiarly adapted to the display of her clear, crisp vocalization, the purity and accuracy of her intonation, and her wonderful facility in the execution of difficult passages. Schalchi and Coletti were highly satisfactory. The opera will be repeated to-night, and will, doubtless, attract another thronged house.

Southern Pacific Railroad.—It will be seen by the notice elsewhere that Mr. Stephenson, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, desires to meet the stockholders at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th inst., and in this city on the 25th inst., upon important business.

Yellow Fever.—The Indian department of the Industrial School of the Third District, are anxious to buy a few desirable individuals, have been purchased for the benefit of the admirable institution for their respective purposes, a fair, healthy, and well-behaved Child or Nurse. Apply at the Office of the Industrial School, No. 1 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of Monday.

Baton Rouge, March 5.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution to appoint an Assistant Clerk was adopted.

Mr. Allen offered a joint resolution, declaring that Louisiana approves the conduct of Major-General Twiggs, and justifies him in delivering up the Federal military forts and property in Texas to the authorities of that State.

Also, a resolution approving the conduct of Capt. Breathwood, of the revenue cutter McLelland.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee of five.

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the bill to recover slaves by the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A special committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Penitentiary reported favorably, and their report was ordered to be printed.

The bill passed on Saturday relative to the seizure of goods and persons removing from a garrison, was reconsidered, and lays again on the calendar.

The Governor's message relative to an appropriation for military purposes, and recommending the sum of $350,000 for this object, was taken up and referred.

A bill appropriating $1900 to pay the salary of one of the extra clerks of the land office passed.

A bill requiring piles to be driven across the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine, to arrest drift wood, was lost.

A bill providing for the republication of the acts of the Legislature since 1803 gave rise to much discussion, and was postponed.

Mr. Davidson called up the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the poor suffering in consequence of the drought and overflow in many sections, the money to be spent for corn and rice, and distributed by the police juries in the parishes applying, not more than $1500 to each parish.

A motion to amend the bill so that the appropriations be made by a loan to be paid back to the State in one of two years, was offered. Explanations were then made, showing the terrible effects of the drought to be greater than generally believed, when the amendment passed almost unanimously. The House then adjourned.

Proceedings in the Senate.

The Senate was principally engaged in business of a local nature.

The Penitentiary bill was taken up, considerably discussed, and laid over.

Latest from Baton Rouge—Unanimous Endorsement of Gen. Twiggs.

Baton Rouge, March 5.—The joint resolution offered by Mr. Allen yesterday, endorsing the conduct of Major-General Twiggs, in delivering up the military property and forts in Texas to the authorities of that State, passed the House this morning unanimously.

The resolutions also compliment him highly for his bravery and his long course of service and his just appreciation of the rights of the States in the present crisis.

The resolutions include a similar compliment to Captain Breathwood, of the revenue cutter McLelland, and endorsement of his conduct, and passed the House unanimously.

Proceedings of the Senate—Appropriations for Charitable Institutions of New Orleans.

Baton Rouge, March 5.—In the Senate, today, Mr. Salomon, on behalf of the Charitable Committee reported the following appropriations for the city of New Orleans:

Orphans' Home, Mary's Boys' Asylum, $1000; Sister Regis Asylum, $1000; House of the Good Shepherd, $250; Jewish Orphans' Home, $500; St. Joseph Asylum, $1000; St. Elizabeth Asylum, $1000; Industrial School, $500; Orphans' House, Fourth District, $1000; Ladies of Providence, $750; St. Anne's Asylum, $1500; Children's Home, Third District, $1000.

The Appropriations Passed.

Baton Rouge, March 5, 12 M.—The bill reported this morning by Mr. Salomon, of New Orleans, making appropriations for the charitable institutions of New Orleans, has just passed the Senate.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

What is Said of Lincoln's Inaugural.

Washington, March 5—During the delivery of Lincoln's inaugural, yesterday, every sentence indicating firmness, and every conciliatory assurance was largely attended, and in fact a great success.

The New Cabinet.

There is as yet nothing definite in regard to the new Cabinet. Attempts are being made to substitute John Sherman, of Ohio, for Chase, and if successful, Chase goes to Europe.

Mr. Ex-Intelligence.

St. Louis, March 5.—The Mississippi river at this point is at a stand, with fifteen feet water to Cairo.

Effect of Lincoln's Inaugural.

Memphis, March 5.—The inaugural strengthens the secession feeling here and determines the Arkansas delegation for secession.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

Washington, March 5.—The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln is composed as follows:

Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Chase, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Welles, of Connecticut.

Postmaster-General—Mr. Blair, of Missouri.

Secretary of the Interior—Mr. Smith, of Indiana.

Attorney-General—Mr. Bates, of Missouri.

The Senate confirmed all the above nominations unanimously, except those of Blair, for Postmaster-General, and Bates, for Attorney-General, there being five votes cast against each.

North Carolina State Convention.

Raleigh, March 5.—The election returns from sixty-two counties have already been heard from. Sixty-five Unionists and thirty-three Secessionists are elected.

The Convention question requires the official returns to decide it.

Replies of Lincoln.

Washington, March 5—President Lincoln, in replying to remarks from the chairman of the Alexandria delegation, said, "I hope to be man enough not to know one citizen of the United States from another, nor one section from another."

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 5.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 40 per barrel for Superfine. Wheat declined 3c. Oats are dull at 36½c. the bushel. Whisky—Sales 1500 barrels at 14 to 14½c. the gallon. Bacon declined 50 per cent. Sales of 50,000 pounds at 6½ to 6¾c. Sugar steady at 6½ to 7c. the pound. Coffee—Sales of 500 Rio Java at 14c. and Cuba at 9¾c. the gallon.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 5.—The river is stationary, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal, by the mark.

The steamship De Soto, Capt. Johnson, hailed from Liverpool February 14th, via Londonderry on the 15th.

The steamship Tentonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Eslin called up his resolution in regard to the banks, already published by us, and it was adopted. Some discussion then arose in regard to the adjournment, Mr. Elgee wishing to have the next day of meeting Friday or Monday. Mr. Moore withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Thomasson, who called up his ordinance amending the 81st article of the State Constitution, so as to enable the Legislature to provide for the trial of certain cases. Pending his remarks on this subject, an order to report from the committee of the whole, acting Lieutenant E. V. Logan, being at the advance report. In the command were the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, Major Theard, four imposing companies, all very strong, commanded by Captains Gomez, Hebrard, Bringier and Mitto. The Orleans Rifle Battalion, Major Jarvis, composed of the following five companies: Chasseurs d'Orleans, Capt. Houtsdoer, Yagers, Capt. Feder, Lafayette co., No. 2, Home Guards, Capt. Mueller, Union Rifles, Capt. Hernandez. The Chasseurs-à-Pied, Capt. Meillieur, had the left of the Legion, and attracted general admiration by their splendid marching.

After the advance escort came the open carriage in which were seated General Twiggs and General Bragg, followed by a long line of carriages containing the civil dignitaries. The Jackson Band, Capt. Jos. H. Taylor, rode in single line on each side of the carriages as the special escort. After them were delegations of medical students and of the New Orleans Typographical Union.

The rear escort was General Tracy's command, at the head of which he rode, with his staff, immediately following the Jefferson Mounted Guards, Capt. Guy Brown. Then other commands to rain brigade were as follows, in the order we place them. Battalion of Washington Artillery, Major J. B. Walton, two companies, Captains Vuorhies and Isnardon. Second Battalion, commanded by Capt. Dunn, and composed of the Louisiana Grays, Capt. Dunn, Montgomery Guards, Capt. Nolan, Chalmette Guards, Capt. Shaw, and the Sarsfield Rifles, Captain O'Hara. Third Battalion, composed of the Continental Guards, company A, Capt. Gaudet, company B, Capt. Lamothe, Capt. Manoosse, and the Orleans Cadets, Capt. C. D Dreux. Battalion of Louisiana Guards, Major S. M. Todd, two companies, Captains Girardey and Fenner. Fifth Battalion, composed of the Light Guard, Capt. Vincent, Louisiana Rifles, Capt. St. Paul, and the Crescent Rifles, Capt. Gladden.

The Orleans Guard, Major Numa Augustin, independent, and all the other commands of volunteer State troops closed the procession. They paraded four companies, commanded by Captains Crusat, Roman, Labatut and Fourgat, each one over the regular strength of a company. This splendid command will form a regiment which would be the pride of our citizens.

The Common Council.—There was no session of Council last evening, no quorum being obtained in either Board.

The Fourth of March.—In such a numerous parade, where such a number and variety of attractive objects charmed the eye, it was not possible for us to give a report full enough to do justice to any company. We accidentally omitted mention of the presentation, by Colonel Hoot and Ladder Company No. 4 to the ex-fireman, Alf. Lipscomb, Esq., his own portrait in oil, full size. The events my of presentation was a very pleasant and interesting one, and we are sorry we have not referred to it at length already, we find nothing to add. The ball at Odd Fellows' Hall in the evening, given by Volunteer Steam Engine Company No. 1, was a brilliant and delightful affair, and admirably managed. At the first o'clock in the morning the splendid engine of No. 8, of Mobile, went to work, and threw a stream of water that astonished not a few of our boys. After the fire she threw against one of the warehouses. The members of this company returned to Mobile yesterday afternoon, being escorted to the Lake End by the members of No. 15, where they had a last grand "blow-out."

The Levee Pilfering Business.—As the readers of this paper are aware, for years the police of the city have had considerable trouble and annoyance in the case of their visit to Mr. Philippe Lanaux's residence, on Rampart street, between Ursulines street and Bayou road, on the evening of the 24th of February, when they have occasionally found a party of negroes in the act of carrying off the property of the owner. The last time they thus caught the instrumentality of the free colored man, Valsin. Mr. Lanaux was called to the stand and proved the fact of his house having been entered during his absence and robbed of a lot of fowls and other property. Valsin, f. m. c., testified to the following facts:

On the 24th of February, about six o'clock, P. M., he saw the accused walking in front of Mr. Lanaux's house, and at half-past seven I saw them coming out of his house. I followed them to Gravier street, where they stood. I found a watchman corner of Rampart and Gravier, with whom I had a conversation. The watchman and myself recognized the accused. I followed them to the corner of the said Rampart and Gravier, where the accused had been arrested, and I saw them in the police office before the recorder.

Officers Marrero and Roman, the watchmen called upon by Valsin, corroborated his evidence from the point where they were met by him. This forming a very strong circumstantial case, and fully corroborating the testimony of the prosecutor, the accused were committed there for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of burglary.

Larceny.—Joseph Miller was sent to prison yesterday by acting Recorder Fremaux to await examination on the charge of stealing pipes to the amount of some dozen of James Green, on Villere street, between Dauphine and Bienville streets, on the 25th of February. John Redmond was also held on the charge of larceny of certain articles, amounting in all to $5, from the store of Joseph Gomez, on Bienville street, between Dauphine and Bourbon, on the 25th of February. Both prisoners were committed to answer.

Business of the American Telegraph Company.—The receipts of this company during the past year have been $606,126 62, the expenses $258,675 87. Leaving a net profit of nearly $350,000. During the past year 1,656,108 messages have been forwarded for the public, exclusive of those sent by the company's officers in the transaction of their business. The number of miles of wire in operation is 4,000, and the number of offices 150.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5.

The Convention was called to order with 82 members present and President Morton in the chair.

Mr. Hodge, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution to pay the Commissioner to Texas $500 to defray his expenses, which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Todd moved that the Land bill be taken up for the consideration of the sections which had not been acted upon.

Mr. Texada suggested that the sections which had not been adopted had been referred to the Committee on Lands.

Mr. Todd thought differently.

Mr. Moore stated that the Legislature already had a bill under consideration to regulate the lands of the State.

Mr. Todd moved that the subject be made the regular order of the day for to-morrow at one o'clock, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Elgee called up his resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to represent the interests of the State of Louisiana in the Convention at Montgomery be instructed to make known to said Convention that the State of Louisiana, in the assertion of her undoubted rights as a sovereign State, will not and cannot admit of any interference with the public domain within her borders either by the Provisional Federative Government or by any other authority.

Resolved that the members of the Southern Congress at Montgomery had adopted in secret session certain laws which were only made known through the medium of newspapers. Presently, instead of a provisional government, we soon should have a permanent one. We are called free, sovereign and independent; as yet he had seen only the shadow of it. A member of the Montgomery Congress had talked of organizing a land department. He was opposed to any interference with the public lands within this State, and that this Convention should unmistakably declare that the public lands, the property of this State, should not be touched by provisional or permanent Government. Mr. Dupuy, of St. Landry, opposed immediate action on the resolution, and desired that the whole matter should be laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Moore, of St. Martin, spoke in favor of immediate action. Mr. Elam, of De-Soto, also advocated the passage of the resolution. Mr. Elgee again spoke, saying that he was fearful that unless action was taken, and the determination of this Convention made known to our delegates to Montgomery, that a law would be passed interfering with the lands of this State, from which it would be difficult to recede.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, by a vote of 54 yeas to 35 nays.

The Convention then went into secret session, during which the following communication was read and ordered to be placed upon the journal:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 2, 1861.

To the Convention of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN: You will no doubt have obtained through the public papers a general knowledge of the progress which the Convention has made in its labors, but we have thought that a communication directly from ourselves might be acceptable.

Having adopted a Constitution for a provisional government, we proceeded, in obedience to your instructions, to establish a government under that Constitution, and to put it in immediate operation.

As no free government can exist without laws to guide and control its action, the enactment of the laws necessary for the organization of the various departments, was the next step in order. The Legislature, which was called to assemble at Montgomery on the 4th inst., was invited to meet in Convention and recommend such laws as they deemed necessary in the discharge of his duties. The Confederacy was without a judiciary, without a postal system, and depended entirely upon the action of the Federal government that might withdraw them at any moment; without the means of establishing intercourse with foreign nations, without an army or a navy, without even the authority to procure it; in a word, we had a government on paper only.

To supply these deficiencies and avert the evils which would necessarily have resulted from this state of partial anarchy, required prompt legislation, and the Convention has labored assiduously to accomplish it. The result of these labors has partly been made known to you in laws which have been published; others are in the course of preparation and will shortly be completed.

That these laws will exhibit traces of the haste with which they were prepared, and will be found defective in some of their details, we entertain no doubt, but we submit with confidence to reflect that any defects that may exist in them may be corrected by the regular Congress which will, at no distant period, be elected under the permanent Constitution.

The Convention is now engaged in the discussion of this Constitution, and, as four or five hours of each day are devoted to this purpose, we hope that it will be in our power to submit it to your consideration, in the course of eight or ten days.

In a legislative body so numerous, and employed in so important a work as the formation of a new Government and the inauguration of its policy, individual differences of opinion are, of course, unavoidable, but it affords us pleasure to be able to announce to your honorable body that the proceedings of the Convention have been marked by a spirit of harmony rarely to be found, and by a disposition to sacrifice all minor considerations to the attainment of the great objects for which we are assembled.

We have the honor to be,

very respectfully,

C. M. CONRAD,
ALEX. DE CLOUET,
R. MARSHALL,
D. F. KENNER,
EDW. SPARROW.

When the doors were again opened, Mr. Eslin called up his resolution in regard to the banks, already published by us, and it was adopted. Some discussion then arose in regard to the adjournment, Mr. Elgee wishing to have the next day of meeting Friday or Monday. Mr. Moore withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Thomasson, who called up his ordinance amending the 81st article of the State Constitution, so as to enable the Legislature to provide for the trial of certain cases. Pending his remarks on this subject, an order to report from the committee of the whole, acting Lieutenant E. V. Logan, being at the advance report. In the command were the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, Major Theard, four imposing companies, all very strong, commanded by Captains Gomez, Hebrard, Bringier and Mitto. The Orleans Rifle Battalion, Major Jarvis, composed of the following five companies: Chasseurs d'Orleans, Capt. Houtsdoer, Yagers, Capt. Feder, Lafayette co., No. 2, Home Guards, Capt. Mueller, Union Rifles, Capt. Hernandez. The Chasseurs-à-Pied, Capt. Meillieur, had the left of the Legion, and attracted general admiration by their splendid marching.

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The Common Council.—There was no session of Council last evening, no quorum being obtained in either Board.

DIED,

Yesterday, 5th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., DANIEL ORLEANS NADAU, native of Bayonne, 57 years, a native of this city. His friends and acquaintances and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, THIS DAY, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 93, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

A Card.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5th, 1861.

I think it my duty, and I do it with pleasure, to advise those persons who are afflict. d with diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, &c., to have recourse for a certain remedy. Suffered for a considerable time from a catarrh, which distressed me greatly. After trying vainly different modes of treatment without any benefit or result, I applied five weeks ago to Dr. R. Hunt, 57 Camp street, who is happy to say that my health is very nearly restored, and that I will soon fully be perfectly cured. I hasten, therefore, to advise those persons who are afflicted with the dreadful disease to apply to Dr. Hunter, for whom I feel the liveliest gratitude.

F. A. WENTZEL,
No. 150 Royal street.

The Orphans.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Orphans of the Industrial School of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, 11th inst., at Armory Hall, Camp street, and will close only at the end of the week. The Sisters who have undertaken the management of the Institution rely on the citizens to help them to give food and clothing to the children under their care. mh6 3t

Mexican Jalap.

31 BALES JALAP just landing from schooner Red Fox; for sale, in bond, or
CABALLERO & BASCALDO, 46 Old Levee,
mh6 between Conti and Bienville sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A large assortment of Londres, Regalias, Conchas, Cazadores, Operas, Brevas, Subperbas, Coronettes, Imperiales, Regalia Elegante, Regalia Britannica, Panetelas, Cabanas, Trabucos, Principes, Especiales, Cazadores, Operas, Brevas, Subperbas