THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By N. Vignie, at 10½ o'clock, at 162 Bienville street, household furniture.

By E. Roger & Co., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, real estate in Carrollton—see to-day's sale.

By C. Leaumont, Bladon & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 10 Chartres street, boots and shoes, spring and summer clothing.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on Fulton street —.

The Sheriff will sell, at auction this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, Common street, the schooner Brush Of Day, her tackle, rigging, &c.

NORTHERN POLICY.

The Northern press is exceedingly loth to appreciate the fact of Southern unanimity for Secession. We remarked some weeks ago that, with the exception of Northwestern Virginia, and part of East Tennessee, the eleven States constituting the Southern Confederacy were a unit on this subject. At that time neither Arkansas nor North Carolina had formally withdrawn from the Union, but we understood perfectly the sentiments of the people of those Commonwealths, and therefore experienced no surprise when in their Conventions the Ordinance of Separation was adopted without a dissenting voice. But the journals of the North are greatly disinclined to admit the existence of this almost universal feeling. They have been cheating themselves into the conviction that every where throughout the South there are vast numbers of Union men who would gladly hail the presence among them of an imposing military force marching under the Stars and Stripes. The infamous and delusive fabrications of Lossing, and the wild stories told by characterless refugees from the South, or by Black Republicans who have fled to a section of country more congenial to their tastes, are imbibed with egregious credulity by these prints and even such indisputable evidence of their folly and groundlessness as have been furnished by the action of several of the Confederate States, and by the extraordinary enthusiasm and alacrity in volunteering, fail to open the eyes of error those minds which are determined to cling to the delusion.

The North has, however, a direct and powerful interest in adhering tenaciously to the notion of the existence of a secret but powerful Union party at the South. Of the immense numbers of men who have enlisted in this war against the South, a considerable proportion are doubtless entirely sincere in the belief that the object of the Federal Administration is to maintain the Union. They have been repeatedly assured that the South has been driven into secession by the despotism of an oligarchical minority, and that in nearly all the Confederate States, if the genuine and heartfelt wishes of the people could be openly manifested, they would be warmly in favor of the Union. The Northern Democrats, who constitute three-fourths of the rank and file of LINCOLN'S armies have been misled by these representations, and there are thousands of them who think they are rendering a substantial benefit to the oppressed Union men of the South by endeavoring to compel the disaffected States to resume their allegiance. It has become a part of the policy of certain Northern papers—especially of those which affect intelligence and moderation, and disclaim all sympathy with ultraisms—to foster and cherish the unfounded idea of Southern Unionism. Were this otherwise—were the Northern volunteers fully satisfied that the South is thoroughly united in the desire to keep out of the Union, and to maintain her political independence, we are sure that not more than half would decline engaging in hostilities against us.

The course pursued by the North is subtle and malignant. We can understand the mere frantic rage of the Abolition sheets, with their frenzied hatred of the South, and their ardent desire to blot us out of existence, because from that foul and besotted faction little better was expected; but there are journals of higher character—journals which have in times past stood by the South, and have invariably professed to comprehend Southern principles and sentiments, yet which now, when it is absolutely essential to the success of recruiting, unhesitatingly and deliberately forge lies in relation to the South, and think to enhance their probability by dint of iteration. Contemptible as is this conduct, it is not likely to prevail. Events daily occurring will demonstrate the falsity of the statements unblushingly put forth respecting the predominance of Unionism in the Confederate States. The Federal troops now in Virginia will not be long in discovering the deception, if they have intelligence enough to form any rational conclusions from the spectacle of unanimity, zeal and enthusiasm presented by their adversaries. The time cannot be distant when this wretched pretext of assisting Southern anti-Secessionists and of emancipating the Union will have to be discarded as effete and hackneyed, and when that portion of the Northern press and people which have deceived themselves hoodwinked Abolition will either have to cease all participation in the war, or to acknowledge that they have turned traitors to their doctrines, and seek mercy and exclusively to subjugate the South.

We are glad to see it announced that the gallant Gen TWIGGS has been appointed Major General by the Confederate Congress, and that he has accepted the rank, and will command the military district of Louisiana. Gen TWIGGS will we understand, make New Orleans his headquarters. A soldier of his experience and ability invested with competent power, has long been needed in our city.

PLAN OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Our thanks are tendered to H P Lathrop, publisher, corner Magazine and Perdido streets, for an accurate lithographic plan of Washington, and that portion of Virginia which may be considered the seat of war.

We are inclined to believe that the rumored encampments at Harper's Ferry and Hampton are groundless. They are said to have occurred on the 26th and Western papers of the 27th make no mention whatever to them.

The St Louis *Republican*—a submission paper of the most obsequious character—is compelled to complain of the infamous conduct of General Harney's troops. It says:

We hear every day instances of insults offered to offensive citizens and women—without any possible motion for so doing. The streets are rapidly filling with men in uniform and armed. Guns are cocked and the bayonet presented at citizens passing by the sentinels, and in such inexperienced hands as is almost impossible to prevent mischief. Gen Harney should keep these people within bounds, and let from his part of the pledge to *keep the peace*.

We really fear for the next round humiliation to which our Missouri friends are subjected, but it is their own fault. Why did they suffer themselves to be made victims of the tyranny at Washington? Why do they not even now reckon with the insolent Black Republicans who are domineering over them?

THE BLOCKADE.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 24th instant says:

To prevent misapprehension in regard to the blockade of the ports ordered by the proclamation of the President, it is proper to make it known that the 15 days allowed for the departure of vessels from ports the blockade of which may have begun, will count from date of notice of the blockade from the commander of the blockading force. If, therefore, a departing vessel shall appear at the station of the blockading force before the expiration of the fifteen days she will be allowed to proceed; otherwise, she will be warned to return, and will be captured if she again attempts to leave.

Several captures having been made in Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days referred to, restitution in such cases has been ordered.

INUNDATION IN ARKANSAS.—The Lake Village *Press*, of Chicot county, Arkansas, under date of the 23d, has the following:

The crops were in the most promising condition, and it was expected that Chicot would be able to meet the exigencies of war, but a new calamity—one quite unexpected—has fallen upon us. On Thursday, the 16th instant, the unexorable river cut its way through the narrow neck of land which separates it from Lake Chicot. Since that time the water in the lake has risen at the rate of two feet per diem, so that, as we write, it is within a few inches of the bank.

We are cut off from all land communication, and many plantations on the river and lake are materially damaged. Some planters are engaged night and day in erecting levees, and the greatest anxiety is felt as to the issue of irremediable disaster. Those who have fifty sufferers on the lake are Judge A H. Davies, Judge W H. Sutton, E S Worthington, Mrs. G Reed, C. C Smart and Johnson Chapman. We do not exaggerate in saying that these planters will suffer to the extent of $150,000.

We learn that the river is rising rapidly, and that there is every probability of a general inundation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from the Federal Capital—The Fall of Harper's Ferry Regarded Certain.

Washington, May 30.—Governor Yates and McClernand leave to-morrow for Illinois, having accomplished their mission, which was purely commercial.

The fall of Harper's Ferry is regarded certain. General McClelland, with 15,000 men, General Keim, with a force from Chambersburg, a force from the Relay House and another from Washington, are converging. It is now claimed that but 4000 men are there, miserably equipped and nearly starved. A repulse can only be achieved by unparalleled heroism.

Occupation of Bird's Point, Mo.

Cairo, May 29.—A regiment of Illinois volunteers, under the command of Colonel Chalmer, crossed this afternoon over to Bird's Point, which place they are fortifying and expect to hold permanently.

Blair's Missouri regiment has been ordered to Fortress Monroe.

Gossip.

Boston, May 30. The commanders of the frigates Minnesota and Niagara know the names and description of the vessels bound for New Orleans with valuable arms, and a close watch is being kept.

New York, May 30.—The *Tribune* says that 50,000 men will rendezvous at Cairo, for an immediate move on Memphis.

General McClelland's advance towards Harper's Ferry has been checked by burning the railway bridges, and tearing up the roads.

Lieutenant Sherman has arrived here. He says Fort Pickens is impregnable to any force which can be brought against it. The garrison numbers 1000 men.

Colonel Leonard will probably command the division operating on the Mississippi valley.

The *Times* says the Government is embarrassed not on the disposition of prisoners. In all about one thousand are in durance in various places, under various charges, of whom 30 are legitimate prisoners of war. If these men are considered armed rebels, they should be hung if exchanged, rebels are recognized as belligerents, according to the law of nations. The Cabinet are perplexed.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Asuerica—Decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market—Commercial Intelligence.

Halifax, May 30.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship American Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., via Queenstown on the 19th instant, has arrived here on her way to Boston.

The American brings the regular weekly mercantile dispatches for the week ending with Friday, May 17.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, May 18. The sales of Cotton for the week just ended I consisted of 76,000 bales, of which 5000 were taken on speculation, and 10,000 for export.

The brokers' circular reports a decline of ¼d on the week, but only ⅛d on the Middling quantities since Friday, May 10.

The sales yesterday Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing quiet and steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans 5¾d, Fair Mobile 5¾d, Good Orleans 5¾d, Middling Orleans 5¼d, Middling Mobile 5 3-4d, Middling Uplands 5 3-4d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say the Breadstuffs market closed the week's business with a declining tendency.

Provisions steady.

London Money Market.

London, May 18.—The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £400,000 during the week.

Quotations for Consols closed at 91¾ to 92¾.

Latest via Queenstown.

Liverpool, May 19.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday Saturday amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing dull at Friday's prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

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London, Saturday evening, May 18.—Consols for money 91¾ to 92¾.

More U. S. Steamers Fitting Out.

Washington, May 30.—Eleven steamers are in the act of being fitted out at the Washington navy yard with arms, ammunition, &c. They will and certainly sail with all possible dispatch.

Douglas on the Brink of Death.

Chicago, May 30.—Hon S A Douglas U S Senator from Illinois is very low and his friends are entertained by the fearful fear he will not live through the night.

Occupation of Grafton.

Grafton, May 30.—The town of Grafton was occupied by Federal troops to-day. The Secessionists retired without firing a gun.

Washington Gossip—The Second New York Regiment.

Washington, May 30.—The Second of New York Regiment has been ordered to disband on account of its being demoralized.

Sewell's Point Impregnable.

Captain Engle reports that Sewell's Point is impregnable. There are land batteries mounted there, ready for the fray. Gen Butler is continued to surround and starve out Secessionists.

Kentucky New Military District.

A new military district called the District of Kentucky, has been formed, over which command of which is assigned to Col Anderson.

Attack on Alexandria Expected.

A merchant in Alexandria has received a letter from his brother at Richmond advising him to leave that the Southerners are concentrating to drive the Federalists from Fairfax Kerry and concentrating at Richmond and Manassas.

Judge Taney's Resignation.

It is rumored that Judge Roger B. Taney has resigned his position.

Colonel Anderson's Department.

Washington, May 30.—Colonel Anderson's department embraces Kentucky, within 100 miles of the river.

His headquarters will be at Louisville for the present.

Illinoisians in the Southern Army.

St Louis, May 30.—Two hundred men from Illinois crossed the river at Pinckney to-day, to join the Confederate States army.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

Privateering in the British Parliament.

Halifax, May 30.—By the arrival of the steamer America to-day, from Liverpool on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th inst., we are in possession of the following important item relating to blockade and privateering:

In a discussion relative to the blockade of Southern ports by the United States, Lord Derby said two points could only maintain a lawful blockade, and that by the law of nations privateers could not be treated as pirates.

THE BLOCKADE AND BRITISH SHIPS.—Says the Mobile *Advertiser*. A number of gentlemen met down on an excursion boat to the city, Monday Point Monday night to communicate with the U. S. ship Powhatan, acting as block ading vessel of this port, the manner and object being to learn precisely what was designed with respect to the sailing of British vessels now in port. Desiring to give our readers the earliest reliable intelligence of whatever of interest was done, we detailed a reporter to accompany the excursion, and his full report will be found in another column.

We append hereto the reply of Com Porter, to the letter of enquiry of James Magee, Esq., acting British Consul at this port. It will be seen that the U. S. commander is very polite and regardful of British interests, at least on *paper*:

REPLY OF COM. PORTER TO THE ACTING BRITISH CONSUL.

U S S POWHATAN, May 28, 1861.

SIR. In answer to your communication of May 27th, 1861, I beg leave to inform you that British ships will be permitted to use low tide, or any other means to get to sea, and that the two boats will not be molested by us in the discharge of their duty in so doing. Should I be absent, I will leave word with the Officer of the Deck to that effect.

I beg leave to add that the 28th, I believe, the day fixed for rigid blockade, but as I am only here temporarily and without special instructions, I will give the most liberal construction to the order. It would be better, if it can be done without injury to British interests, to get the ships to sea as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding.
JAMES MAGEE, Esq., Acting Consul, Mobile.

The N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, speaking of the "sensation press," says:

Let them learn, from the contempt and execration their conduct has elicited from the nation, that systematic mendacity and perennial ribaldry are not, after all, the best qualities to win the respect of the people, or to justify quality them for the office of conscientious journalists. Let them become sensible of the fact that it is possible to be interesting without being gross; and that they are likely in the long run to stand best in the esteem of the world if they strive to obtain and to deserve the character of Christians and of gentlemen.

There is no paper in the United States—not excepting the New York *Herald*—which has displayed more of "systematic mendacity and perennial ribaldry than the one just quoted. To these attractive qualities it adds inordinate conceit, the bullying of a Bobadil allied to the cowardice of a Parolles, and the most malignant sectional spite and hatred.

A Republican exchange says, "under Republican rule, the Government shall stand as firm as a mountain." But it is no unusual thing for mountains to *slope*. And it is not two weeks since the Republican papers of this city threatened to depose LINCOLN themselves, and put George Law or somebody else in his place, because he did not hurry up the killing business fast enough.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Cairo Items.

We clip the following from the Cairo *Camp Register* of Saturday last:

The steamer B P. Cheney, running between the termini of the Mobile, Ohio and Illinois Central Railroads, continues to make regular connections. The Tom Scott, Cairo and Paducah packet, and the Charley Bowen, Evansville and Cairo packet, are, with the Cheney, about all the boats that make their appearance at this point now. The arrivals outside of these do not exceed two or three in twenty-four hours. Arrivals from below ceased several days ago.

MORE TROOPS LEAVING PADUCAH.—A fourth company of volunteers left Paducah Thursday evening for Col. Cheetam's rendezvous, and an other from Washington, are converging. It is now claimed that but 4000 men are there, miserably equipped and nearly starved. A repulse can only be achieved by unparalleled heroism.

Gen Prentiss, on the part of the Government, refused to enter into any discussion on the part of the Union with a mere handful of men, and left such matters entirely with the judgment of Mr Crittenden, who was invested with ample powers, but the Foreign Consuls, as a necessity appeared to have a shade jealousy in some respects, to the intrusion of the Confederate States Commissioners, and refused to be bullied upon, but very slightly. Gen Prentiss, on the part of the Government, refused to enter into any discussion on the part of the Union with a mere handful of men, but left such matters entirely with the judgment of Mr Crittenden, who was invested with ample powers, but the Foreign Consuls, as a necessity appeared to have a shade jealousy in some respects, to the intrusion of the Confederate States Commissioners, and refused to be bullied upon, but very slightly. Gen Prentiss, on the part of the Government, refused to enter into any discussion on the part of the Union with a mere handful of men, but left such matters entirely with the judgment of Mr Crittenden, who was invested with ample powers, but the Foreign Consuls, as a necessity appeared to have a shade jealousy in some respects, to the intrusion of the Confederate States Commissioners, and refused to be bullied upon, but very slightly.

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From Alexandria.

[From an Extra of the Examiner.]

We learn that forty of our cavalry were taken prisoners in Alexandria by the Lincolnites, who entered it Friday. They were of a company commanded by Capt. Ball, and the event has created a disagreeable impression.

It appears that an officer of the Fairwee notified Col. Terrett (the commandant of our troops in Alexandria) that the Northern army were coming three hours before their arrival, and all our troops in the town had orders to leave. Terrett got away safely with all his men.

The flying artillery and cavalry, from Washington, came in by the Chain Bridge—the other troops were landed from steamers. Their landing was well done. A spectator declares that the work was done in silence, and with remarkable speed. He thinks the whole number were landed in five minutes.

Our sentinels and pickets at the Long Bridge fired on the steamers as they passed. A heavy rifleman down the side of the river did the same. We do not know whether they succeeded in killing any of the individuals on board.

The Yankee pickets were immediately posted all around the city, to the distance of three miles.

After landing there was a good deal of row-dyism. The New York men, particularly the Fire Brigade, ran all over the city with their usual cry of "Hi!" "Hi!"

The telegraph office was the first place seized. Mr. Kates, the principal operator and manager, had just time enough to gather up his instruments and run around one corner as the villains rushed in at the door. The last hand from the office was that the Lincoln agents were busily examining the dispatches. They did not make a large haul, as only two days' dispatches were left in the office, all the others, dating for weeks and months back, had been previously sent away to Richmond.

The telegraph office, we are happy to say, was rendered completely useless for work. Nothing was left but the key, which could not be wrenched from the table.

Mr Bowen, the night operator, got the impression all safe in a buggy, and passed the pickets at two o'clock. They are safe at Manassas Junction.

The Manassas Gap operators immediately departed on the wires to Alexandria, rendering it impossible for the enemy to learn any thing from the interior.

Gen Beauharn has a fine force at Manassas—of course, we decline stating their number—and that gallant Carolinian telegraphs to a friend that he intends to make a strong fight.

It appears that Capt Ball, of the Fairfax cavalry, had told the command that the Federal troops would not be there until 8 o'clock, and a portion of them had down to sleep. In consequence was that forty of these soldiers were taken prisoners.

The Federal troops hurried on to Alexandria, but the train with Virginia troops on board moved away just in time to escape.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald*. It is extremely circumstantial, and presents every appearance of truth, although the first report of the occurrence has been denied by the Washington papers:

ON BOARD STEAMER MOUNT VERNON, } May 24th, 1861.

The steamer Baltimore got aground at the mouth of the Potomac with a heavy gun and full of men there, and out of the squad of twenty on board the Baltimore, four were killed and five mortally wounded. Two of those killed were Lieut. Greene and Green, of Company G. Whelpley, D. was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Ferguson. Three others were wounded with splinters. Lieut. Greene was killed in trying to assist the Baltimore. The Baltimore got her men, and the steamer's soon and her deck was slippery with blood strewn with splinters. Mr. Secretary Cameron was on board, and fired grape and canister into the boats. I myself helped to get the Baltimore off, brought her up to Fort Lincoln, and then came on to this fort. Lieut. West, of the Baltimore, says he will not come up the river with the propeller. It may be two days before we get up, and to-night we can give the particulars. Secretary Cameron and Secretary D., but his right eye by a splinter. We are off again. They have put two howitzers aboard, and will cast off in two or three minutes.

The men have been sent home from the fort, and they say that Thall is dead.

Ferguson has had his thigh broken with a shot. It is a horrible case. We are willing to take that vessel or the fort. We return.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to L. Scott & Co. for the May number of this excellent periodical.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Our Volunteers at Tuscapoula.—The travel on the railroad between this city and Tuscapoula continues to be very great. Every train carries a large number of passengers, among whom are generally to be found many young men who have left their employment and residence, for the purpose of joining the army. Particularly on the passage money is coming up freely, and the company is realizing a handsome profit on their investment. Yesterday the train was made up of seven cars, and on every one the two ends were filled with passengers, and the centre was occupied by baggage. Every train that leaves this city for the north is almost crowded, and the travel is expected to increase during the summer months. We have been informed that the Jackson Railroad Company have determined to run an extra train every day in the week from this city to Tuscapoula, and to reduce the fare from the present rate of $4 to $3 for the round trip. This will be a great accommodation to the public, and will no doubt be appreciated by the numerous persons who are desirous of visiting their friends in the country.

First District Court—Judge T. H. Cottman.—Mary Cheatham was tried for stabbing and killing an Englishman named Walter in the Vegetable Market. A jury of 12 was empanelled, James Parker, Dan. Jones and Dr. Baker were examined for the prosecution, and Charles Lee, Frederick Spohrer and D. Dewey and Dr. Devlin were examined for the defense. Attorneys Hennen sustained the prosecution, and Neuville Smith, Esq., defended the prisoner. The case will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

The grand jury found a true bill of murder against Tom Ryan and Tom Kelly. The Court appointed P. H O'Neil, Esq., counsel for Michael Cronin, charged with manslaughter. The case of Mary Mc. was called, the jury sworn and several witnesses examined, when the case was dismissed.

Drowned While Drunk.—Deputy Coroner Simpson held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Patrick Walsh, a native of Ireland, 43 years of age, who was drowned on Wednesday in the New Canal, near Broad street, while bathing with other citizens, as a drunken frenzy.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Friday, May 31, 1861.

Yesterday was a supremely dull day in a business point of view, and the departures of boats were confined to regular packets. The Gen. Quitman for Vicksburg, Red River and Alexandria, and Acadia for Franklin, constituting the boats, and they took away but inconsiderable cargoes.

The T W. Roberts, Burton, Osceola and Berville have arrived since our last report, and their cargoes are reported in our marine column.

We are under obligations to Mr. J J McKeever and A associates for Western papers in advance of the mail.

MEMPHIS, 28th instant.—*The Avalanche* of yesterday says:

The river opposite this point is declining rapidly, the total fall up to dark last night being equal to nearly three feet. At St. Louis the river is rising rapidly. The regular Memphis packet will leave at 4 P. M.

At Louisville the river is falling gently.

The Memphis packet will leave at 4 P. M.

The weather was warm and pleasant.

The John Walsh left for New Orleans last evening, with a very slight trip in both passengers and freight.

The Wm. Morrison yesterday took away a lot of stock for the Arkansas Central, via Bend City, and will lay up there for the balance of the season.

CINCINNATI, 27th instant.—*The Gazette* says: The weather continues warm and favorable. The river continues to fall slowly, having receded some two feet since our last.

ST. LOUIS, 28 instant.—*The Republican* has the following:

The river is rising. The annual mountain June rise is upon us, or at least was about coming upon us.

AMONG THE MANY PREPARATIONS before the public are certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such especial favor as Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. This tonic has been circulated, and its many virtues promulgated throughout the ague, and every day the proprietors are greeted with the intelligence of some new case vanquished by the use of their celebrated Bitters. In our principal cities there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic, it is bold and mild and agreeable to the taste, and as a stimulating it is active upon the system. For Malaria generally, for the Fever and Ague, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases, it is sure and unequaled.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. my29 6t

BALANCE SHEET
OF THE
SEVENTH VOLKS FEST,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF OUR ABSENT CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

To amount Sale of Booths	$1335 50	
" Due on Booth of Mme. Christensen, Sale cancelled		$65 00
" Due on Booth of Mr. Wenzel		10 00
" Tickets sold	3154 00	
" Donations	25 00	
" Expenses		2997 95
" Net proceeds		1749 55
	$1812 50	$4812 50

Our special thanks are due to the Board of Directors of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association for the free use of their grounds, &c.

Also to Mr. Ge sner, who donated the amount of his bill, $50; and likewise to Mr. Maertz, for two half barrels of lager, furnished gratuitously.

my30 COMMITTEE OF VOLKS FEST.

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 29th of April last, the negro girl CATHERINE, aged about 25 years, of ordinary height, dark complexion, speaking very little French, and somewhat slow. Also, the negro girl MARIE, aged 18 years, English and French, a scar on the left eye, teeth, &c. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery, will receive the above reward.

DR. RANCE,
Bourbon street, near St. Philip st.

GOODWYN'S PATENT Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, 400 grs; Sardines, 25, 50 quarter and half boxes; Mustard, Pepper, Vinegar, Black Teas, Java Coffee, Pure Spices, Nuts, almonds, filberts, pecans, Brazils, English walnuts, Cocoanuts, Rice, Lard, Soaps, Candles, Dried Apples, Peaches, Cheese, Starch, Blacking, Matches, Pure Cider, Whiskey, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whisky, 100 cases, 5 puncheons, case liquors, assorted variety, 2000 cases. For sale by J. HART & CO.
my13 77 s 1179 Tchoupitoulas st

THE Italian bark ANTONIETTA, from Palermo, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. The consignees of the said vessel are requested to come and take delivery of their goods on the levee, otherwise they shall be sent to the public warehouse at their own risk and expense.
LANATA BROS.,
my31 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

NEITHER the captain nor consignees of the Italian bark Antonietta will be responsible for the debts contracted by the crew of the said vessel.
LANATA BROS., and 11 Jefferson st.
my31

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—1000 cases Macaroni and Vermicelli, and assorted Italian Paste, landing ex ship Mount Vernon and for sale by
PIAGGIO & VIOSCA, Jr.,
62 and 64 Old Levee st
my18

OFFICE CENTRAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1861.

Notice to the Electors of the City of New Orleans.

THE Election on MONDAY, the Third day of June, A. D. 1861, for City Officers, pursuant to the Charter of the City, will be held at the following named places. Each poll will be bound and designated as follows.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FIRST PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 12, on Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orleans streets. Commissioners W. G Stevens, S R Frost and J. H. Bradford.

Poll No 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 1, on Hunter street, between Tchoupitoulas and Levee streets. Commissioners W. B. Lindsay, W. E. Fontaine and J. A. McLellan.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 29 Thalia street, between Basin and Dryades streets. Commissioners W. W. McGarity, George Hillman and Ambrose Plattsmier.

Poll No. 2.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 5, on Hevia street, between Dryades and Chartres streets. Commissioners John Cannali, George W. McCerran and Adolph Pierson.

THIRD PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 6, corner of Commerce and St. Joseph streets. Commissioners C. H. Jones, Robert Diamond and Albert Bevis.

Poll No. 2.—At a place on Tchoupitoulas street, No. 349, between Erato and Terpsichore streets. Commissioners James Pragoe, Joseph H. Sherman and J. K. Funk.

FOURTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 18, on Coliseum street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. Commissioners Thomas J. Bell, Geo. M. Lane and Lucien Bonnet.

Poll No. 2.—At a carpenter shop on Rampart street, between Nashville and Peydras streets. Commissioners Thomas J. Bell, Geo. M. Lane and Lucien Bonnet.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 11, on Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Commissioners Thomas J. Bell, Geo. M. Lane and Lucien Bonnet.

Poll No. 2.—At a carpenter shop on Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Commissioners C. B. Fox, Robert Wynne and D. Dalton.

SIXTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 13, on Dryades street, between Calliope and Clio streets. Commissioners T. O. Stark, Henry Florance and Guy Coste.

Poll No. 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 5, on Girod street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. Commissioners Robert Conway, Thomas F. Bell and Peter Rayburn.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 7, on Bayou road, between Derbigny and Roman streets. Commissioners R. A. Wainwright, B. F. Simms and N. E. Bailey.

Poll No. 2.—At the engine house of Fire Company No. 3, on Bayou road, between Roman and Robertson streets. Commissioners E. C. Kelly, J. H. Burbert and Richard King.

Poll No. 3.—At the house on Liberty street, No. 161, between Liberty and Howard streets. Commissioners E. Wood Perry, D. Prieur and D. Lavergne.

SECOND DISTRICT.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 4, on Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Commissioners J. M. Andry, Thomas Mackie and Jules Sombrun.

Poll No. 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 9, on Bourbon street, between Esplanade and Spain streets. Commissioners Thomas Mackie, Jules Sombrun and J. M. Andry.

NINTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 8, on Esplanade street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. Commissioners Thomas Mackie, Jules Sombrun and J. M. Andry.

Poll No. 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 10, on Esplanade street, between Rampart and Bourbon streets. Commissioners Thomas Mackie, Jules Sombrun and J. M. Andry.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 19, on Bourbon street, between Bienville and Iberville streets. Commissioners Thomas Mackie, Jules Sombrun and J. M. Andry.

Poll No. 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 20, on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Commissioners Thomas Mackie, Jules Sombrun and J. M. Andry.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 21, on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Commissioners C. M. Cruzat, A. Dupuis and E. Lagarde.

Poll No. 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 22, on Bienville street, between Rampart and Dauphine streets. Commissioners A. Lewis, M. C. Boarman and L. Castera, Jr.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At a place on Toulouse street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets. Commissioners G. Lee, H. Hollander and Peter Duffy.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the house of the Lodge No. 1, on Conti street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. Commissioners Thomas Lee, Jr., Andrew Ellis and Henry Gruber.

Poll No. 2.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 15, on Bourbon street, between Conti and Bienville streets. Commissioners Thomas Lee, Jr., Andrew Ellis and Henry Gruber.

THIRD DISTRICT.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.—Poll No. 1.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 16, on Bienville street, between Bourbon and Burgundy streets. Commissioners Thomas Lee, Jr., Andrew Ellis and Henry Gruber.

Poll No.