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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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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.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the contents of store No. 42 Gravier street, First District of this city, consisting of machinery, &c.; and at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, the splendid three-story brick dwelling house, with veranda in front, situated at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, Second District of this city. For particulars see advertisements.

THE WAR.

The entire policy and conduct of the Black Republican Administration at the head of the United States Government have been disgustingly perfidious and deceptive. Mr. LINCOLN entered upon the duties of the Presidency with deliberate falsehood upon his lips; with professions of peace, and assurances of fraternal feelings which were diametrically opposed to his well considered and deliberate intentions. He put on a mask which he continued to wear until concealment ceased to be necessary. More than a month ago Mr. LINCOLN caused the rumor to be circulated that Fort Sumter would be speedily evacuated. The telegraph transmitted the news to all parts of the country. It was stated that Major ANDERSON's supplies had run short; that it would be impossible to send him provisions or reinforcements save at immense loss of life, and under these circumstances his honor would be shielded by an order from the Secretary of War requiring him to abandon his position. It will scarcely be believed that while ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Cabinet were daily employed in concocting these spurious reports, deceiving not alone the South but even their own party and presses, and provoking every possible species of comment, they were secretly engaged in making formidable military and naval preparations for the relief of Fort Sumter, the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and for other measures of a belligerent character designed to harass and annoy the South. If open war had been declared between the Southern Confederacy and the United States, Mr. LINCOLN might have vindicated his tortuous and delusive course upon the plea of right and custom; but at a period of absolute peace, and while protesting to every one his earnest wish to maintain peace, he has systematically practiced duplicity and bad faith. Even to the last was the game of deception maintained, nor was it until the President considered further attempts at concealment useless, that he rejected the Southern Commissioners and informed them in unequivocal terms of his intention to proceed to extremities.

It matters little then by whom the first blow was struck—or rather by whom the first gun was fired. The correspondence between the Confederated Government and Gen. BEAUREGARD proves conclusively that hostilities were begun by Mr. LINCOLN when he announced his determination to send supplies to Fort Sumter, peaceably or forcibly, as the case might be. This was the upshot to the protracted dallying and delay, to the tortuous diplomacy at Washington by which it was sought to mystify the South while preparations were making to take her by surprise. Fortunately for us Mr. LINCOLN's double-faced strategy did not hoodwink the Government or disarm its vigilance. Our sagacious President and his intelligent and experienced Cabinet continued to watch the movements of the wily adversary, and were not deceived even by the most pacific protestations. Hence when LINCOLN concluded that it was time to show his hands, he found the Government of the Confederate States fully equal to the emergency.

The war has now begun—ushered in and inaugurated through the obstinate sectional animosity of the anti-slavery faction which, while professing its abhorrence of Southern institutions, and its desire to get rid of them, refuses to allow us peaceably to proclaim our independence. How long hostilities will be maintained, to what extent they will be carried, how far the U. S. Government will conceive itself justified in its policy of iniquity and hatred are questions which the future alone can solve. There is, however, a certainty of one thing. The South is acting purely upon the defensive. She essays no aggressive warfare on the North. She does not seek to compel any non slaveholding Commonwealth to yield her homage and obedience. She asks simply to be let alone. She has proclaimed her sovereignty and has abandoned the Union. In the defense of these, her just and indefeasible rights, she will expend the last dollar of her resources, and if needs be, she will sacrifice the life of even the last of her sons. She laughs to scorn the threats of her enemies. They may attempt to wreak vengeance upon her by blockading the coast, and interrupting Southern commerce, but they will discover ere long that we have at command means of speedy and fearful retaliation. Let them remember, too, that the first gun fired at Fort Sumter annihilated all party feeling at the South, and that every inhabitant of the Confederate States, whatever may have been his previous predilections, is henceforth devoted, heart and soul, to the Government which protects him, and under which he lives. Let Black Republicanism look at home, and guard against intestine feuds and dissensions, for, unless we grievously misconstrue public sentiment at the North, that besotted faction will find it as difficult to deal with the foes of its own household, as with those whom it is vainly attempting to subdue at the South.

FORTS SUMTER AND PICKENS.

The reduction of Fort Sumter in little more than twenty four hours proves the entire truth of the information made public long ago respecting the untenability of that fortress and its complete command by the batteries in Charleston harbor. These facts were doubtless well known to Mr. LINCOLN, and had he consulted the suggestions of common sense, he would have transmitted orders to Major ANDERSON to evacuate Fort Sumter. Had he done so, he would have spared that gallant officer the necessity of a fruitless resistance and the bitter humiliation of an unconditional surrender. Major ANDERSON is made the victim of the imbecility and wrong headedness of the Black Republican Administration at Washington. We are told that Gen SCOTT was decidedly opposed to the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, and we can readily believe the statement, because a commander of the military skill and experience of SCOTT must have known infinitely better than the Illinois rail splitter the resources at the command of ANDERSON, the strength of his fortifications, and the immeasurable superiority of the force that could be brought against him.

Well, Fort Sumter is ours, and now for Fort Pickens. The reduction of the latter may be a more difficult operation, not to be accomplished without serious sacrifices. That it will be effected, however, is indisputable. We have reason, too, to believe that Fort Pickens may be easily breached with guns of heavy calibre. A gentleman perfectly familiar with the fortifications states that to his certain knowledge the masonry is weak, and much decayed, and that it cannot resist the long continued shock of heavy ordnance. So mote it be. We have no desire for bloody conflicts, nor does the South seek aught save her imprescriptible rights and the maintenance of her sovereignty. For these she draws the sword, and is willing to sheathe it the moment they are acknowledged.

It is worthy of remark that the first triumph of the Confederates has been achieved by a Creole of Louisiana—Gen. G. T. Beauregard.

PROFESSOR HERRMANN.—This wonderful conjuror performs for the last time this evening at the Opera House, and presents on the occasion an entirely new programme.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.—Messrs. Holle & Co., news agents, No. 61 Exchange Place are constantly laying us under obligations for the latest novelties in their line, and particularly for valuable exchanges. Messrs Holle & Co. receive regularly the illustrated journals, the monthlies, the New York *Daily Herald*, and the best of the foreign newspapers and magazines. We take occasion to inform our friends of the Second District that they will always find copies of the New Orleans BEE at Messrs. Holle & Co.'s establishment.

ROBE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—A court robe of the Chinese Emperor, sold from the plunder of Pekin, has been received in New York. It is thus described: Its form is similar to the old Roman toga, of a superbly heavy green satin, lined with yellow silk, which in China is the imperial color, worn only by the Royal family. The robe is almost wholly covered by a grotesquely rich design in needle work, representing golden dragons revelling in a sea of polychromatic embroidery.

UNPRECEDENTED DISPATCH.—Says the Mobile *Advertiser*: The eagerness to get ships clear of all chance of blockade has lately led to a very brisk business in loading vessels, as will be seen by the number of days employed in loading the following; all of which have been cleared by H. O. Brewer & Co.:

	Cargo.	Loaded in
Ship Onward	2842 bales.	12 days
Ship Napoleon	3,3[illegible]	12
Ship Bridgewater	3521	13
Ship Alfred Storer	3465	9
Ship W. R. Prescott	4[illegible]	15

This last cargo was put on board at the rate of 3[illegible]6 bales a day, when 250 bales has generally been considered an excellent day's work.

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.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising column attesting the efficacy of the [illegible] for rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Charleston, April 13, 3 A. M.—The bombardment still continues on both sides.
Major Anderson is firing at long intervals.
Our batteries are firing steadily and effectually.
The officers' quarters at Fort Sumter are on fire and the roof is falling to pieces.

SIX VESSELS OFF THE HARBOR—*The Storm at Sea Still Prevailing.*—Charleston, April 13.—Six vessels of war are in sight of the signals.
Three of these vessels were reported to have been seen off the harbor last night. The storm, however, and the roughness of the sea made all attempts at reinforcement impracticable.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—Harrisburg, April 13.—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed the bill appropriating $5,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State. The bill, having since received the signature of the Governor, has become a law.

Washington, April 13.—It is said that the expedition to reinforce Fort Sumter was against Gen. Scott's advice, who urged the evacuation of both Forts Sumter and Pickens.

Baltimore, April 13.—The news of the attack on Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces was regretfully received here. General sympathy with the Government is expressed.

New York, April 13.—Dispatches from Col. Waite, commander of the U. S. forces in Texas, say there is a strong Union feeling growing up in Texas. Ex Gov. Houston predicts the return of the Secessionists.

SUMTER SURRENDERS.—Charleston, April 13. Fort Sumter was surrendered at half-past one o'clock to day to the Confederate forces.
No one received any injury.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON—*Particulars of the Surrender.*—Charleston, April 13—2 P. M.—Major Anderson has hauled down the United States flag from Fort Sumter and run up the white flag.
The Fort has been burning for several hours, from the effect of the bombshells. Two explosions have also been produced by the shells thrown from our batteries.
Major Anderson ceased his firing some time since. The fire of all our batteries has been continued till the present time.
Upon the raising of the white flag the firing ceased, and two aids were sent by Gen. Beauregard to Fort Sumter.

Charleston, April 13—4 P. M.—The flag of the Confederate States of America now floats over Fort Sumter.
The port of Charleston has been blockaded by the United States ships of war which recently arrived in the offing of the harbor.

Montgomery, April 13.—The above dispatches were addressed to the Secretary of War by Gov. Pickens of South Carolina. They were read by a clerk of the War Department in front of the executive building, and in the presence of President Davis and the Cabinet.
Seven guns were fired, and one for General Beauregard, and another for the Confederate States.
There is great rejoicing among our people.

Mobile, April 13.—The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate army was received with immense cheering. Crowds congregate about the streets to discuss the important intelligence.
The Confederate and Palmetto flags are unfurled to the breeze.
Cannon are firing, bells ringing, and the enthusiasm knows no bounds.

FORT PICKENS REINFORCED.—Pensacola, April 13.—Reinforcements were thrown into Fort Pickens last night.

ARREST OF A SPY.—Montgomery, April 13.—Lieut Warden, of the United States Navy, has been arrested in this city as a spy. There were found on his person secret dispatches from Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, to the Government at Washington.
It appears, also, that the prisoner violated his parole to Gen. Bragg, and carried in secret dispatches to Fort Pickens, while he showed to Gen. Bragg open dispatches.
He likewise failed to report himself to the General on his return from the fort.
The opinion of Mr Benjamin, the Attorney General, has been asked on the points of law bearing on the case.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.—New York, April 13, A. M.—The bombardment of Fort Sumter creates intense excitement in this city and throughout the North, and business is everywhere suspended.
The friends of the South warmly commend the action of the Confederate Government, and lavish praises upon the troops at C[harles]ton.
Further news from the scene of [action] is impatiently awaited by all classes of people.
In the meantime the Lincoln Government is actively preparing to meet the issue with further reinforcements.
Commodore Stringham will command the new squadron.
The Southern mails will also probably be immediately suspended.
On the other hand it is rumored that several military companies have left Richmond for Charleston.

New York, April 13.—The steamship Kangaroo sailed from this port to day for Liverpool, with New Orleans mails of the 6th, and telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans of yesterday.

THE WAR NEWS IN WASHINGTON.—Washington, April 13.—The war news creates much regret, but no excitement here. The prospects of the future, however, cause a general depression.
The regular troops have been ordered to the outskirts of the city, and the volunteers to guard the armories and public buildings.
The President has dismissed from the army Capt W. B. John and Lieut. Abner Smith.

THE WAR NEWS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, April 13.—A profound sensation prevails throughout the city and State.
The general sentiment is that the Government is right and shall be sustained.

Providence, R. I., April 13.—Governor Sprague, of this State, has tendered the services of the marine, artillery and a thousand of infantry to the Government, and offers to accompany them to whatever point they may be ordered.

Norfolk, April 13.—The U. S. frigate of war Merrimac has been ordered to be fitted out for sea service immediately.

THE NEWS IN TENNESSEE.—Nashville, April 13.—An enthusiastic public meeting was held in this city to-night, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the Administration for the present state of affairs, and sympathizing with the South.
Hon. F. K. Zollicoffer and other able speakers addressed the audience.

THE NEWS IN CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati, April 13.—The excitement occasioned by the news from Charleston caused a partial suspension of business here.
Exchange on New York advanced to ¾ per cent premium, on New Orleans it declined to 3 per cent discount.

Boston, April 13.—An extensive war feeling has aroused since the reception of the news from Charleston.
Governor John A. Andrew left for Washington by this afternoon train.

Washington, April 13.—The Virginia Commissioners had a pleasant interview with President Lincoln to-day, who told them he would act according to the declaration set forth in his inaugural. The reply was given in writing.

New York, April 13.—The Government, it is reported, has chartered the steamships Philadelphia and Ericsson. The former is rapidly filling up with provisions, army stores and munitions of war. The latter will be held in reserve for any emergency.

Charleston, April 13.—General Beauregard takes possession of Fort Sumter to morrow morning.
Major Anderson has the privilege to salute his flag.
No one was killed on our side.
The surrender was unconditional. General Beauregard prescribes the terms.
Second Dispatch.—Hon. W. Porcher Miles has been to Fort Sumter, and says no one was killed in that fortification.
Major Anderson is now in this city, the guest of Gen. Beauregard.
Judge Magrath has also been to Fort Sumter, and says the officers' quarters are all burnt down.
The garrison of Fort Sumter will be manned by troops of the Confederate States to-night.
The liveliest feelings of delight were manifested at the surrender of Fort Sumter.
Fort Sumter was surrendered unconditionally. Major Anderson and his men were sent to Morris Island under the charge of a military guard.
Major Anderson was subsequently conveyed to the city by Captain Hartstein and Captain Whitney.

Our readers would perhaps like to know what were the Government plans for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. They proved completely abortive:

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is now certain that the Government has fully determined to reinforce Major Anderson's command at all hazards. I learn from competent authority that the plan adopted for the relief of Fort Sumter is substantially as follows: In case of necessity, supplies are to be thrown into Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which presenting small and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will perhaps save unnecessary bloodshed. The Government has chartered a number of small schooners and other craft, which have been filled with sand bags. That these form part of the Charleston expedition appears probable, from the fact that the charter does not bind them to go further South than Savannah. These schooners, filled with sand bags, will sail in, bearing boats on the side towards Fort Sumter. These boats will of course be entirely protected from the guns of the rebels, by the wall-like sides and solid contents of the larger vessels. This plan will be adopted only in the event that the Charlestonians fire upon the small steamers loaded with provisions, which are first sent in. In that case, of course the fort will receive not only provisions, but men, and the plan above detailed is an admirable one, by which to throw any regimental force into the fort without a probability of serious loss. The men of war are to steam in and hold themselves in readiness to check any attempt to intercept the boats by armed vessels, as well as to keep the neighborhood of Sumter as clear as possible from assaulting parties who can be easily dealt with by shells from the steamers, thus leaving Major Anderson and his men at leisure to receive reinforcements, and, if need be, deal with Forts Moultrie and Johnson, which can be silenced without much loss of time.

The plan has been thoroughly considered, and as all the leaders are men of mettle and courage, success is certain without much, if any, loss of life. It is quite possible that unforeseen circumstances may cause an alteration of the programme, but it is certain that the plan above delineated has received commendation in high quarters, and it appears feasible.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The following resolution was adopted on the 10th inst.
Resolved, That Virginia will await a reasonable time for an answer to her propositions, but that it is an indispensable condition that a pacific policy towards the seceded States should be adopted; that no attempt to subject them to Federal authority should be made; that the Federal Government should not reinforce nor recapture the forts, arsenals or other property, nor exact payment of dues, and that all the forts in the seceded States ought to be evacuated.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Important from Montgomery.

Major Anderson Permitted to Depart—Southern Forces to Concentrate at Pickens—Offer of Troops by Tennessee—Lincoln Denounced by National Volunteers.

Montgomery, April 14.—It is stated by authority of the Secretary of War, Hon. L. Pope Walker, that Major Anderson and his men are permitted to depart unmolested.
Ex-United States Senator Wigfall, of Texas, received Major Anderson's sword at Fort Sumter as Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Beauregard.
All the force of the Confederate Government is to be concentrated at Fort Pickens.
Twenty regiments are offered by Tennessee for our service.
The Confederate Congress, on assembling, will declare war if the Government at Washington blockades the po[rts of the] Confederate States.
Seven hundred national volunteers at Washington refuse to serve under Lincoln, and denounce him.

Further from Montgomery—Dispatch from George N. Sanders—Pickens can Quickly be Conquered—State Sovereignty Fully Recognized—New Orleans Takes the Whole Loan—Kentucky Sympathizes with the South.

Montgomery, April 14.—George N. Sanders has sent the following dispatch to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood and August Belmont:
"One hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms. Negroes strengthen the military. Fort Pickens can quickly be conquered. Northern Democrats are standing by the South. The Northern States and people are not held responsible for Lincoln's acts unless endorsed by them. State sovereignty is fully recognized. New York protect your social and com[mercial] [in]ties by resisting Republican and Federal aggression. Philadelphia should repudiate the actions of her Legislature. The commerce of Rhode Island and New Jersey is safe when distinguishable.
"(Signed) G. N. SANDERS."

An offer has been made to the Treasury Department to take the whole Confederate loan of fifteen millions at par by parties in New Orleans.

Secretary Toombs has received a dispatch from Hon. J. C. Breckinridge and Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, stating that greatly excited sympathizers are entirely with the South. Seven thousand men of the border States are under arms and have offered to move at a moment's notice.

In reply to a message asking what was the feeling in Montgomery, President Davis says rough and curt: "Fort Sumter is ours and nobody is hurt.
"With mortar, Paixhan and petard,
We tender Old Abe our Beauregard."

When Major Anderson's quarters were burning, Gen. Beauregard sent offers of assistance before the white flag was run up. Hon L. T. Wigfall, of Texas, received the sword and returned it to Major Anderson.
The fleet is still in sight off Charleston harbor to-day.

[From the Memphis Christian Advocate.]

The Great Work of the Age.

We copy the following from the *Appeal*, and fully endorse the sentiments expressed, in every point of view from which it is examined. It is the most magnificent enterprise that has ever been undertaken to develop the resources of our country.

This road is to be the thoroughfare of nations, on it the missionaries are to travel to Christianize the hundreds of millions of people in China.

Let every stockholder advance this small sum on each share, and the time is not very far distant when the Southern Atlantic and the Pacific coasts will be bound together by iron bands.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Our readers have read the able and convincing exposé of the affairs of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, made by President Stevenson, before the stockholders and the public at the Armory Hall a few evenings since. His facts and arguments were strongly put as well as truthful, and carried conviction to every intelligent mind that this, the grandest enterprise of modern times, could be successfully carried through its difficulties and placed beyond the reach of future contingencies, if the moderate loan of one dollar per share, as asked for by the management, was promptly subscribed and paid in by those most interested, and who are destined, at least those who respond to the call, to reap a bounteous reward hereafter, and at no remote period at that.

Therefore, it is with more than ordinary satisfaction that we state the stockholders are responding with liberality and promptness to the call made upon them. This is as it should be. Let all the stockholders, large and small, come forward at once and do likewise.

We clip the above from the New Orleans *Crescent*, and commend the subject to the serious and prompt consideration of those of our readers who are interested in this company. We learn from Dr. Fowlkes that stockholders possessing some 110,000 shares had responded before he left New Orleans, and of the largest holders of stock. They and the policy of President Stevenson sound, and [illegible] under circumstances commending it to the cordial approval of all who have examined the subject. It will render the enterprise strong and vigorous, ensuring certainty of success, with the vast results always predicted by its friends. We learn that Dr. Fowlkes will remain at home a few days, and we advise all interested to call on him for details and full information, upon which each can predicate his own judgment and pursue his own interest. We understand from Dr. Fowlkes that it is a matter of perfect indifference whether another stockholder shall pay or not, so far as the mere pecuniary interests are concerned of those who have or may hereafter pay. It is the right of shareholders to enjoy the privilege of paying, and it is the duty of the officers and managers of the company to make the demand and leave the decision to each shareholder to judge for himself what will most advance his own interest.

If but 200,000 shares shall pay, the policy adopted by Col. V. K. Stevenson will remove from the company all dead weight, and work a virtual donation to these 200,000 shares of 260,000 shares. This surrender adds double to the value to the company's stock, and if sold at its value, and it most probably can be, it will add to the possession of the means of the company $2,600,000 without adding a single share to its capital stock. It works no injustice to such stockholders as may be lopped off by a sale from the enterprise, because unless money be supplied the entire enterprise must and will be sold, and all stockholders lose it, and under the policy of Col. Stevenson the sound men become the possessors instead of strangers, and the company restored to health and vigor, and made rapidly to progress, and yield legitimately its riches to capital and to sound parties. This policy clips off only the indifferent and irresponsible, with whom no company can succeed or be much benefited. It may seem a hard policy, but it is essential and strictly just. It is a policy worthy of its source and of this great enterprise. With such a man as Hon. V. K. Stevenson at the head of the company, with munificent grants by Texas, and elevated to the favorable consideration of both European and American governments, its failure is absolutely impossible, and its success absolutely fixed and certain. Let stockholders look at this subject in its true light and not carelessly suffer loss. To pay up concerns most themselves.

The Money King.

A French writer thus speaks of Baron James Rothschild:

Monsieur de Rothschild is an indefatigable worker. He rises early, looks after his own affairs himself. He receives visitors after he has prepared the day's work for his myrmidons. On certain points he is unbending, but he is a good man, though not easily moved. He has the perspicacity of a man who has made the largest fortune in Europe. His views on financial matters are always sound; he has genius for foreseeing events. His judgment of men is unerring, and consequently he knows with whom and how to deal. Nothing turns him aside from a purpose he has once formed; his views are always clear, and forcibly expressed. The hours devoted by him to work are occupied until the last minute. He then withdraws himself entirely from business, and resorts to the pleasures of life.

The house of Rothschild, consisting of the Baron James, Charles, Lionel, and other brothers and cousins, is undoubtedly the most royal and powerful of the reigning European families. They have absorbed most of the gold and silver of the world, and no nation can go to war in Europe without their sovereign permission. They lent the Emperor of Russia forty millions for the Crimean war; they lent the British Government seventy-five millions; Turkey, Austria, Sardinia, Prussia and Egypt have all looked to their pockets for the sinews of war. The Emperor of Austria, at last accounts, was trying to obtain a fresh supply from this inexhaustible fountain, and even the great Napoleon is eager to propitiate the branch of the house in his empire. It is said that the great banker has been offered the sovereignty of Jerusalem, but having all the sceptres of Europe in his coat pocket, he magnificently disdains the proposition.

Cotemporary Literature.

It was once the custom to read Spenser and Shakspeare, and Fletcher and Addison, and Jeremy Taylor and Hooker. This was at a time when the circulating library was filled exclusively with fictions of the Minerva school, or with poetry such as Hayley wrote. There was no great temptation in that time of dearth to confine one's reading to cotemporary literature. But the times are changed. The shelves of our great reading clubs and libraries are crowded with the novels of Thackeray, Dickens, Lytton, Bronte, Kingsley; with the histories of Carlyle, Froude, Macaulay; with the poetry of Tennyson and Ruskin; and with a host of authorities on science and travel. Such a literature as this is more than sufficient for the time and capacity of an ordinary student, and we need not wonder that the number of readers who limit their reading to the publications of the twelvemonth should increase every day. Yet we may be sure that such a limitation has an essentially narrowing influence, and produces a very injurious effect on the mind. All the writers of an age, however, diversified their styles, and however peculiar their mental abilities, are *en rapport*. They breathe the same air, they handle the same topics, they are acted upon by the same influences. So that a critic can tell, not more from the occurrence in their works of direct allusion to cotemporary events, than from some trick of manner, some habit of thought, some trait of feeling or character, whether an author belongs to the age of Elizabeth, or of Charles, or of Anne, or of the Georges. Every period has a "personality" of its own. Now, the reader who reads the writings of his cotemporaries only cannot escape their influence. He bows slavishly to their authority, their taste becomes his taste, their prejudices his prejudices. The intense pressure which writers now [illegible] to exercise upon our feelings and convictions requires, if we should preserve the intellectual manliness and moderation, to be staved off; and this can only be done by making ourselves acquainted with the modifications of taste and opinion which have obtained in different ages of literature.
[*Fraser's Magazine.*

SUSPENSION OF MAJOR YELVERTON FROM THE ARMY.—The following is the official order issued for the suspension of Major Yelverton:
"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 18th March, 1861.
In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness, the General Commanding-in-Chief, the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders.
By command, J. S. BROWNRIGG, Deputy Adjutant General."

The Emperor Napoleon has recently done a very brave deed. He has taken the first step towards making himself Pope in his own kingdom. For many months past, the French clergy have been complaining bitterly of the Emperor's treatment of His Holiness, the Pope of Rome. The Bishop of Poitiers and the Bishop of Orleans have led this war against his Majesty—and lately they have become outrageously insolent. By way of punishment, the Emperor has substantially excommunicated the Bishop of Orleans, by forbidding all the functionaries of the diocese from holding any intercourse with that prelate. This is the beginning of the quarrel. Another and may be much more decisive step will be taken, that of deposition, interdiction of bread and water and banishment.
While Napoleon III. lives, there cannot be more than one ruler in France.

KINGS OF ITALY.—Victor Emanuel II. is by no means the first monarch who has borne the title of King of Italy. He has had no less than seventy-two predecessors in this respect. Among the most illustrious of those sovereigns were Theodoric the Goth; Charlemagne; the Italian Arduin, and Napoleon. Five only belonged to the Italian nation: Berenger I., Duke de Frioul (888); Guido, Duke de Spoleto and Camerino (889); Berenger II., Marquis d'Ivrea (950); Adalbert, his son (950); and Arduin, Marquis d'Ivrea (1002); Berenger II. is one of the ancestors of Victor Emanuel. The descendants of his son Adalbert, after having long wandered in exile, came to Savoy. Amédéus III., in 1108, took the title of Count, which Amédéus VIII., in 1191, changed into that of Duke. It was in 1675 that Victor Amédéus II. took the name of the King of Sardinia, borne by eight sovereigns, including the last, Victor Emanuel II., on whom the Parliament has just conferred the crown of Italy. This title has not been taken from the time of Charles V., in 1530, to Napoleon I., in 1805.

Mrs Myra Gaines is thus described, as she appeared at a late Presidential levee, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman, a relative of her family: Her figure is short and slight, her weight, perhaps, one hundred pounds. She wore a Quaker-colored watered silk dress, cut low over a full bust; the very short sleeves revealed a finely proportioned and fair white arm, that would have graced the belle of the assembly. Though her age is about fifty, no one would estimate it over thirty-five. She wore bright gold bracelets upon her wrists. Her hair, which is black and glossy, was confined in a netting of gold lace, and two long, bright curls fell one upon either shoulder. Her eyes are black, restless and expressive. Two small ostrich plumes, of white and blue, were partially concealed in the dark folds of her hair. Her step is elastic, her manner graceful. She is very conversational with her acquaintances, and her countenance indicates unusual intellectual ability.

DISCUSSION IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—The boldness of speech in which some of the French members now indulge is quite astonishing to many. They are using to the utmost every inch of liberty which the Emperor has granted. For instance, M. Pichon said lately:
"Why disguise the fact? The name of Napoleon, which was the provisional rallying sign at the period of our civil discord, is now a source of mistrust for Europe (loud and vehement dissent) for in this name is incarnate the recollection of the greatest calamities which have befallen it. (Fresh murmurs.)"
Again, the Marquis exclaimed:
"Do you suppose that we Frenchmen, are pleased to hear that English statesmen say of our sovereign, *Il ne parle jamais, mais il ment toujours?* (he never speaks, but he tells lies.)"
This produced tremendous excitement.

MEMORY OF THE ELEPHANT.—A female elephant, belonging to a gentleman at Calcutta, was ordered from the upper country to Chittagong, and, on the route thither broke loose from her keeper, and making her way to the woods, was lost. The keeper made every excuse to vindicate himself, which the master of the animal would not listen to, but branded the man with carelessness, or something worse; for it was instantly supposed that he had sold the elephant. He was tried for it and condemned to work on the roads for life, and his wife and children were sold for slaves. About twelve years afterwards, this man, who was known to be well acquainted with breaking elephants, was sent into the country with a party to assist in catching wild ones. They came upon a herd, and this man fancied he saw amongst the group his long lost elephant, for which he had been condemned. He resolved to approach it—nor could the strongest remonstrances of the party dissuade him from the attempt. Having reached the animal, he spoke to her, when she immediately recognized his voice; she waved her trunk in the air as a token of salutation, and spontaneously knelt down, and allowed him to mount her neck. She afterwards assisted in taking other elephants, and decoyed three young ones, to which she gave birth in her absence. The keeper returned, and the singular circumstance attending the recovery being told, he regained his character, and as a recompense for his unmerited sufferings, had a pension settled on him for life. The elephant was afterwards in possession of Warren Hastings, when Governor General of Hindostan.—*Popular Nat. History.*

A MODEL CRITICISM.—One Doctor Shaw has had the misfortune to be the author of a book just published in London under the title of "Travels in England: a Ramble with City and Town Missionaries," and has had the further misfortune to provoke the following trenchant criticism from the London *Athenæum*. It is but a single paragraph, but passage enough to distress any timid author:
"Dr. Shaw travels about England, but wherever he goes he searches for only one class of objects—the disfigurements of our social system. Set down in a tranquillized town, he forthwith proceeds to inquire where the murderers mostly congregate, in what street the wife-beaters are found in the greatest numbers, what proportion of the juvenile community addicted to blasphemy and theft, in what quarter the sewers are most offensive. The same spirit animates him in the tranquil lanes of a rural district. If, as he walks beneath the green canopy of a rambling avenue, he sees a little child playing on the verdant sward, he snatches it up, scares it into obstinate silence with a torrent of inquiries as to where it attends divine service, whether it knows the meaning of 'salvation,' and then, finding the terror stricken infant powerless to reply, walks away with a cheerful conviction that his young friend is in a dark state.

ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The following admirable trait in the character of the Queen may not be generally known. When Princess Victoria, she is said to have frequently amused herself by going *incognito* in a carriage to different shops, and derived great entertainment, when divested of the appendages attendant upon royalty, in observing as a passive spectator the infinite variety of incidents and occupations with which London abounds. Being one day at Rundell & Bridge's, she observed among many other objects that attracted attention, one that fixed it. This was a young and intelligent lady, who was most sedulously employed in looking over different gold chains for the neck which were alternately presented to her for inspection. After she had admired several, she asked the price of one which seemed to have peculiarly struck her fancy. The price was named. It was more than she imagined it would have been.
"Could it not be offered cheaper?"
"Impossible!"
The young lady seemed disconcerted, examined the chain again, took it up, and finally laid it down a second time, appearing to part from it with reluctance. However, at length she admitted the price was far too high, chose a much cheaper, which she ordered to be sent home, and went away. The young Princess Victoria, who had silently observed the different workings of the mind of the lady as displayed in her countenance, inquired who she was, and, upon receiving satisfactory information, ordered the firm to pack up the gold chain which had so attracted her attention, with the one she had purchased, and sent it with a card, signifying that the Princess Victoria was so well pleased with observing that the young lady who had been so much taken with the beauty and workmanship of the chain, had yet so much command of her passions as not to suffer these to overcome her prudence, that she, therefore, in token of her approval, desired her to accept the chain which she so much admired, in the hope that she would always persevere in that laudable line of conduct upon which female happiness so much depended.

FIRE WOOD HALF A CENT A POUND IN PARIS.—Fuel is very costly in Paris. French coal is of inferior quality, and the mines are inconvenient of access and distant. Wood is chiefly used in families, and very sparingly, the price being half a cent a pound, and the quality poor, mostly small sticks of beech wood. The Emperor has a project before him of supplying Paris with coal from the mines of England and Belgium, which are almost upon the ocean. Boats of proper construction to carry six hundred tons can be made to load at Newcastle, for instance, and thence go, without breaking bulk, to Paris. The English channel may require, at times, a center-board of large dimensions, which can be provided. In this way only can fuel be brought to reasonable rates in Paris.

A TERRIBLE ROMANCE.—In the year 1776, a young girl of very prepossessing appearance, from one of the interior provinces of France, was placed at Paris in the service of a man depraved by all the vices of that corrupt metropolis. Smitten with her charms, he attempted her ruin, but was unsuccessful. Incensed at his defeat he determined on revenge, and in furtherance of his design, secretly placed in her trunk, articles belonging to him, and marked with his name. He then denounced her to a magistrate, who caused her to be arrested, and the missing articles being found in her possession, she was brought to trial. In her defense she could only assert her ignorance of the manner in which the property came into her trunk, and protested her innocence. She was found guilty, and the sentence of death was pronounced upon her. The hangman's office was inefficiently performed, it being the first attempt of the executioner's son. The body was delivered into the hands of a surgeon, by whom it had been purchased. He immediately conveyed it home, and was proceeding to dissect it, when he perceived a slight warmth about the heart. By the prompt use of proper remedies he restored the suspended animation. In the meantime he had sent for a trustworthy priest, and when the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she supposed herself in another world, and addressing the priest, (who was a man of marked and majestic countenance) exclaimed: "Eternal Father, you know my innocence; have pity on me!" In her simplicity, believing she beheld her Maker, she continued to sue for mercy, and it was some time before she realized she was still in the land of the living. The surgeon and the priest, being fully convinced of her innocence, she retired to a village far distant from the scene of her unjust punishment. The community subsequently became acquainted with her story, and the author of her misery became an object of reproach and contempt, though it does not appear that any attempt was made to bring him to justice.

An Extraordinary Plagiarism.

An instance of plagiarism on a large scale has just come to light in England, which is likely to make a sensation unparalleled by any previous case of the kind. The London *Literary Gazette* of March 2d has an elaborate article of four pages, demonstrating in the fullest manner that the famous poem of "Lucile," which revealed last year in such an unexpected manner the genius of the son of Bulwer, is no better than a very literal translation of the "Lavinia" of George Sand. That novel, published in Paris about twenty-five years ago, is one of the few novels of George Sand which has not appeared in an English dress; and the great number of larger works which have followed, had caused it to be almost forgotten. It is very remarkable, however, that so bold and complete a plagiarism from so well-known a writer, extending through whole cantos of the poem, should have remained undetected for so many months. Mr. Owen Meredith, in his "Dedication" of "Lucile" to his father, has the assurance to say that he "has endeavored to follow a path on which I could find no footprints before me, either to guide or to warn." In illustration of this astounding impudence, the reviewer in the *Literary Gazette* places the passages from the novel and the passages from the poem side by side, and enables the reader to see that they are as nearly identical as poetry and prose can be. In many instances, indeed, "Lucile" uses the very words of "Lavinia"—the French expression for flowers that have no English name. Of forty-seven pages which the reviewer examined, the identity was complete. No literary reputation can stand such an exposure as this; and we have probably heard the last of Owen Meredith as an author and poet. It adds another chapter to the scandalous history of the house of Bulwer.—*Taunton Democrat.*

CHAIN MAKING MACHINERY.—Machinery for the manufacture of chains of every description has been brought to a great degree of perfection in this country; the smallest chains, as well as the largest, are constructed with surprising rapidity and exactness; those for trimming jewelry, little larger than an ordinary pin, to the largest ship cables. Machines made in the United States for the manufacture of watch and other small chains, are now used at Birmingham, England, and are each capable of doing the work of fifty hands, and more perfectly than it is possible to accomplish it by manual labor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.—On Saturday and yesterday the military fervor of our population and of our volunteer city organizations has developed itself in the enthusiastic manner that we expected whenever the call was made by the proper authorities. On Saturday morning orders from the general officers of the First Division of the Louisiana Militia (which means pretty much the parish of Orleans), were published in the papers, to report at their various armories for active service in the field. The call was responded to in a manner that astonished as much as it delighted all who have looked for prompt action on the part of our volunteer soldiery. Every command, so far as we can learn, turned out with ranks as full as could possibly be expected, and the determination evinced on every side on the part of every man to do his duty, was a significant fact, and commendable as it was expressive. It gave us more than ordinary pleasure to notice the alacrity with which our city companies turned out, proving that they are not "soldiers in peace, citizens in war." Should an invasion of our beautiful city occur by Black Republican hordes, we are satisfied there is no bombast in declaring that they will meet as warm, if not a bloodier reception than did the brutal minded commanders of England's forces on the plains of Chalmette. Yesterday a number of companies were out, and enlivened the streets with martial music and armed tread. To-day one, two or three of the volunteer companies, who have enrolled themselves among the regular army of Louisiana, may be ordered to Pensacola, inasmuch as there is a semi-official announcement to that effect, but we do not say that any such movements will take place, as we have not heard of them from headquarters.

Orleans Rifle Battalion.—The Orleans Rifle Battalion, Major Janvier commanding, were out yesterday for parade and had out considerably over two hundred men, as [illegible] determined and [illegible] looking body of soldiers as could be gathered together. Major Janvier's battalion is only deficient in one respect and that is in the way of equipments. The State authorities have not been heretofore over generous to our volunteer companies, but we understand that this negligence is now being remedied. In every other respect Major Janvier's corps turned out in most creditable style, well disciplined, neatly uniformed, and well appointed, except in the matter of arms.

Serenade.—The Orphan Boys of the St Mary's Asylum, Third District, a couple of nights ago complimented Assistant Alderman Beggs with a serenade, the boys, as our readers know, having an organized [illegible] and as such a creditable band of young musicians. Mr. Beggs [illegible] of the orphans and their directors on account of his services as a member of the legislature in obtaining aid from the State for that excellent institution. Mr. Beggs, after the serenade, treated his young friends right generously.

School Exhibition.—The annual exhibition of the Fourth District Public Schools took place a couple of evenings ago at the Felicity street Church. The building was crowded to its fullest extent, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were unable to obtain places to witness the interesting ceremonies. The church was beautifully decorated, and the exercises showed that the Public Schools of the Garden District are conducted in the most commendable manner possible.

Presentation.—Our Chief of Police, Mr. John M. Cleland, was handsomely complimented an evening or two ago by the men under his command in the 2d and 3d Districts. They presented him, through Lieut. Creton, with an elegant turn out in the shape of a horse and buggy. The gift was as gracefully tendered as it was deserved. Some champagne and things were on hand, at the performance of the ceremony, and a pleasant time was passed.

Murder.—Night before last a man named John Callaghan, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Race streets, was basely murdered by a fellow named A. Constantin. Callaghan was quite an elderly man, fifty years of age or thereabouts. Constantin is a longshoreman, we believe, but keeps a sort of boarding house near Callaghan's residence. The circumstances of the homicide are as follows: It appears that two [illegible] fighting opposite Callaghan's store, and he kicked them asunder. A quarrel thereupon ensued between Constantin and Callaghan, which at the time did not result in any violence. But the next thing known was that the murderer went off, no doubt procured a revolver, returned to Callaghan's house, and as soon as Callaghan made his appearance, he deliberately presented his weapon at the doomed man, and fired, and the ball entered his body on the right side, passing through the lungs and producing a fatal effect in a brief period.
This was in substance the evidence that was elicited at the Coroner's Inquest held yesterday and a verdict of wilful murder was rendered against Constantin.

Attempted Wife Murder.—A Gallatin street individual named Henry Fisterman, who keeps a drinking house in that classic locality, made an effort last night to murder his wife, and was nearly as successful as could be. Fisterman shot at her, but the ball glanced from her forehead without inflicting a fatal wound. The circumstances of the affair are not of a very interesting character. Fisterman had a quarrel about some petty matter with his wife, and their previous relations, which were not very amicable, adding "fuel to the flame," the fellow became bloody-minded, regardless of consequences, and used a murderous weapon. He was arrested by Sergeant Raymond and officer Ramel, and lodged in the Second District police station. The affair will be duly investigated by Recorder Blache, and Mr. Fisterman will in good time receive his deserts.

A Suggestion.—A suggestion is given in the following communication, published by a Sunday morning cotemporary, which may contain some sound sense. We reprint it for what it is worth:

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1861.
To His Excellency T. O. Moore, Governor of La:
Sir—In the present urgent state of affairs, I respectfully beg leave to suggest the importance, if not the necessity, of providing for the proper defense of the State at certain points. Two batteries placed at the "English Turn," sixteen miles below the city, if well manned, would most effectually prevent the approach to the city of an enemy by water. Any engineer who has examined the locality, I am sure will endorse what I say. I am no sensationist, nor was I what is termed a "secessionist," but having seen some service during actual war, being willing to risk my life in defense of Louisiana, and being well acquainted with the several points of the river below New Orleans, I am induced to offer this suggestion to your Excellency.
Very respectfully, D. M. HEARD.

Ran Over.—Three young men, named Louis Ernest, Gustave Angell, and Philip Bulyer, were accused last evening of driving over a man, on Dauphin street, and seriously injuring him. The two first named were arrested by officer Pierre, and held for arraignment this morning before Recorder Blache.

Fire Alarm.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a house on Rampart, between Dumaine and St. Ann streets, but it was extinguished before any but slight damage was done.

Accidentally Shot.—A man named John Funk yesterday shot himself through the hand at his house, corner of Josephine and Laurel streets, accidentally. He was attempting to unload a pistol, when the weapon went off, and inflicted a painful, if not an exceedingly dangerous wound.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE, Monday, April 15, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.		
St. Louis	J. J. Roe, Yore	5 P.M.
Arkansas river	35th Parallel, Chapman	5 P.M.
Lafourche	Music, Brown	12 M.
Cincinnati	A. O. Tyler, Collier	5 P.M.
Grand Ecore	D. R. Carroll, Kimball	5 P.M.
PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.		
Mobile	Mail boat	3½ P.M. cars.
Covington	Arrow, Hoffman	10½ A.M. cars.
NEW BASIN.		
Pearl river	Robt. Watson, Pierce	5 P.M.

The weather since our last report has been fine. Business on the quay on Saturday was quite brisk, and a regular fleet of boats went out, all of which took away fine trips.

Arrivals within the past forty-eight hours have been rather slim, and are reported in our marine column.

The Adams Express Company have placed us under obligations for packages.

GREAT RISE IN LAKE BISTENEAU.—From the clerk of the steamer Milton Relf we learn that Lake Bisteneau, from recent rains, had risen to a higher point than at any time since 1856. The lower landing at Minden was overflowed to a depth of four feet. In one of the warehouses a large quantity of salt and lime was entirely destroyed.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LECOMTE—*No Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.*—From Mr. Samuel Vickerstaff, 1st Engineer of the steamer Lecomte, who arrived yesterday evening on the steamer Milton Relf, we learn that on the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, A. M., when at Michael Boyce's place, eight miles above Campte, the steamer Lecomte, Captain Whittenbury, from this port, bound to Shreveport, with a heavy cargo, took a sheer on her pilot and struck a log in the bank, which entered her larboard side, sinking her in about two minutes. The steamer Eleanor came up during the day and took her passengers on board.
The steamer Milton Relf came down to the wreck at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, and brought her officers and crew to this city, excepting the captain and mate, who remained at the wreck. There was no lives lost by the accident, but the boat and cargo are a total loss. The Lecomte was owned and commanded by Captain Whittenbury. She was valued at $16,000, and insured in Cincinnati for $12,000.

The Woodford, Captain Irwin, has been laid up for a while, and possibly for the season. She has been on the track since September last, and has made a season of nearly eight months. That is good long steaming.

The Wabash continues at a high tide, and on Friday last the Q. Lloyd was way out in a corn field, near Belle Grade. The Atlanta went from Vincennes to pull her out.

The Mississippi is rising at all points, with the full expectation of a very high tide in the lower river, as all the tributaries are swelling, and the river at Memphis on Saturday was rising one foot in twenty-four hours.

ST. LOUIS, 10th instant.—The *Republican* says:
The river here is rising. In the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the swell was 10½ inches, and the river was then 19 feet 1½ inches above low water mark in December, 1860.
The upper rivers are all rising slowly. The Illinois river is overflowing its banks.
The upper Mississippi is rising slowly, with 4½ feet on the Upper and 3½ feet on the Lower Rapids.
The Missouri river is rising slowly, with 5 feet in the channel from St. Joseph down to the mouth.
Business is brisk on the levee. There were 24 arrivals in all yesterday, and those from the upper rivers had full trips of produce.

LOUISVILLE, 10th instant.—The river, says the *Courier*, was rising fast yesterday, with fully 9 feet water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours the river had risen one foot at the head of the Falls, and some 3 feet at Portland. On the Falls there were fully 6 feet steamboat water, and 7 feet in the pass. The weather continues cloudy and gloomy, with considerable rain yesterday morning, and several showers during the day.
At Cincinnati, at noon yesterday, the river had risen 2 feet, and then rising fast. At Pittsburg the river was also rising, with much rainy weather, and a heavy tide all along the Ohio may be looked for.
There were about 3 feet of water on the Falls yesterday, up the middle chute, and we expect the Falls to be navigable to-day for the largest boats to ascend, as the river was rising faster last night than it did during the day.

DIED,

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in the Parish of Jefferson, Mrs. GASTON VILLARS, born Adele Omer Fortier, aged 45 years.
The friends and acquaintances of both families are invited to attend the funeral this day, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Ed. Drouet, No. 231 Rampart street.

STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM.—Vigor is one of the cardinal elements of health. Sickness is the consequence of its decline, death of its utter paralyzation. The best means of imparting vigor to the broken down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Many who reflect upon the temerity with which they have trifled with health in youth and maturity, fancy that they have gone too far to be restored. This is a delusion. Debility, from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted, may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a positive specific. It can be had of any druggist. ap10 6td

Headquarters First Division Volunteer State Troops.
NEW ORLEANS, 13th of April, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.—1. In compliance with orders No. 26 from his Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, to inform the alarm signal for the assembling of the Volunteer Troops of this Division will be TWELVE TAPS repeated Four Times, by the City Fire Alarm Telegraph Department.
2. Commanders of Corps will conform to this order.
By order of JOHN L. LEWIS, Major General Commanding.
L. E. FORSTALL, Inspector First Division. ap15 1t

Chief Engineer's Office, NEW ORLEANS FIRE DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1861.
OFFICIAL notice coming to this office of the use of the Fire Alarm Telegraph for military purposes, this is to notify the Fire Department that twelve blows on the bells repeated four times is not a "fire alarm," and the Fire Department will be governed accordingly.
DAVID BRADBURY, Chief Engineer. ap15 1t

Notice.
I SHALL keep books open for the week longer at No. 81 Common street, to give all stockholders an opportunity to subscribe for stock in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at $5 the share, [illegible] the share. All friends of this great Southern enterprise are invited to call within the next week.
R. V. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Wet Nurse Wanted.
A COLORED WOMAN without child preferred. Apply on St. Ann street, No. 145, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. ap13 3t

Stolen.
A SMALL SCHOONER, [illegible] tons burden, named CELESTINE, [illegible] to Pass Manchac and had on board a Frenchman who ran away with her [illegible] GOMEZ, [illegible] corner of Basin and [illegible] streets.

$20 Reward.
RAN AWAY [illegible] CHARLES LABORDE, at the stable corner St. Bernard and [illegible] streets.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st
WE have received new Metallic [illegible] Velvet, [illegible] Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide, [illegible] Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for Tables. Also, Window Shades, [illegible] Carpets & Rugs, and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c. For sale at low prices, A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Wanted,
A WET NURSE [illegible] Apply at the corner of Bayou road and Marais street.

SUNDRIES IN STORE.—[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 38 Customhouse st. ap15

COGNAC BRANDY, IN BOND—[illegible] packages of the following brands: [illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 38 Customhouse st. ap17

HAVANA COFFEE.—A small [illegible] prime green coffee for sale by E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts. ap13

HAVANA SEGARS [illegible] E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st.

CHARITES—[illegible] steamer General Miramon, from Havana [illegible] BORNIO & BROTHER, 34 Gravier st.

HAVANA HONEY—[illegible] barrels landing from steamship Habana, from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st.

HAVANA CIGARS [illegible] Habana, from Havana; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts. ap12

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes White, Yellow and Brown, landing from steamship Havana, from Havana. For sale by E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts. ap12

HAVANA TOBACCO [illegible] E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

LANDING ex bark [illegible] from Bordeaux [illegible] ELIE ROCHEREAU & CO. ap9

SARSAPARILLA—[illegible] CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st.

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

LANDING ex ship Iola Wylie, from Bordeaux—[illegible] casks white wine, [illegible] claret [illegible] E. DECHAMPS, No. 20 St. Louis street. ap6

CORKS.—73 bales Corks, lately imported by ships William and Ann and Golden Cross, being an assortment of all qualities and sizes, for sale in bond or duty paid by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee street, ap3 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

CODFISH.—30 boxes codfish [illegible] order; 30 quarter drums do.; in store and for sale by FRED. AVET, Nos. 29 and 81 Old Levee, ap3 between Conti and Bienville sts.

CREOLE RICE.—Just received 100 sacks Creole Rice, and for sale by FRED. AVET, Nos. 29 and 81 Old Levee street, ap5 15t between Conti and Bienville streets.

MUNSTER CHEESE.—Just received per steamship De Soto a lot of very fine Munster Cheese—the last shipment for this season. For sale by DUNTZE & CO., ap3 corner Royal and Conti streets.

500 CASES St. Julien Claret; 100 do Chateau Margaux; 100 do Cos d'Estournel; 200 do Haut Barsac; 10 barrels do; 300 baskets Champagne Wine, Perrier, quarts and pints; for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., ap4 15t 39 Old Levee street.

30 BARRELS old Bourbon whisky; 10 cases London Old Tom gin; 40 do Calhoun whisky; 10 do Vallinet's Schiedam schnapps; 100 do anisette and assorted cordials; 20 demijohns old Madeira wine; 15 do old cognac, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., ap4 15t 39 Old Levee st.

SARDINES IN OIL—40 cases, 100 half boxes, Rodel; 100 do, 100 quarter do [illegible]; for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., ap4 15t 39 Old Levee street.

COGNAC BRANDIES—5 [illegible] pipes J. Faure & Co. pale, 1844; 8 quarter do do, 1850; 15 quarter do [illegible] 1850; [illegible] Otard Dupuy & Co. [illegible] V. Leger, fine Champagne, 1825; [illegible] Louis Le Roy [illegible] Gibos, 1795 [illegible].

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—5 half pipes, 10 quarter do and 20 eighth do, Pellevoisin, fourth proof pale; 15 quarter do C. V. Bernard & Co., fourth proof pale and dark; 15 eighth do do do; 15 quarter do Hivert Jr., do; 40 quarter do Henry Mounier Comet, fourth proof pale; 40 eighth do do do. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., ap4 15t 39 Old Levee street.

50 CASES Strawberries in their juice; 100 do Fruits in their Juice; 100 do Brandy Fruits; 100 do Brandy Cherries; 10 do Fruit Jellies; 10 do Fruit Jams, 100 do Pickles; 15 do small Peas; 15 do Mushrooms; 70 do Alimentary Preserves; for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., ap4 15t 39 Old Levee street.

SUNDRIES—2000 reams Wrapping Paper; 200 drums Smyrna Figs; 10 bbls Currants; 25 do Black Pepper; 50 bbls Flaxseed; 50 do Canary do; 20 boxes Gum Arabic; 100 kegs Saleratus; 100 do Almonds; for sale by LANATA BROS., ap1 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ASPARAGUS—20 dozen large boxes choice asparagus, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, mh11 9 and 11 St. Louis st.

CORN—2000 sacks prime yellow and white, in store, and for sale, in lots, by F. A. GONZALES & CO., Nos 75 and 77 Old Levee, near Conti st.

LANDING ex ship Iola Wylie arrived from Bordeaux—100 casks claret wine, Cantenac Medoc; 20 do do Grand St Lambert; 20 boxes Kirsch; Edouard Pernod: 8 cases, of 25 baskets each, Anisette, extra Chauvet Fils; for sale by X. LAMBERT, ap10 No. 82 Magazine street.

LANDING ex ship Iola Wylie, from Bordeaux—[illegible] casks St. Emilion Claret; 10 do, 20 do, 100 do, do ordinary do; 100 do. Cotes Fronsac do.; 8 do. 10 do. Haut Sauterne White Wine; 25 packages fine Champagne Brandy. For sale by J. N. CURIEN, ap6 23 Toulouse street.

RECEIVED per brig Empire, from New York 50 baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne, quarts and pints. For sale by J. N. CURIEN, ap4 3 Toulouse street.

WINE—Landing ex ship Iola Wylie, from Bordeaux—100 cases St. Julien; 100 cases Pauillac; 100 cases Margaux; 100 cases Cantenac; 100 cases St. Estephe; 27 barrels Sauterne; 12 casks do; 8 casks St. Julien; 8 casks St. Estephe; 20 casks Montferrand. For sale by CHAUDET & NEE, ap6 Nos. 147 and 149 Royal street.

RECEIVED per ship Stephen Baldwin, from Bordeaux 150 casks Cotes Fronsac Claret; 34 do. superior Medoc of 1858, J. Lavidalle; 30 do. Chateau St. Julien Medoc, 1859; do. 10 do. Haut Sauterne White Wine, do. do.; 30 casks Bordeaux Vinegar Fruits; 10 do Mustard. For sale by J. N. CURIEN, No. 23 Toulouse street.

WINES, OILS, PASTES—400 cases Claret, various brands; 200 do. White Wine, do.; 100 casks Claret, do.; 100 do. heavy Marseilles Wine; 100 casks and barrels White Wine; 1000 boxes Olive Oil, Flageolet, Pates, Macaroni, assorted Pastes; for sale by LANATA BROS., ap1 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

TOBACCO.—85 bales Mexican Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers; landing from steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st. ap13 between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

JALAP.—4 bales Mexican Jalap, just landed from Mexican brig Esperanza, for sale, in bond or duty paid, by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st., ap6 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SARDINES.—50 cases sardines, 100 quarter boxes each, Guillou's brand, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 48 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Active, from Bordeaux—60 casks claret; 100 boxes Margaux Medoc claret. For sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 48 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Iola Wylie, from Bordeaux—6 casks claret; 100 do do [illegible] for sale by J. & J. TARDOS, 48 Old Levee st.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
NEW ORLEANS, March 30, 1861.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of COLTON & BALDWIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES H. E. COLTON, GEORGE BALDWIN.
The undersigned will carry on the manufactory of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware and House-Furnishing Goods, at the old stand, No. 10 Canal street, under the style and firm of J. S. SIMONDS & CO. ap13 6t

New Lusitanos Benevolent Association of New Orleans.
GENERAL MEETING.
ACCORDING to article 8th, section 1st, of the Constitution and By Laws of the Association, the members are requested to meet at their Hall corner Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, on MONDAY next, 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in order to attend the second regular meeting. As business of great importance will be transacted, it is expected that every member will be present. By order of the President ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary. ap14

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.
THE length of main and side tracks from Louisiana to El Paso, through Texas, is 800 miles.
Texas donates to the shareholders of this company 16 sections, of 640 acres each, for each mile of road—in all 14,400 sections—equal to 9,216,000 acres.
These are good wheat and cotton producing lands. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has sold about 1,000,000 of acres of wheat lands, at over $15,000,000—making the average price per acre more than $15. The wheat and cotton lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will bring, it is believed, the average price of the Illinois Central Railroad lands. It is stated by the last named company that its lands will more than reimburse the company the cost of its road and outfit. They received only 6 sections or 3840 acres to the mile.
If we put the lands of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at $15 per acre, the product will be $138,240,000.
The estimated cost of the Southern Pacific Railroad and equipments through Texas, is $22,000,000.
As the road will be worth what it has cost, the value of the lands may be assumed as the value of the property of the company when the road is completed. The company proposes to build its road with a capital, to be paid in by its shareholders, of $3,500,000, in addition to its lands.
Of this amount about $2,200,000 have already been paid in, and shares have been issued. The company now owns [illegible] of its capital stock, and wants to sell $[illegible] of it for the purpose of paying its liabilities, for labor, materials, right of way, duties and freights on iron accruing since the reorganization of the company in September, 1859; the liabilities amounting to about $1[illegible]0,000 in all; and to complete and equip the fifty miles of road now under contract. It is estimated by the President that with a sale of $500,000 of the capital stock and the Texas loan, the company can complete and equip fully 75 miles of road; and that with the net receipts of the operations of these 75 miles and the bonds, the entire road can be built through Texas. It is expected that New Orleans will take $100,000 of the stock now offered.
The present shareholders have the exclusive privilege of taking the stock at $5 the share; because they have submitted to a reduction of one-half of their shares originally held. This is believed to be a boon justly deserved by them. Persons not now shareholders are permitted to become such by paying $10 per share, one-fifth cash, and the remainder in equal payments, in two, four and six months.
To each class of subscribers the investment is equalized, as the following facts will show:
An investment made now, by the present shareholder, of $5 in the purchase of one new share, produces to him, when the road is completed, $197. And the investment, by the man who now becomes a shareholder, of $10 for one share of this stock, produces for him the same amount of $197.
To the one subscriber the profit is 3900 per cent, and to the latter 1900 per cent. I shall keep books open, for both classes of subscribers, at No. 81 Common street, for one week.
ap9 6t R. V. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
NEW ORLEANS, April 8th, 1861.
AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held this day, at their office on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, a majority of the capital stock not being represented, the meeting adjourned until MONDAY the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., in conformity with the charter.
M. ABRAMS, Chairman. R. S. CHARLES, Secretary. ap10

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership under the style of A. TAMBOURY & CO is dissolved since the 15th of March last, by mutual consent. The liquidation will be attended to by the undersigned.
A. TAMBOURY, E. DEFFEZ.
The undersigned will carry on the same line of business as heretofore, at the store of the late firm, on Royal street, No. 27, between St. Louis and Conti streets. ap13 3td E. DEFFEZ.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.
NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1861.
AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared and made payable on and after Monday next, 8th inst.
J. V. CHAERY, Secretary.

House to Let.
A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, well ventilated and suitable for a small family, on St. [illegible] street, between St. Peter and Orleans streets, opposite the Place d'Armes. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 119 Royal street. ap13 2t

Suttler's Clerk Wanted.
A MAN well recommended and familiar with the business can obtain a situation of the kind by applying to QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, Nos. 10 and 12 St. Louis st. ap12 3t

Lost or Mislaid.
FIVE PROMISSORY NOTES for the sum of $4166 [illegible] each, [illegible] Said notes are marked "Ne Varietur" by Amedee Ducatel, notary public, on the 7th of October, 1859. The public are hereby cautioned against trading for said notes, payment of the same having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning them, and no question will be asked.
BERNARD AVEGNO, Testamentary Executor of the late Philippe Avegno, Sr. ap9

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 been cured by these remedies. 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 has 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. LENGSFIELD, 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, feb11 2awtmohtu No. 146 Camp street.

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

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—100 casks good family St. Julien Claret; [illegible] St. Julien Claret; 50 barrels Haut Sauterne White Wine; 50 do Lavendine White Wine; 2000 boxes St. Julien Claret; 500 do sup. do; 100 do Claret, pints; 100 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 50 do Johannisberg do; 500 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 100 do Vermouth, Noilly Prat; 100 do Absynth, E. Pernod; 2000 do Cordials, No. 2; 50 do do, No. 5; 500 do do No. 3; 50 do do sup. do, No. 10; 200 do Curacao, No. 7; 200 do do, No. 6; 325 do Maraschino; 325 baskets fine Anisette; 125 do Champagne; 200 boxes Aya Pana Bitters, &c., &c. ap11 J. CAZEAUX, 73 Old Levee st.

JACKSON STORE, CORNER OF ST. ANN AND CHARTRES STS.
WISHING to reduce our immense stock of Dry Goods, we will offer from this day all our Goods at the price of importation—such as: Silk and Lace Mantillas and Points; Shawls of every description; Mits and Filet Gloves; Embroidered Sets Handkerchiefs; Valenciennes Lace; Embroidered Curtains; Plain and Printed Jaconets; Printed Muslin and Organdies; Plain and Broché English Bareges; Plain and Check Swiss Muslin; Irish Linen and Flatting; Linen and Cotton Sheetings, all widths; Linen Drilling, French Merinoes, Cassimeres, Nankinet, Linen Check, French Cottonade; White and Brown Linen Netting; Check and Damask Muslin for Bars; Bobbinet Bars; Linen Table Sets, Towels, and many other articles, directly imported.
TURCOTTE & BLANCAND. New Orleans, April 10, 1861. ap11 1m

Clarets! Clarets! Direct Importation!
A FEW casks of "Barton & Guestier's" superior Family Claret; for sale by McLEAN & OLIVIER, ap10 15t 49 Common street.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—100 sacks almonds, of Ivice; 15 do [illegible]; 20 [illegible] saffron, [illegible] of half lbs; 4 quarter pipes cognac, extra CCC, 10 eighth do do; 8 quarter do do Gibos; 7 eighth do do do; 50 do do do St Croix; 5 quarter do do do; 5 quarter do Nartigue & Bourdaux; 5 eighth do do W Raymond; 25 eighth do Madeira; 20 quarter do do; 50 do do do, 100 do do do. For sale by F. SANCHO, No 229 Old Levee street, ap8 between Dumaine and St Philip sts.

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets Delormes, quarts and pints; 10 do Cordon Vert, do; 20 Delignys, quarter bottles; 20 Verzenay, quarts. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., mh11 36 Customhouse st.

GERMAN CIGARS—50,000 Regalias, Media Regalias, Operas, Milares, Londres and Conchas; for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., ap4 15t 39 Old Levee street.

EXCHANGE on Paris, direct, at 60 days, for sale by R. PLASSAN.

CHEESE—CHEESE—10 tubs fresh Gruyere cheese; 1 hogshead Sapsago cheese; 10 cases Limburger cheese; 50 half boxes French cheese, "Mont Dore;" 100 half boxes do do, "Boudon," for sale by mh21 HENRY VALETON & CO., 45 Bienville st.

LANDING ex brig Venedor, of Barcelona—6 half pipes Mallorca; 3 sacks lentilles; 10 do red pepper; 500 strings of garlic; for sale by F. SANCHO, No 229 Old Levee street, mh11 between Dumaine and St Philip sts.

ARRIVED per steamship Habana, of Habana—10 cases codfish, [illegible]; 10 drums of dry sardines; 50 half bbls olives, of Sevilla; for sale by F. SANCHO, No 229 Old Levee street, between Dumaine and St Philip sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—To arrive per ship Adelaide Bell, from Havre, 30 baskets Ay Mousseux, in qts and pts; 3 do do Creme de Bouzy, do; For sale by CHAUDET & NEE, 147 and 149 Royal st., mh11 between Toulouse and St. Peter sts.

CORKS—40 bales corks, of several classes and sizes, just arrived per ship Golden Cross. For sale, in bond or duty paid, by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, mh23 46 Old Levee, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

100,000 BREVAS, Londres and Vegueros, Imitadad. 100,000 Londres, Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas and Designio. 400,000 Media Regalias, Meridianas, Toreno, Flor de M. Vega, Vuelta Abajo, Perfeccion, Milan; Segundas, Rio Hondo, &c. 100,000 Flor de Cilindrados, and Trabucos, Figaro, Flor de Vega, Lizzie Simmons, &c. 100,000 Conchas and Operas, No Plus Ultra, Tip Top, Henry Clay. 100,000 Regalia Britannicas, Regalia Londres, Regalia de la Reina, Regalias and Regalia Chicas of various brands. In store and for sale, at the lowest market rates, by OLIMA & MASICH, jan27 No. 38 Tchoupitoulas street.

OLIVE OIL—400 baskets of 12, 22 and 24 ounce bottles, of the brand of Bonolo Freres; for sale by mh16 S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 38 Customhouse st.

BITTERS—200 boxes Burton, Hostetter, Gouley, &c., just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh7 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHEESE, BUTTER—100 hhds. Dutch Cheese; 30 hhds. Gruyère do, J. L. Martin; 20 Parmesan Cheese; 100 firkins extra Goshen Butter; for sale by ap13 LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CATAWBA WINE—14 bbls. Catawba Wine, very fine; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., mh11 38 Customhouse st.

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap, in bond, for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, mh1 46 Old Levee, bet Customhouse and Bienville.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—500 boxes Virginia and Maryland Chewing Tobacco for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh26 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

PORT WINES—160 quarter pipes Spanish Port, from the houses of Lecave & Balmaseda, of Cadiz, in bond and in store; for sale by mh18 S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 38 Customhouse st.

CANDIDATES.

EMILE WILTZ, Ex-Recorder of the Second District, is a Candidate for Recorder of said District. Election on the 3d of June next. ap9

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of H. PERALTA, of East Baton Rouge, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the November election. ap14 te

LOAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

FIVE MILLIONS of this most advantageous investment will be offered to the public on the 17th April ensuing, and every citizen throughout the Confederate States will have the opportunity of taking a share of the benefit, at the same time of sustaining the cause of his country.

Bonds with coupons will be issued in sums from $1000 to $50, and where it is preferred, stock certificates in the usual form may be had. The interest is at eight per cent. per annum, payable every six months at all our principal cities.

The debt has the very unusual and important security of a duty of one eighth of a cent per pound, or about 62 cents per bale, on all cotton exported. This duty, under all circumstances of peace or war, secures the punctual payment of the interest, and furnishes a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. The coupons, when due, are receivable in payment of the duty on cotton, and are thus made available as coin everywhere in our country. In order to enable all portions of our people to take part in this valuable investment, and to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defense, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns; five per cent must be paid in cash at the time of subscription, and the remainder on or before the 1st May—interest to run from the date of such payment. Persons desiring to secure their subscriptions may pay in cash the whole amount, and take a receipt for the delivery of bonds or stock. To equalize the rate of subscription at all points, and to enable a personal convenience to subscribe, current bank notes of the place will be received at their market value in coin.

In case of an over-subscription, preference will be given to those who pay down their whole subscription; next to subscribers of $50; next to subscribers of $100.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.
Montgomery, March 16, 1861.

For more ample information to all concerned, a copy of the act of Congress is subjoined.

AN ACT TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within twelve months after the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the Confederate States, a sum not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law for the support of the Government and for the defense of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, by the consent of the President of the Confederate States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds, in such sums as are hereinafter mentioned, for the amount to be borrowed as aforesaid, to be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury; and the said certificates of stock or bonds shall be made payable at the expiration of ten years from the first day of September next; and the interest thereon shall be paid semi-annually at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, at the Treasury and such other places as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. And to the bonds which shall be issued, as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semi-annual interest which may accrue, which coupons may be signed by officers to be appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

SEC. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day of September next, the Confederate States may pay up any portion of the bonds or stocks, upon giving three months previous public notice at the seat of Government, of the particular stocks or bonds to be paid and the time and place of payment; and from and after the time so appointed, no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds.

SEC. 4. The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued in such form and for such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but none of them shall be for less than fifty dollars; and he shall report to Congress at its next session a statement in detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all expenses attending the same.

SEC. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one eighth of one cent per pound on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States, which duty is hereby specially pledged to the due payment of the interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section; [illegible] provided, also, that [illegible] hereby authorized to be contracted, shall be reimbursed [illegible], and the said export duty shall cease and determine.

Approved 28th February 1861.

Referring to the above advertisement for a loan of five millions of dollars to the Confederate States, together with the act of Congress creating it, the undersigned, appointed Commissioners, give notice to the public that books of subscription for said loan will be opened at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on the 17th of April, 1861.

Apart from other considerations, this loan offers to subscribers a high rate of interest—eight per cent per annum—payable semi-annually, and a security [illegible]

SAMUEL SMITH, JAMES D. DENEGRE, [illegible], JOHN [illegible], Commissioners.

New Orleans, March 2[illegible], 1861. mh29 ap17

Office of the Finance Committee of the City of New Orleans. Room No. 14 City Hall, March 27, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 5[illegible], approved March 27, 1861, "authorizing the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council to advertise during twenty days that sealed proposals will be received by them for the redemption of the Bonds issued by the city in favor of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company," [illegible] may be deposited in the Citizens' Bank after paying all coupons of interest now due on Railroad Bonds.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 18th April, 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Finance Committee, No. 14 City Hall, for the redemption of Thirty-five Bonds issued in favor of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.
Proposals to be addressed to A. DUPRE and L. E. FORSTALL, Esq. Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Councils of the city of New Orleans, and endorsed "Proposals for Sale of Pontchartrain Railroad Bonds."
A. DUPRE, Chairman Finance Com. Board Asst. Aldermen. L. E. FORSTALL, Chairman Finance Com. Board of Aldermen. mh29 tap18

Office of the New Orleans, Jackson & G. N. Railroad Company. NEW ORLEANS, March 29, 1861.
IN conformity with the charter, an election will be held at the office of the Company, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square, on MONDAY, April 15th, from 9 to 3 o'clock, for Thirteen Directors, twelve to be elected by the stockholders residing in Louisiana, and one from stockholders residing in Mississippi, provided a majority of the capital stock of the company be represented. Should a majority of the stock be not then represented, the election will be held on MONDAY, April 22d, 1861, at the office of the Company, from 9 to 3 o'clock.
At the same time and place, the stockholders will be called upon to vote for the acceptance or rejection of the act of the General Assembly amending the charter of the Company, by repealing the 14th section of the act of incorporation. mh30 R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.
I HAVE opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock of this company, under the late [illegible] for one week, from the 15th inst. at No. 81 Common street, where I may be found from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for a few days. I desire to meet there all friends and stockholders. Please be prompt. mh29 tf R. V. RICHARDSON, Agent.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans. WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT, 7th March, 1861.
THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable here on the 1st of April next, and to the stockholders of New York on the 15th of same month, at the office of R. W. Montgomery, Esq., New York. mh7 tawtd S. E. PERCY, Secretary.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
J. A. CASADAVANT, Surgeon Dentist, 107 Royal street, (opposite St. Louis Hotel)
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. jan4 1y [illegible]

THE SPLENDID STALLION JOHN G. ROBINSON will stand this season at the Riding School on Basin street, between Poydras and Perdido streets. He is of a fine brown color [illegible], with white except a small stripe in the face; is sixteen hands high; weighs 1100 pounds; has great muscle and power, showing great trotting speed, and is of good and gentle disposition in every situation. He is half brother to the famous stallions George M. Patchen and Jupiter.
PEDIGREE.—John G. Robinson was foaled July 5, 1853, by Cassius M. Clay, out of the favorite trotting mare Gipsey. Cassius M. Clay was by Henry Clay, out of the dam of the celebrated horse John Anderson; Henry Clay by Andrew Jackson out of the trotting mare Surrey; Andrew Jackson by Young Bashaw, who was by the imported Grand Bashaw; the dam of Andrew Jackson was by Why-Not, and Why-Not by Old Messenger; the grand dam of Andrew Jackson was also by Old Messenger. The celebrated trotting mare Gipsey was by Almack, he by Mambrino, out of Sophonisbe; Mambrino by imp. Messenger; and Gipsey is the dam of the trotting stallion Jupiter.
Terms—$25, payable in advance. mh19 1m

For Sale.
A VERY DESIRABLE SEASHORE RESIDENCE, at the Bay of St. Louis, the property of Widow Zenon Cavelier, measuring 56 feet front by 40 arpents in depth. The House is most commodious, and [illegible] to accommodate a large family. There are outhouses, well, &c., &c.
This property can be visited at any time, a keeper being on the premises.
Terms—$4500; one-third cash; balance at one, two and three years, with interest. Apply to MRS. CAVELIER, No. 265 Rampart street, or to B. FALLON, Broker, No. 122 Gravier street, mh27 1m near corner Carondelet.

Office to be Let.
THE first floor of the house in Conti street adjoining the Bank of Louisiana. Apply to mh23 tf AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

For Rent.
FROM 1st February, the large three-story brick Store, No. 113 Front Levee street, near the New Eagle U. S. Bonded Warehouse No. 3. Rent, $30 per month. Apply to ALVAREZ, FERNANDEZ & CO., jan28 42 Old Levee st.

To Rent from the 1st October Next,
THE double four-story BRICK STORE, Nos. 164 and 166 Canal street, presently occupied by the Southern Clothing Manufactory. This property measures 56 feet front on Canal street, by 120 feet in depth, and opens on the alley running from Basin to Dryades street. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., mh26 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law, No. 81 St. Louis street, nov21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

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 6m1aws

RECEIVED per ship Nuremberg, from Bordeaux, 5 tons Gruyere Cheese. For sale by J. N. CURIEN, 23 Toulouse street.

BRANDY—300 packages half, quarter and eighth pipes cognac brandies of the following brands: Godard, Lafargue, Pinet, Castillon & Co., Marett, Gibos, Pellerin, &c.; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh26 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

BRANDIES—Landing ex ship Stephen Baldwin, under Customhouse keys—10 quarter pipes Cognac, Otard Dupuy & Co., 1858; 10 quarter do Cognac, J. A. Gassis, 1858; 15 octaves do; for sale by mh18 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
JOHN E. OWENS....Sole Lessee and Manager
SUMMER SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, April 15th, 1861—Will be acted the HEIR AT LAW. Dance—LA MADRILENA—by Mlle. Francis. To conclude with SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, (according to location) from $4 to $8; Parquette and Dress Circles, 75 cts.; Seats Reserved during the day, $1; Quadroon Gallery, 50 cts.; Loges, 50 cts.; Colored Gallery, 25 cts.; White Gallery, 25 cts.
Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., where Seats and Boxes may be secured two days in advance of the day of performance.
ap15 W. S. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ST. CHARLES STREET.
MONDAY EVENING, April 15th, 1861.—Highly flattering Complimentary Benefit to the renowned Magician, ROBERT HELLER, by the employes of the Theatre, and last night of the season. STUPENDOUS BILL! WONDERFUL! MIRACULOUS! MARVELOUS! First and last time of the inexhaustible BOTTLE. Last opportunity to see SECOND SIGHT. Programme entirely new—Tricks mysterious, interesting and comprehensible. Choice selection of songs by Miss MARY BERTRAM. The MAGIC PIANO, under the magic touch of the great Magician, will discourse magically sweet music. ap15 1

For Galveston and Matagorda Bay.
To sail on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 8 A. M.
GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.—The superior copper and copper-fastened steamship TEXAS, Charles Fowler, commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States Mails, landing freight at Lavaca. For freight or passage, having elegant state room accommodations apply on board or to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 57 Camp street.
A steamship of this line will leave every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports.
☞ Freight for Port Lavaca will be delivered on the wharf at Lavaca free of lighterage, and at the rate of [illegible] cents per barrel. ap15

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM. 107 ST. CHARLES STREET, Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
Engagement for a limited period of the SCOTCH GIANTESS, FANNIE WALLACE, weighing 575 pounds, who has had the honor of appearing before Queen Victoria. Her first appearance in this country.
THE TEMPLE OF ART!
Containing more than 250 FIGURES, LIFE SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in history—the greater part of the Figures moving by machinery.
To the already Magnificent Collection has been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, by President Buchanan, at the White House, May 17. The Clothing and Weapons were presented to SIG. VANNUCHI by order of the Prince Simmo Boozen.
The Conference between LOUIS NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The Figures in this group are considered splendid likenesses.
BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—A beautiful Tableau.
THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST—CRIMEAN HEROES AND EUROPEAN POWERS—OLD JOHN BROWN AND HIS ASSOCIATE MURDERERS, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, which will represent them, truthfully in form, features and stature.
Admission, 50 cents; children, half-price. feb18

Dolbear Commercial College,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS.
Founded in 1832. Open Day and Evening to all who wish a Business Education. New students received daily in all the departments—the Commercial Course, Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Penmanship, &c. Southern young gentlemen will now be always in demand if qualified for business. This qualification is the best fortune for some.
ap1 1mwkd RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

Havana Cigars.
THE undersigned have always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Havana Cigars, which they import direct [illegible] Flag, Black Warrior, Intimidad, Rosa del Bayona, Veneciana, Emperatriz Eugenia, Flor de Fernando [illegible] CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st., bet. Customhouse and Bienville sts.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN, Of the Faculty of Paris, No. 243 BOURBON STREET, ap16m between Orleans and St. Philip streets.

Removal.
R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer has removed from 43 to 59 Magazine street, just above Natchez street.
Sales [illegible] will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Outdoor sales attended to as [illegible] mh25

EDWARD S. AUDLER, Auctioneer Exchange Alley, No. 83,
INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened an Auction Office at the above place, where he will attend to all business entrusted to him. [illegible] ap22 tf

Notice.
MR. ANTONIO COSTA'S interest in our firm ceases from this day.
P. PRATS & CO. New Orleans, March 9th, 1861. mh9

NOTICE.
MR. ANTOINE DUBUC, SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS.
Office No. [illegible], St. Antony Square, Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with MR. JEAN BONNOT in the undertaking line, [illegible] situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, at No. 51, [illegible] by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON.
New Apparatus and Trimmings, Black and White, of the latest European style, for **Hearses and Funeral Cars.**
Also, an assortment of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings, Velvet, Cloths, [illegible] Fringes, large and small Laces, Gold and Silver Embroideries, [illegible] Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c. &c. and [illegible] Mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public [illegible] MR. DUBUC [illegible]
Hearses and Funeral Cars of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent styles of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper [illegible] Cards of Invitation, and also every thing appertaining to funerals.
Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building, opening and closing of **Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,** and will also go to the domiciles of families who will desire [illegible] concerning Interments and Funeral Ceremonies [illegible]
Mr. J. BONNOT will [illegible] the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral [illegible] the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb13 6m1p

J. BONNOT, 51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts., Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment, FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and also assortment of COFFINS, of Mahogany, Walnut &c. trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c. &c.
ESTABLISHMENT, 51........St. Ann Street........51 feb13 6m

Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.
Office, corner of Canal and Exchange Place.
NEW ORLEANS, August 6th, 1859.
AT a general meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That from and after this date, a return of FIFTEEN PER CENT be made on all premiums to parties insuring in this Company.
The above RETURN PREMIUM OF FIFTEEN PER CENT will be paid in cash, this Company issuing no scrip.
HENRY PEYCHAUD, President. E. PLASSAN, Vice-President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
S. Plassan, Thos. N. Blake, C. H. Kernion, B. Nautré, A. Laforest, Paul Queyrouze, P. Maloches, F. Moreno, Jr., R. Peychaud.
mh31

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co, 111........CANAL STREET........111
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED................$412,500
DIRECTORS:
Alphonse Miltenberger, J. B. Gribble, A. Rochereau, P. O. Nobloin, H. M. Wright, A. Reichard, L. Millaudon, G. Sabatier, O. Lauve, S. M. Darby, J. M. Basualdo, J. Tuyes.
This company, successors to the New Orleans Insurance Company, insure against the losses and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premiums.
J. TUYES, President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. nov27

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 38 CAMP ST.
CAPITAL................$301,000.
E. GANUCHEAU........President. AMADEO LANDRY........Vice-President. A. PICOLET........Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Amadeo Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. G. Betterton, W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lanaux, Frank Shaw, Alfred Dolhonde, C. J. Bell, W. Cooper, John Gandy, E. Bordelois, F. Hickman, J. Lapene, D. P. Lesage, P. Botchford, F. H. Harris, C. Cavaroc, Chas. J. Leeds, J. N. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. G. McLearn, A. D. Grieff, L. Bouduquié, Valen. Hearsey, Theodore Frois, W. A. Kent, Magin Puig, J. B. Mutton, J. Zelly, Wm. Grant, J. A. Bonnafon, J. J. Hart, W. B. Conger.
This Company insures against the perils of the Seas and Rivers, Loss and Damage by Fire, and all equal risks, at the current rates of premiums. New Orleans, 1st September, 1860. sep1 ly

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 Alfenide table sets, informs the public that he is now ready to strike Medals and Stamp the Emblems of the Southern States—Pelican for Louisiana, a Palmetto Tree for South Carolina, &c., &c.; also, Belt Plates, Buckles and Shakos.
Manufacture of Military Buttons, Scabbard Oilclots and Plating, and also Hilts and Trimmings of all kinds. jan30

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
GUILHAUX & GIEFERS, (SUCCESSORS TO T. [illegible])
121........Royal street........123
IMPORTERS of English and French Saddlery and manufacturers of Saddles and Harness, and Southern Military Equipments.
ATTENTION! In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices. On hand, a considerable quantity of Bits, Stirrups, Saddles, Bridles, Carpets, Woolen and Linen Covers, from England and France; Hunting and Fencing articles. jan29

SOLE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED STACKER IRON-WORKS, TENNESSEE.
THE undersigned has constantly on hand a full assortment of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, which he offers at the following rates:
Sugar Kettles, from 34 to 72 inches, $1.25 [illegible] inch. [illegible]
Grate Bars [illegible] cents per pound. Furnace Mouths, $25, $30, and $35, according to size and pattern.
R. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, [illegible] No. 12 Union st.

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

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes White, Yellow and Brown [illegible] Old Levee st.

STEAMBOATS.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.
Leaves With Dispatch.
REGULAR ST. LOUIS PASSENGER Packet—For St. Louis, Cairo, Hickman, New Madrid, Memphis, and all intermediate landings—The new, elegant, fast-running passenger steamer CHOCTAW, D. H. Silver, master, will [illegible] connecting at Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis with different railroads for the North and East. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ap6 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.
Leaves on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 5 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, Goodrich's, [illegible] and intermediate landings on Tensas, Bayou Macon and Big [illegible] river. For freight or passage apply on board. mh14 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

RED RIVER.
Leaves with Dispatch.
REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Landing, Mooring's Landing, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River. The splendid light-draught passenger packet steamer SALLIE ROBINSON, Capt. Reynolds [illegible] For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to ap17 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.
FOR JEFFERSON, SHREVEPORT, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St Maurice, Cotile, Norman's, and Barbin's, and all intermediate landings.—The light draught steamer HOMER, J. W. Duke, master, V. Losey, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. ap16 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.
FOR MINDEN DIRECT—For Minden, Moscow, Port Bolivar, Boone's Landing, Pine Bluff, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all landings on Red River—The new and [illegible] steamer COMET, W. V. Harrel, master, [illegible] clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board. [ap6] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.
REGULAR RED RIVER AND LAKE PACKET—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Mooring's Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings.—The entirely new [illegible] light draught passenger steamer [illegible], Worrey, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board. ap6 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on TUESDAY 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
RED RIVER PACKET—FOR SHREVEPORT DIRECT—The new [illegible] passenger packet steamer DE SOTO, [illegible] Beard, master, Geo. R. Remer, clerk, will leave as above for Shreveport, Grand Bayou, [illegible] Campte, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and [illegible] landings. For freight or passage apply on board. ap6 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.
REGULAR LAKE BISTENEAU Packet—For Minden, Moscow, Port Bolivar, Boone's Landing, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's and Barbin's.—The light draught steamer MORNING LIGHT, [illegible] master, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board [mh1] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.
REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Landing, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, St Maurice, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new, magnificent and [illegible] steamer J. L. HODGES, W. S. [illegible], master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR RED RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Norman's, and Barbin's—The fine, fast-running passenger steamer [illegible] will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.
☞ The Grand Duke will [illegible] for reshipping at Shreveport.

Leaves With Dispatch.
FOR UPPER RED RIVER DIRECT—White Cliffs, Fulton, Dooley's Ferry, Clarksville, [illegible] Great Raft, Albany, Shreveport and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new and fast light-draught steamer WM. M. LEVY, [illegible] master, [illegible] clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

OPELOUSAS.
Regular New Orleans and Opelousas Packets.
To Leave Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FOR OPELOUSAS.—The fine new steamer NINA SIMMES, [illegible] Loualier, master, will leave every Wednesday at 5 o'clock P. M., taking freight for Old river, Simmesport, and intermediate landings on the Atchafalaya, and the fine, light draught and fast-running steamer ANNA PERRET, James Capps, master, will leave every Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., taking freight as above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to the undersigned, agents for the above boats, QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF. feb13 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ATTAKAPAS.
Leaves on THURSDAY [illegible] at 5 P. M.
FOR ATTAKAPAS—The [illegible] passenger packet T. D. HINE, [illegible] master, will leave as above, [illegible] Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay. For freight or passage apply on board. ap14 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY at 5 P. M.
ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The fine fast-running light draught steamer PICAYUNE No. [illegible], H. M. Brand, master, will leave as above for [illegible] New Iberia, Jeanerette's, Centreville, Franklin, Pattersonville, and all landings on Bayou Boeuf and Bayou Teche. For freight or passage apply on board. ap6 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves EVERY FRIDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR ATTAKAPAS—The [illegible] draught packet [illegible], Abe Smith, master, will leave [illegible] Martinsville, New Iberia, Jeanerette's, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, [illegible] via Plaquemine [illegible] mh18 tf J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agt.

OUACHITA RIVER.
Leaves on TUESDAY 16th instant at 5 P. M.
REGULAR OUACHITA RIVER Ten Day Packet—For Camden Direct—The new and magnificent light-running passenger packet steamer ERA No. 7, [illegible] master, will leave as above for Camden, Harrisonburg, [illegible] Trenton, Monroe, Pine Bluff, Columbia [illegible] and all intermediate landings on Black river. For freight or passage apply on board. mh25 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Will leave with dispatch.
REGULAR OUACHITA River Alternate Tuesday and Saturday Ten Day Packet—For Camden Direct—The new and magnificent fast running steamer LIZZIE SIMMONS, [illegible] master, will leave as above for Camden, Beach Hill, [illegible] Miller's Bluff, Champagnolle, Pigeon Hill, [illegible] Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg, and intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply on board. mh5 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR OUACHITA RIVER—New Orleans, Monroe and Trenton Regular Weekly Packet—For Trenton, Monroe, Pine Bluff, Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity, Mouth of Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville and all intermediate landings—The new and fast-running light draught steamer [illegible], J. W. Tobin, master, will leave as above. [illegible] decl7 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

For Havana Direct.
To leave on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—The fine and elegant steamship HAVANA, J. B. McConnell, commander, will leave as above from her wharf at the foot of St. Joseph street, First District, with the U. S. Mails. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to ap15 PUIG BROTHERS, 57 Canal street.

TEXAS.
Brazos Santiago.
To sail on FRIDAY, April 19th, at 8 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO U. S. MAIL LINE—For Brazos Santiago via Indianola and Lavaca.—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, E. N. Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the U. S. Mails. For passage having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp street. ap15

KEY WEST & FLORIDA PORTS.
To sail on TUESDAY, April 16th, at 8 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS AND FLORIDA PORTS—U. S. MAIL LINE—For Key West and Florida ports, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay.—The superior copper-fastened steamship MAGNOLIA, [illegible] Crowell, commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.
Freights to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Cedar Key subject to lighterage at the steamer's expense but at the risk of the consignees.
N. B.—Freight bills for Florida ports must be paid in funds current in New Orleans. ap15

VERA CRUZ.
To sail on WEDNESDAY, April 17th, at 8 A. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ—U. S. Mail Line.—The superior copper and copper-fastened steamship TENNESSEE, Thos. Forbes, commander, will leave as above. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.
☞ The Tennessee will leave New Orleans regularly on the 1st and 15th for Vera Cruz, leaving the latter port on the 7th and 21st.

For Havre.
THE A1 fast sailing regular packet ship GUTTENBERG, Capt. [illegible], now loading and will meet with immediate dispatch. For remainder of freight apply to BAXTER, LOVELL & CO. New Orleans, March 27, 1861.
For passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to the undersigned, board, Post 38, Third District. mh27

To sail between the 15th and 20th of April.
FOR HAVRE—The A1 very fast-sailing regular packet ship NUREMBERG, Captain Schneidau, will sail as above. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply [illegible] post 139, Third District. mh26 BAXTER, LOVELL & CO.

Bank Certificate Lost.
NOTICE is hereby given that CERTIFICATE No. 721, in favor of [illegible], 1823, 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 [illegible] article of the bylaws. feb28 6wlaw J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

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.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER, NOTARIES PUBLIC, No. 39 Carondelet street.

LANDING ex ship [illegible] from Bordeaux [illegible]