The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, foreign and American dry goods, parasols, umbrellas, &c.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a creole negro girl.

By N. Vignié, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, valuable property on the Bayou road.

By the Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at 22 Jefferson street, jewelry, clocks, shirt buttons, &c.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at the corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, flannel shirts and undershirts, &c., also shoes, clothing, fancy goods, &c.

By N. Vignié, at 1 P. M., in front of the St. Louis Hotel, a doctor's horse and gig; also, at 12 o'clock, a good cook, washer and ironer, with her two children; also, one half of a brick building, corner Tremé and Barracks streets.

N. Vignié will sell this day, at the St. Louis Exchange, a large tract of land, with a spacious old building on the Bayou road, this side of Claiborne street; a desirable one-story brick building, being located at the corner of Toulouse and Dauphin streets; an elegant one-story brick dwelling-house fronting on Dauphin street and a few talented slaves, well known in this city. For particulars see our columns of auction sales.

WHAT TENDER SOLICITUDE!

The benevolence of our Black Republican brethren towards the South is perfectly overwhelming. Although they proclaim her to be self-willed, erring, deluded, and bent upon her own ruin and destruction, their inexhaustible love still clings to her, and can scarcely be brought to harbor the thought of separation. In spite of their hatred to slavery, the Black Republicans, with a disinterested affection marvelous to contemplate, are anxious to keep the South in the Union, not of course for any benefit they may derive, or from any aggrandizement of the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but purely and exclusively for the advantage to the South herself. This is clearly demonstrated in sundry weighty articles we have recently perused in Black Republican sheets. In one of them, which makes a great show of moderation, and exhibits extraordinary kindness, the South is solemnly warned just like the truant schoolboy who insists upon discarding the guidance and counsels of his teacher. The South is assured of her weakness and incapacity. She is reminded of all she owes the North. She cannot walk alone, but must be supported on Northern crutches. The foolish farce of secession will cost her dear. The expenses of an independent government will eat up her resources, while her tariff laws and regulations will deprive her of the Northern commerce by which she has hitherto thriven. A thousand tender admonitions are lavished upon the South, and she is entreated to pause, and return to her duty.

What a pity it is that we in the South should remain blind and insensible to these evidences of unselfish attachment! What a shame, too, that we will persist in our obstinate disbelief of the sincerity of these professions! It may be perhaps considered an illustration of monstrous ingratitude and innate depravity in the South, but, strange to relate, the people of that section really believe that when the North talks in the aforesaid fashion, it is only seeking to throw dust in the eyes of the South. If the Black Republicans really imagined that the withdrawal of the Southern States would entail upon them half the woes and evils enumerated, if they thought that such an act would hasten the extinction of slavery, diminish the production of Southern staples, and gradually bring about our decadence in wealth and power, they would hail secession as the greatest of possible blessing, and would not lift a finger to avert it. They would be perfectly delighted to behold calamity and degradation fall upon the South, and their principal reason for seeking to compel us to remain in the Union is that they foresee that the continuance of the connection will then ultimately work these very disasters.

When the Northern press throws aside its hypocritical pretensions, and endeavors to look at the consequences of Southern independence with an unprejudiced vision, it sees looming through the vista of the future a spectacle of greatness and glory such as modern history has rarely presented. Below we present a frank admission from a New England sheet, which even in distant Maine is still enabled, by the light of reason and reflection, dimly to discern what the South will hereafter become. The article is from the Bangor *Union*:

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Were we to venture a prediction, we would say that we here have the germ of a republic which history, at no far distant day, will record as the most powerful and wealthy of ancient and modern times. It will grow, and that too rapidly, by additions from the North, from the South, and from the West. Its Government, purged of every notion of consolidation, no State will hesitate to take shelter under its wings from any fear of losing its sovereignty. The burdens of that Government will be light. It will be administered according to the Southern idea. In the exercise of its powers it will be confined within the legitimate sphere of the Constitution. It will not be used as an engine of extortion. It will not be used as an instrument of executing those projects which belong only to State Governments or individual enterprise. It will build no railroads and canals. It will undertake to build up no manufacturing interests at the expense of other interests. Hence its burdens will be light, and consequently the trade will be nearly or quite free.

Capital, which has for the last three quarters of a century been aggregating in Northern cities, will begin to turn Southward. By degrees, the trade of Boston, New York and Philadelphia will decrease, whilst that of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans will gain proportionate increase. Immigration will also turn southward. The North has lost, irrevocably lost, we fear, her largest and best customer. Our future we may read in the past of Canada. Negro sympathy, which has of late been so active with us, will, in a few months hence, be like a tale that is told. We shall hear no more of slavery in the South than we now hear of it in Cuba and Russia. From New England, at least, the sceptre of empire has departed forever, and that through the folly of her own sons.

We commend the foregoing view to the gloomy philosophers of Cincinnati and other places, who are dissolved in tears at the prospect of the appalling misfortunes with which the South is about to be visited. We commend it, too, to certain domestic croakers, who, because political agitation has engendered commercial embarrassments which are felt with far less severity here than at the North, have donned the mantle of JEREMIAH, and are incessantly predicting that the South must come under the abomination of desolation. In a year or two these prophets of woe will laugh at the sombre apprehensions in which they were wont to indulge. Let them leave such lachrymose outgivings to our Black Republican brethren of the North.

We are under obligations to Lieutenant Governor Hyams for a number of interesting legislative documents, such as the Annual Report of the Board of Public Works, the Report of the Superintendent of Public Education, the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Report of the Board of Health, and the Report of the Board of Currency.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PUBLIC MAN.—The Hon. John A. Rockwell, of New London, Conn., died suddenly at Washington city, on Sunday night. He was born at Norwich, Conn., was graduated at Yale College in 1821, and studied law. He was at one time Judge of the Probate in New London, Conn., and was a representative in Congress from Connecticut from 1845 to 1849. While a member he wrote and made a report on Central America, which at that time attracted much research and information unknown to the country.

BRILLIANT FINANCIERING.—Passing Pacific Railroad bills to cost one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, and proposing to build seven steam sloops of war, at a time when the Secretary of the Treasury says there is not money enough in the Federal Exchequer to pay off current liabilities, even to say nothing of the revolution which is rending the Union asunder.

MR. LINCOLN'S WHISKERS.—If Lincoln be not actually crazed, he has recently said and done enough foolish things to justify the people in considering him a lunatic, and to warrant the appointment of a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*. One of the latest instances of his unsound mental condition is thus related by a regular correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a very Black Republican journal:

At Westfield, on the route yesterday, in acknowledging a call from those who had assembled to greet him, Mr. Lincoln remarked that he had received a letter from a little girl in that place, begging him to let his whiskers grow, as she thought it would improve his appearance. She promised him if he would do so, she would try and persuade her big brothers, who were Democrats, to vote for him. He had adopted her suggestion, and he would like to know if she was present to witness with her own eyes the great improvement in his looks. Some one answered, "Yes," and a pretty Miss of about twelve summers was blushingly led forward and presented to him. He descended from the platform of the car, and kissed her. This incident created quite a sensation.

MORE ABOUT THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.—Chicago, February 16.—W. F. M. Arny publishes to-day a petition from the Territorial Legislature of Kansas to the Legislature now in session, setting forth the sufferings of the people of Kansas, gratefully acknowledging the liberality of the people in furnishing food and clothing for the destitute. He asks from the Legislature appropriations for the purpose of buying 100,000 bushels spring wheat, and a sufficient amount of corn in time for spring planting. He says:

"I have just returned from Kansas, and have with me statistics taken from reports of town ship committees who have applied for relief at Atchison, which show 222 townships with 47,000 destitute persons. In my trip of ten days in the interior of Kansas, I found over seventy teamsters with frozen feet or hands, several of whom it is feared will lose their feet. Teams are reduced to skin and bones, and too weak for long journeys south and west, and unless legislative aid is furnished, hundreds will perish for want of food."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Liverpool Cotton Market Dull.

Halifax, February 22.—The Cunard Royal Mail Company's steamship America, Captain Moodie, arrived to-day, *en route* for Boston, from Liverpool the 9th, and Queenstown the 8th instant.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, February 9.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market to-day (Saturday) amounted to 6000 bales, including 1000 taken on speculation.

Little enquiry and prices weak. The quotations of yesterday were barely maintained.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, February 9. — The Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed quiet and steady. Provisions are steady.

London Money Market.

London, February 9.—Consols closed at 91¾ to 92 for money, and 92¼ to 92⅛ for the account.

Steamboat Passing Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, February 22.—The John Warner and Great Western passed down at 10 and the Choctaw at 11 A. M., the Nebraska at noon, the Ingomar at 10, and the Switzerland at 11 P. M. yesterday; the Baltic at 7 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, February 18.—The Pony Express passed here at 6.30 P. M. By it we learn that the name of Camp Floyd has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

The steamer took $1,056,000 of treasure to New York.

The fine weather encourages the transportation of goods to the interior, giving some activity to the jobbing trade. As yet little has been done from first hands, but there is a moderate inquiry. Isthmus butter 20 to 25c., and higher prices asked for extra. Crushed sugar moving more freely at 11c. Lard quiet. Linseed oil lower. Money easy. Wheat scarce at $1 70 per 100 lbs. Weather exceedingly favorable.

The firing into the Star of the West was considered the most alarming intelligence yet received here. Union resolutions were before the Legislature. Most of the Breckinridge members sympathize with the Southern movement. Another ineffectual movement has been made to get the Douglas members into Convention on the Senatorial question. It is believed that if a caucus could be held, with full attendance, Denver would get the nomination, and afterwards receive sufficient Breckinridge support to secure the election. The State Agricultural Society has just held its annual meeting, and decided that all the general State Fairs shall hereafter be held at Sacramento.

Since the discovery of the Washoe and other silver mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, fifty-three silver mining companies have been organized under the laws of California, for the purpose of developing the various argentiferous districts, with a capital of over $11,000,000. Most of the companies have their headquarters at San Francisco. Capt. Richard L. Whiting, long in the service of the Panama Mail Steamship Company, died of apoplexy at San Jose on the evening of the 21st. There are various rumors of Southern politicians about precipitating a crisis in this State under the watchword of a Pacific Republic. The Federal employes at the Mare Island Navy Yard have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be spared are discharged.

Desperado Convicted.

Humphrey Davis has been convicted at St. Louis of the murder of Robert Clifford, and sentenced to fifteen years' confinement in the Missouri State Prison. Davis is the son of Hon. James Davis, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, but formerly of Fountain county, Indiana, and a candidate for Congress a few years ago. The Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier* gives the following account of the career of young Davis:

Thus closes the career of a young man whose advantages were such that, had he made proper use of them, to-day he would have been a valuable member of society, and a source of pride and usefulness to his family relations. But from extreme youth he displayed a seemingly unconquerable penchant for the many alluring vices of our larger cities. He early became a professional gambler, and what is modernly called a "fast young man." About eight years ago he went to New Orleans and married a beautiful and wealthy young lady of that city. He soon became possessed of her fortune, and continued a career of gambling and dissipation which in a short time left both he and his wife almost in a state of poverty. Heart broken and friendless the unfortunate partner of his misery died in New York city some two years after the marriage.

Since that time the life of Davis has been one of unexampled profligacy. At times he was the possessor of large amounts of money—again he was penniless and poverty stricken. During the campaign of 1856 he became involved in a quarrel with one of our citizens, which grew out of a bet on the election, in the course of which he drew a bowie knife and cut the coat of his antagonist almost entirely from his person in the repeated efforts to assassinate him. The police interfered, when he drew a revolver, with which in one hand and a knife in the other, he challenged an attack from them, and through the interposition of friends escaped arrest. His next public criminal demonstration was at Terre Haute, where he became involved in a quarrel with a resident of that city in a saloon, whom he stabbed several times, which, we believe, proved fatal. Here he again escaped from the officers, leaving behind him his trunk, in which was found a large amount of counterfeit and bogus money, and the necessary implements for the manufacture of the same.

[From the Hannibal (Missouri) Messenger, Feb. 13.]

Desperate Attack by a Maniac.

Sunday night an Irishman, with an ax on his shoulder, entered the residence of Mr. Thomas Payton, on Palmyra avenue, and being unable to give any satisfactory account of himself, Mr. Payton told a couple of brothers named Rollins, who were stopping with him, to watch the Irishman until he could go down town and get the police to arrest him. Mr. P. had not more than got out of hearing before the maniac, as his afterwards proved to be, made a lick with the ax at a lady, but she, dodging, the ax glanced and knocked the stove-pipe down. The maniac next attacked one of the brothers, while the other one, a youth of eighteen or twenty years of age, instead of assisting his brother, cowardly concealed himself behind a goods box. The maniac dealt his antagonist three blows, one on the shoulder just back of the neck, another on his arm, and still another on his hand, nearly severing it.

As soon as the maniac had floored his antagonist he left him weltering in his blood and commenced on the box, behind which the other brother was concealed. The youth, however, made his escape, with a slight wound on his head, by slipping under a table and out at the door. Mr. Ruffner, with the others, hearing the alarm, ran to the rescue, but before they arrived the maniac had made his escape. Mr. R. snapped his pistol at him once or twice. Drs. Hewitt and Hornback were called in and dressed the wounds of the injured, one of which is not expected to recover. The maniac was arrested yesterday and tried before Justice Hixon. He stated on trial that he had been a deck hand on a steamboat, and came here from St. Louis, followed by "a man on a white horse," Friday. The evidence proving clearly his insanity, he was lodged in the calaboose to be sent up to Palmyra to be committed to jail.

The Microscope.

With the help of the microscope, man can enter into a world unknown to the ignorant, and altogether invisible to the unassisted eye. In every plant and flower which adorns the field, in every leaf of the forest, in the seeds, prickles, and down of all vegetables, he perceives beauties and harmonies, and exquisite contrivances, of which, without this instrument, he would have formed no conception. In every scale of a haddock he perceives a beautiful piece of net work, admirably contrived and arranged, and in the scale of a sole, a still more diversified structure, which no art could imitate, terminated with pointed spikes, and formed with admirable regularity. Where nothing but a speck of mouldiness appears to the naked eye, he beholds a forest of mushrooms with long stalks, and with leaves and blossoms distinctly visible. In the eyes of a common fly, where others can see only two small protuberances, he perceives several thousands of beautiful transparent globes, exquisitely rounded and polished, placed with the utmost regularity in rows, crossing each other like a kind of lattice-work, and forming the most admirable piece of mechanism which the eye can contemplate. The small dust that covers the wings of moths and butterflies he perceives to consist of an infinite multitude of various forms, not much unlike the feathers of birds, and adorned with the most bright and vivid colors. In an animal so small that the naked eye can scarcely distinguish it as a visible point, he perceives a head, mouth, eyes, legs, joints, bristles, hair, and other animal parts and functions, as nicely formed and adjusted, and endowed with as much vivacity, agility and intelligence as the larger animals. In the tail of a small fish, or the foot of a frog, he can perceive the variegated branchings of the veins and arteries, and the blood circulating through them with amazing velocity. In a drop of stagnant water he perceives thousands of living beings of various shapes and sizes, beautifully formed, and swimming with wanton vivacity, like fishes in the midst of the ocean. In short, by this instrument he perceives that the whole earth is full of animation, and that there is not a single tree, plant, or flower, and scarcely a drop of water that is not teeming with life and peopled with its peculiar inhabitants. He thus enters, as it were, into a new world, invisible to other eyes, where every object in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms presents a new and interesting aspect, and unfolds beauties, harmonies, contrasts and exquisite contrivances, altogether inconceivable by the ignorant and unreflecting mind.—*Dick.*

FAMILIARITY OF YOUNG ELEPHANTS.—The Buchas, or little sucking elephants of four or five feet high, are ludicrous little monsters; they become troublesomely familiar after about two days' initiation in the ways of civilized life. A stranger, arriving in Howell's camp, and proceeding in all innocency to the corner where the elephants were picketed, would be immediately subject to examination by those inquisitive little brutes—one of them, perhaps, playfully remove his hat, when apparently it phrenologically examined his head; while another, with cheerful familiarity, would make him stand on one leg by winding its trunk round the other. I have known one of them considerably astonish a gentleman by insinuating the point of his trunk into his pocket, and the suddenness and facility with which it unbuttoned his coat.—*Hunting in Himalaya.*

An item of plunder carried away by an English officer from the Emperor of China's palace was a magnificent gold claret jug, valued at £128 sterling. A letter from Hong Kong says an artilleryman entered the summer palace, after the French had pillaged it, and finding a brassy-looking jug, which had been rejected for its appearance and weight, he shouldered it himself. On arriving at Hong Kong, he sold it for $33,000 for a very pure kind of gold, as it was; and the day after the purchaser again disposed of it for $6000 advance on his bargain.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Feb. 16.]

Would the Southern States be Losers by a Dissolution of the Union?—The Folly of Coercion.

As a corollary to the coercion dicta of Republican journals in the North, and the fatuous utterances of representatives of anti-slavery ultraism in Congress, since the last Presidential election, no sentiment has been more freely and axiomatically promulgated by politicians of the Massachusetts school, than that the South cannot exist without the North; that slaveholding institutions are cankered by inherent elements of decay; and that the vital strength of the seceding members of the Confederacy will be gone, if they persist in their resolution to withdraw from the Union. They maintain that the manufactures, breadstuffs and agricultural products of the Eastern and Middle States are so indispensable to their brethren south of the Potomac, that men and cattle must starve without them, and that, from sheer necessity, the conditions must be acceded to, which intolerance and fanaticism have laid down as the basis upon which the pillars of the Republic should in future rest. "The South cannot do without us," has been, probably, the substructure of a large amount of the theories and delusive calculations of Northerners, who have believed, and believe still, that any amount of anti-constitutional aggression can be crammed down the throats of confederates who cannot with impunity oppose measures, however odious in themselves, which involve the sacrifice of indispensable material interests.

These calculations of anti-slavery despotism are, however, false. There is no one point in which the South is inferior to the North, and there are many in which it is superior. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," in nothing more emphatically than the details of political economy; and upon no subject do Republican writers and speakers appear more superficial. It will be found, upon inquiry, that the North can provide the South with nothing whatever with which they cannot amply provide themselves. The population of the Southern States, in round numbers, is 12,500,000; that of the North is 19,000,000. If we examine closely, we shall discover, however, that during the last fifty years the aggregate of emigration to the non slaveholding States has been nearly eight millions, which would make up the difference. This immigrant increase has brought with it into the Northern States not less than a thousand millions of dollars, a local gain from from which the Greeleys, Phillipses, Sumners, Sewards and Garrisons of the day would predicate a superiority for non slaveholding over slaveholding institutions, although it has nothing to do with either one or the other. It has been an accidental transfer of capital from one place to another where it could be more advantageously bestowed. It may have been a temporary advantage to the North, but it has been an uncertain indication of progress in the past, and still less is it any sign of the relations which the respective sections will bear to each other in future. A careful study of the last census shows that the South has kept full pace in population with the North within the last twenty years, if their relative circumstances are duly considered.

In the event of a final and ultimate dissolution of the Union—of an irrevocable withdrawal of the Southern from the Northern portion of the Confederacy—it will be found, in the end, that the slaveholding have every advantage over the non slaveholding States. Their territory, embracing that part of the continent which lies between Mason and Dixon's line and Mexico, will be vastly greater than ours, and, in climate, it will proffer advantages to the settler, infinitely greater than any the free States can offer. It will include the coal and iron formations of Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee, the magnificent wheat fields of Virginia—superior to any on this continent, the paradise of cereals, around the ridges of the Allegheny, and water power, greater than that of all the rest of the Union put together, in the valleys of the Ohio river and the Susquehanna. There is no fruit of the temperate or the torrid zone that the States of the new Southern Confederacy will not bring forth in superfluity. Producing cereals, tobacco, rice, sugar, cotton in abundance—they will, with proper enterprise, industry and energy, make of their new republic the garden of the world. It is idle, foolish, absurd and ignorant, therefore, to prate of the dependence of the South upon the North. Let us take heed that the slaveholding States do not turn the tables on us, and proclaim our subjection to them. Were civil war to take place, if the violent counsels so recently promulgated by Seward and other Republican mouthpieces are to have potency; it is by no means certain that the economical interests of the New England and Central States might not be crushed into powder by the very elements which they themselves seek, at the present moment, to reduce to submission.

Were a dissolution of the Union to be succeeded by internecine strife, the very first beginnings of Southern legislation would be shaped with a view to injure the North, although the sentiment of the Southern Confederacy, as expressed up to this period, is of a moderate and friendly character. In the event of a coercive policy being adopted, the first pages of their statute books would shut out from Southern ports Northern manufactures, and the history of the rise and progress of New England fabrics would find its parallel in Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. Louis XIV, by his edict of Nantes, banished the looms of his proscribed subjects together with themselves. To the arrogance of Great Britain, from 1809 to 1815, Massachusetts, R. Island and Connecticut, owe the growth of smoky cities, towns and villages, conjured by New England capital into existence, in places where naught but pasture grounds would be visible, had it not been for the short sighted policy of British ministers at the beginning of this century. War, exclusive legislation, and a very short period of active conflict would accomplish for the South what it most requires—it would make it independent even in manufactures—and, with such a marine rivalry as the very necessity of the case would induce, it would be in every way the equal of the North, and would probably outstrip us in the race of prosperity.

If no result follows the present attempt to settle our domestic troubles, fifteen States, perhaps, will be out of the Union on the 4th of March next. Six States are already organized as an independent confederation. The ties which connected the Union together have thus not only become weakened, they are virtually severed. Under such circumstances, the patriotic language of every good citizen should be to those who leave the Confederation, "go in peace." Nothing can be more atrocious than the course which a deplorable faction would mark out, wrought to frenzy by the exaggerations of sectional emotions. If the Southern States—one, six, or all—shall depart from us, what then? The result is sad, but it is incomparably better than to witness the hands of brothers imbrued in each other's blood, or to hear rejoicings uttered by one section over the hoped for downfall of the other. The Northern States possess every essential of future greatness. Between the Potomac and the Arctic Ocean there is open for them a pathway of empire, so vast, so grand, that it amazes the imagination to dwell upon it. The South has a different field of enterprise before it; but there is no reason why one part of the country should interfere with the other. Nothing could be more horrible than the attempt. Each can benefit and aid its neighbor, but neither can profit by civil conflict—least of all the North. If, therefore, the people of the slaveholding and non slaveholding States are determined to explore the future by different paths, let grateful remembrances of the past remain, but let there be no bickerings and false prognostications of harm, sure to attempt their own fulfillment. Let there be, on the contrary, an alliance, defensive and offensive, founded upon mutually advantageous treaties which shall forever bind the two Confederacies together. The bitter end which appears to be so rapidly approaching will not then be without its consolation.

ANOTHER GREAT MECHANIC GONE.—Recent news from Europe inform us of the decease of Sir Peter Fairbairn, at Leeds, England, on the 4th of last month. This eminent mechanic, who was raised to the order of knighthood by Queen Victoria, was the son of poor but respectable Scottish parents, who apprenticed him at the age of fifteen years to the trade of a millwright, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. When his term had expired, he, at twenty-one, went to Manchester, and worked as a journeyman for several months with his elder and more famous brother, Mr. William Fairbairn, who still survives him. He subsequently went to London, where he worked several months. He next crossed over to France, where he was engaged in several establishments for about a year. All this variety of experience was sought for the purpose of improving his mind, increasing his skill, extending his knowledge, and making him a more perfect millwright and engineer.

When he returned to England in 1823, he again entered his brother's establishment in Manchester, and worked for about a year, when his superior ability and character became more widely known. He was offered a partnership with the firm of Messrs. Houldsworth, of Glasgow, Scotland, who were engaged as manufacturers of machinery. This proposition he accepted, and in this connection he continued for about five years, and then removed to Leeds, where he commenced business for himself independently. From a moderately small beginning he gradually arose to be one of the most famous, wealthy and extensive manufacturers of machines in the world, and at the time of his death about 1400 hands were employed in his establishment.

THE PARADISE OF STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.—The adventurous African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, states in a recent letter that he has found nothing more remarkable among the highly-intelligent tribes of the Upper Sambesa than the respect universally accorded to women by them.

Many of the tribes are governed by a female chief. "If you demand any thing of a man," remarks the intrepid explorer, he replies, "I will talk with my wife about it." If the woman consents, your demand is granted. If she refuses, you will receive a negative reply. Women vote in all the public assemblies. Among the Bechuanas and Kaffirs the men swear by their father; but among the veritable Africans occupying the center of the Continent, they always swear by their mother. If a young man falls in love with a maiden of another village, he leaves his own and takes up his dwelling in her's. He is obliged to provide in part for the maintenance of his mother in-law, and to assume a respectful attitude, a sort of semi-kneeling, in her presence. I was so much astonished at all these marks of respect for women, that I inquired of the Portuguese if such had always been the habit of the country. They assured me that such had always been the case.

EPES SARGENT'S famous song—"A Life on the Ocean Wave"—has the romance taken out of it occasionally, as it seems by the following story in the Boston *Courier*:

A real jolly good old fellow was Dr. S. I was introduced to him just as the steamer Star was leaving her dock at New York for Europe. For the first twenty-four hours "Richard was himself again;" but that fell destroyer, which neither spares age, sex, nor condition—sea-sickness—seized him, and nothing more was seen of the jolly old doctor for several days. We had left the Banks, and were steaming along beautifully, when one morning I saw the doctor's head emerging from the lower regions. But what a face! long, lugubrious, distressed—his hair uncured for, dress untidy, eyes bloodshot. I could scarcely believe this apparition was the jolly old doctor who had kept us all in a roar the first day out. "Well, my dear doctor, how do you feel by this time?" "Feel!" said he, and there was an unmistakable earnestness in his eye; "feel! why I feel as though I had but two objects in life now. One is to put my foot once more on *terra firma*, and the other, to find out and whip the fellow who wrote 'Life on the Ocean Wave!'"

DIABOLICAL.—The inhuman hate of the Southern people by the principal organ of Abolitionism in Chicago is absolutely incomprehensible. It amounts to an absolute mania. It charges in its last issue that the murder of Lincoln and Hamlin is a part of the "scheme" of the Southern people. This is absolutely monstrous and diabolical. To charge the deliberate purpose to commit so fearful a crime upon the Christian citizens of our own country argues either an infinitely depraved heart in the accuser, or an amount of blind malice that is shocking. This, we repeat, is a charge made upon our *own* citizens—against the people of Virginia, who are not only in the Union, but who have voted for the Union, and are making many struggles to remain in it. Such charges, come they from what quarter they may, are so basely false as to require no refutation; they can only serve to add another demonstration of the existence of that insane malice that has driven our country to the verge of ruin, and has brought disgrace upon our age and civilization. If such feelings are to rule the hour, the Union ought not to last a day. It should be broken into a thousand fragments and an iron tyranny planted on our necks.—*Chicago Times.*

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND LINCOLN.—It would have been well if Mr Lincoln, before entering upon his journey to Washington, had refreshed his mind with the following passages from Thomas Jefferson:

I confess that I am not reconciled to the idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several States as an object of public gaze and in quest of applause, which, to be valuable, should be purely voluntary. I had rather acquire silent good will by a faithful discharge of my duties than owe expressions of it to my putting myself in the way of receiving them.

AUTHORS AT A DISCOUNT.—Mr. Edmund Yates, of London, (the man who had the recent controversy with Thackeray) said some bright things at a lecture he delivered in London recently before the Postoffice Literary Association. His subject was "Good Authors at a Discount." The London *Star* says:

After some sarcastic observations on the order of newspaper reviewers, who, he said, were generally incapable of forming a correct estimate of great works, he went on to say that Charles Dickens was the most highly appreciated author in England. Tennyson although popular, was generally unappreciated. The great mass of the people had the vaguest ideas of his great beauties, and two-thirds of those who bought his works intended them as wedding presents for Annie. Spenser was to be classed among unappreciated poets, and so was Henry Taylor, the author of "Philip Van Artevelde." He (the lecturer) might surprise the audience by saying that Mr. N. P. Willis was an unappreciated author, yet such was the case, though it might be imagined that Mr. Willis's self appreciation was so great that he would be quite independent of public opinion. The members of the spasmodic school, among whom the most distinguished were Mr. Baily and Mr. Alexander Smith, were also unappreciated. Mr. Baily was sometimes obscure and unintelligible, but his name, as well as Mr. Smith's, would, despite of Professor Aytoun's ridicule in "Firmillion," be known to future generations. John Pierrepont, whom he only knew as the author of a poem on a dead child, was unappreciated; and in the same position he placed Mr. Mackworth Praed and Mr. Robert Brough. Mr. Brough had a keen, trenchant wit. He was largely endowed with the Divine afflatus, but he had been chiefly known as a comic author. Mr. Yates then dwelt at some length on the misery which a highly-gifted man felt when he was distanced by an inferior competitor. He asked them to think of the cases of Otway, Savage, Chatterton, Keats and Hood, and concluded by earnestly entreating the audience to strive to diminish the number of good authors at a discount. The lecturer was frequently applauded."

When the census of 1850 was taken, there were in the United States 7475 miles of completed railway in operation. The year 1861 dawns upon us with no less than 31,379 miles. We have thus more than quadrupled the total. Astonishing as it may seem, the terrible panic and bankruptcy of 1857, with the fearful disasters and ruin so wide spread, and long stagnation thereon, produced no impression sufficient to prevent our railway progress, for since that panic we have built and put in operation 6789 miles of railroad.

The latest invention is a sleeping car cap. It consists of a small velvet of cloth skull cap, or ornamented according to the taste of the wearer, with a couple of long straps attached to each side of the cap. When the traveler becomes wearied or sleepy, he or she puts on the cap and attaches the straps, by means of brass hooks, to the back of the seat next forward of the traveler, and then leans back composedly, the head supported by the cap and braces, and sleeps as comfortably as if reposing in bed.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—In the Paris Court of Correctional Police, recently, a lady, by no means young, advanced coquettishly to the witness stand to give her testimony. What is your name? Virginie Lonstatot. Your age? Twenty-five. Exclamations of incredulity from the audience. The lady's evidence being taken, she regained her place, still coquettishly bridling, and the next witness was introduced. This one was a full grown young woman. Your name? said the Judge. Isidore Lonstatot. Your age? Twenty-seven years. Are you a relative of the last witness? I am her son. Thunder! murmured the magistrate, your mother must have married *very* young.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington's Birthday—The Celebration Unanimous and Enthusiastic—Review of the Volunteer State Troops—Their March to the Creole Course—The Ball—Illumination, &c.—Yesterday was celebrated by people of every class, every nationality and every political preference, in a manner worthy of the occasion, worthy of that memory which all united to honor, and worthy of the feelings which prompted such a display. The day opened with gloriously fine weather, perhaps a little too warm, but with a damp atmosphere and indications of rain. From a very early hour in the morning the streets were lively with groups of idle promenaders who wanted to have a "full day's enjoyment, and with the volunteers in their various uniforms as they hurried to their respective rendezvous and places of rendezvous. Great were the anticipations of a grand military show, and the men themselves were eagerly expectant and busy with their preparations. The forming of the division line having been ordered for nine o'clock, the First Brigade, Louisiana Legion, and other commands were directed to form punctually at eight o'clock. Punctuality however, was not easily attainable when such a large part of the troops were to parade together for the first time, and so many of them were not properly impressed with the importance of their soldierly trust.

Before the turnout in the morning, a pleasant affair came off in the City Hall, which was witnessed by a large number of the fair sex, a number of whom having male relatives and friends in the ranks of the Orleans Cadets, had prepared and worked with their own hands for that gallant corps a rich and beautiful silk flag, bordered with gold fringe, after the model of the flag adopted by the State Convention. The Cadets having been drawn up in double file, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with the commissioned officers in advance, the flag was brought out of the Mayor's office, where it had been in readiness. Standing among the bevy of lovely donors who had chosen him for their spokesman, Wm. Cline Peters, Esq., presented the flag in a speech full of rhetorical beauty and classic excellence. In an apropos reference to the heroism of ancient Sparta, perhaps soon to be rivalled by the ardent gallantry of young Louisiana, the speaker recalled the valorous deeds of Thermopylæ and Marathon. It was noticeable that as he brought to mind those glorious battle-fields, the silken flag he upheld fluttered to a rising breeze as if it realized the subject and was stirred with fervor at the recollection, and as the speaker concluded with the hope that it might be brought back untarnished or not at all, its folds unwrapped, and it floated out in proud confidence of the realization of this hope.

The eloquent Charley Dreux, commander of the Cadets, responded in a brilliant and felicitous, but brief and soldierlike speech, pledging his command, should the direful necessity of war call upon them to march against brothers of a once common country, to retain it to the last with honor. Receiving the flag, he placed it in the hands of the color sergeant, and the band struck up the Marseillaise—the inspiriting air reverberating grandly from the marble ceiling and walls.

From eight o'clock until ten the companies were marching to their several points of concentration—the First Brigade forming in Lafayette Square, where it had not room to make the brigade line, and the Legion assembling in the Place d'Armes. It was not until eleven o'clock that the whole force was collected on Canal street, and then, without waiting for inspection or review, and even waiving the ceremony of forming the line of battle, the different commands were wheeled into column and took up the line of march, which was up St. Charles street to St. Joseph, then down Camp street to Canal, down Royal street and out the Bayou road to the Creole Course. From negligence in some quarter, the correct route of march had not been officially published in advance, as it should have been done, and many people were subjected to disappointment in consequence. The streets, however, were thronged to their utmost capacity, and every window and balcony was beaming with the beauty of the Crescent City.

The parade we will describe in its order of marching, merely remarking in general that for numbers, appearance and drill, it has, perhaps, never been surpassed in New Orleans, and that a more intelligent and soldierly body of troops could not be found any-where, than our citizen volunteers.

Major-General John L. Lewis and a full staff, including Adjutant-General Grivot, Inspector General Forstall, Colonels Choiseul, Lay and others, were escorted by the troop of Orleans Light Horse, of this city, 27 strong, a finely mounted and splendidly uniformed cavalry corps, every member of which owns his own horse and equipments. Next in order was Brigadier-General Palfrey and staff, at the head of the following corps:

Orleans Battalion of Artillery, Major Théard. First Company, Capt. Gomez, 51 strong; Second Company, Capt. Hebrard, 64 strong; Third Company, Capt. Stroman, 70 strong; Fourth Company, engineering corps, Capt. Miotton. Strength of the Battalion, 291.

Orleans Rifle Battalion, Major Janvier; Chasseurs d'Orleans, Lieut. Houldobre, 23 strong; Yagers, Capt. Peder, 35 strong; Lafayette Rifle Co. No. 2, Capt. Roemer, 35 strong; Home Guards, Capt. Miller, 44 strong. Strength of the Battalion, 135.

Crescent Rifles, Capt. Gladden, 60 strong. Dressed in a neat Zouave suit of homespun grey, with white leggings.

Cuban Rifles, Captain Hernandes, 29 strong.

Second Company of Chasseurs-a-Pied, Captain Meilleur, 31 strong.

The Junior Cadets, 55 strong, dressed in blue Zouave gymnasium suits and carrying their knapsacks. They were everywhere remarked for their precision of movement and drill.

Brigadier-General Tracy and his staff, escorted by four companies of cavalry, as follows:

Mounted Chasseurs of Jefferson parish, right bank, Captain E. Wagaman; 38 strong.

Minute Guards of St. Charles parish, Capt. McCutcheon, 18 strong.

Mounted Guards of St. Charles parish, Captain Rangon, 23 strong.

Mounted Guards of Jefferson, left bank, Captain Guy Dreux, 30 strong.

This body of cavalry, under the immediate command of Colonel L. A. Charbonnet, of Jefferson, were composed almost entirely of planters and gentlemen of large means, who have fitted themselves out for the service of the State at their own expense.

Battalion of Washington Artillery. Major Walton and Captains Voorhies and Isaacson, two companies, 180 strong altogether.

Louisiana Greys, Capt. Dean, 25 strong.

Montgomery Guards, Capt. Nolan, 83 strong.

Chalmette Guards, Capt. Shaw, 18 strong.

Sarsfield Rifles, Capt. O'Hara, 19 strong.

Continentals, Capt. Clarke, 61 strong.

Louisiana Independent Rangers, Capt. Mancosos, 35 strong.

Orleans Cadets, Captain Charles D. Dreux, 121 strong.

Jefferson Rifles, Captain Jules Dreux, 27 strong.

Battalion of Louisiana Guards, Major S. M. Todd and Captains Girardey and Fenner, 132 strong. They were parading as one company.

Orleans Light Guards, Captain Wm. G. Vincent, 54 strong.

First Company of Chasseurs-a-Pied, or Louisiana Rifles, Captain Henry St. Paul, 61 strong.

The Veterans of 1814-15, with their shot-torn and tattered flag that waved on the field of Chalmette. President, Anthony Fernandez, Vice-President, M. Barnett.

Battalion of Orleans Guards, Major Numa Augustin, 381 strong, and commanded as follows: First Company, Captain Crusat; Second Company, Captain Lebatut; Third Company, Captain Roman; Fourth Company, Captain Poupert.

Esplanade Guards, Captain Thibaut, 23 strong, each man armed with a Colt's revolving rifle and sword bayonet, furnished at his own expense.

Arrived at the Creole Course, there was a force of 1816 troops, excluding the Veterans, who did not march out, and the Junior Cadets, as a matter of course. This force may properly be divided as follows:

Infantry and Light Infantry	617
Riflemen	508
Artillery (acting as Infantry)	340
Cavalry	157
Engineer Corps	14
Total	1816

Unfortunately the rain, which was heavier at the Course than in the city, and the marshy nature of the ground there, prevented the exercises in regimental and brigade evolutions intended, and for which the troops were marched out there. The soldiers spent a couple of very pleasant hours, however, lunching, smoking, conversing and even waltzing, without regard for the rain.

The presentation of the flag, made by their lady friends, to the Washington Artillery, came off at the large stand, about two o'clock. The stand was entirely occupied by ladies, and the battalion drawn up in front. The Honorable J. P. Benjamin made the presentation speech—an eloquent and spirited address—and Color Sergeant J. T. Wheat received it with some graceful and appropriate remarks.

The illumination last night was the grandest and most unanimous affair of the kind that has been seen in New Orleans for many years. The principal streets were almost blockaded up to nine o'clock with the crowds of promenaders that were enjoying the brilliant spectacles on every side.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera-House—Miss Adelina Patti, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

St. Charles Theatre: Miss Maggie Mitchell—"The Cricket,"—"Don't Judge by Appearances."

Varieties Theatre: The beautiful drama of "Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid Lothian," "The Rendezvous," and a dance.

Academy of Music: Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

Spalding & Rogers's Museum: The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, Miniature Steamship, Mechanical Orchestra, Boa Constrictor, and 100,000 other curiosities.

Vannuchi's Museum: Temple of Art—Mountain of flesh weighing 675 pounds.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE, Saturday, February 23, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Red River	Grand Duke, Applegate	5 P. M.
Red river	D. R. Carroll, Aiban	5 P. M.
Red River	A. G. Brown, Boardman	5 P. M.
Opelousas	Era No. 7, Whitworth	5 P. M.
Ouachita river	J. F. Pargoud, Tobin	5 P. M.
Opelousas	Anna Perret, Capps	5 P. M.
Bayou de Glaize	Newsboy, Reynolds	5 P. M.
Attakapas	Picayune No. 3, Broad	5 P. M.
Attakapas	Gov. Powell, Smith	5 P. M.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of Buena Vista and the birthday of the revered Washington, was kept as a general holiday by our citizens, and right merrily did they celebrate the fête. The weather was fine during the forenoon, but quite cloudy after mid-day. It commenced raining about 12 M., and the rain continued to fall steadily at the hour at which we write, 9 P. M.

The quay was deserted by business men yesterday, and transactions were but slim. The departures of steamboats were confined almost entirely to regular packets.

Arrivals since our last report do not sum up largely, and are reported in our marine column.

Mr. J. J. M. Keever, the obliging agent of Adams's Express, has placed us under obligations for a file of latest Western papers in advance of the mail, from which we glean the following news:

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—The *Republican* says:

The river here is on the rise, and a very rapid rise at that. According to the City Engineer's report, made at 12 o'clock, M., yesterday, the river had swelled 1 foot 3½ inches in twenty-four hours and was 4 feet 10 inches above low water mark in December, 1860. There is from 8 to 10 feet water in the channel out to Cairo.

The upper rivers are all rising rapidly, and the Missouri is pouring out a flood. A good deal of drift came down Saturday and altogether the river may be considered as on a big swell.

The weather was wet, cold and unpleasant generally, both overhead and underfoot.

Snow fell in the greater part of Friday night, and snow fell nearly all of Saturday. Very little of it fell on the ground, but it had the effect of producing very wet streets.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The *Enquirer* has the following:

The weather yesterday was cloudy in the morning with indications of rain, which were verified at night by several light showers.

Business on the levee was animated and lively. There were no less than seventeen boats at the wharf yesterday morning, in the most of which were received freight. The number of their regular packets... The amount of freight received and shipped was very large.

The J. D. Perry brought down a single item of 4500 sacks of corn, consigned to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, to be shipped through to North Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina.

The river is rising slowly, at the rate of about 2 inches in 24 hours.

FOR RED RIVER.—The A. G. Brown.—This fleet, light-draught packet will positively leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Grand Ecore and all landings on Bayou Pierre. The well known Captain Wm. T. Boardman is in command, while Mr. J. G. Wire, an affable gentleman and expert accountant, controls the office affairs.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The light and fairy packet Governor Powell leaves positively at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Attakapas, St. Martinsville being her destination. The popular Capt. Abe Smith is her commander.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The fleet, light-draught passenger packet Picayune No. 3 leaves at 5 P. M., to-day, for the above region, under the command of the deservedly popular and experienced Captain H. B. Broad. Our shipping readers will find her to be a safe and reliable packet. Mr. George Dove is her clerk.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—The palatial J. F. Pargoud, Captain L. W. Tobin, will positively leave at 5 P. M., to-day, for Monroe and all way points on Ouachita, taking passengers for the coast landings at coast packet rates. Mr. Phelps is the gentlemanly clerk.

FOR OPELOUSAS.—Era No. 7.—This fleet, light-draught passenger steamer leaves for Simmesport and the Opelousas region at 5 P. M., to-day, under command of Capt. Thos. J. Whitworth. The Era is a new and substantial boat.

FOR BAYOU DE GLAIZE.—The new and staunch steamer Newsboy leaves at 5 P. M., to-day, for the above region, under the command of the deservedly popular and experienced Capt. Charlie Reynolds. The Newsboy is owned entirely by Southerners, and her officers are all of the right stripe.

THE GRAND DUKE FOR RED RIVER.—This magnificent, regular Shreveport packet will leave at 5 this afternoon for Shreveport and way points on Red river, with the experienced Captain Samuel Applegate on the roof, and Mr. F. V. Cellos in the office. Passengers and shippers should not fail to make a note of this available means of transport.

ANNA PERRET FOR OPELOUSAS.—At 5 P. M. to-day, this deservedly popular packet will depart for Opelousas, under the command of Capt. James Capps. We commend the Perret to our traveling and shipping readers.

SUCCESSION OF FRANÇOIS JARTOUX.—We call the attention of purchasers to the sale of the property of the aforesaid succession, which will take place, by Charles E. Forstall, auctioneer, on the 27th February, inst., at the St. Louis Hotel. The above property is all perfectly well located and pays good rents. The sale will be made without reserve, as it is to effect a partition, and the terms are very advantageous. See advertisement. feb22d

Southern Home Enterprise.

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

Pelican Chemical and Steam Soap Works,

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

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

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

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

Lost.

A BRACELET OF MEDALLIONS, with a Photograph Miniature, was dropped last night, (Tuesday) 19th instant, at the French Opera, or between it, and the Jefferson Academy. A suitable reward will be given for its recovery by applying at 43 Bourbon street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets. feb21 3t

To Steamboatmen.

MRS. SCHMITT,

No. 55 Conti Street, *Opposite the Bank of Louisiana,*

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

She is prepared to fill all orders for the above articles at the shortest notice. mh31 1y

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—210,000 Londres. 35,000 Regalia Britanica, 85,000 Conchas, 85,000 Londres Regalia, 135,000 Half Regalia, *5,000 Millar, 50,000 Medium Regalia, 200,000 Especiales, Cazadores, Operas, Brevas, Sobremesas, Comerciantes, Imperiales, Regalia Fluvial, Small Regalia and Regalia del Rey, imported direct; in store and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 48 Old Levee st., feb22 between Custom house and Bienville sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.—75,000 Media Regalia and Brevas of Figaro, Flor de Rivas and Intividad brands, landing from steamship Habana, from Havana, and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., feb21 between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

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

RUM.—10 pipes White and Colored Rum, landing from steamship Habana, from Havana, and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse, feb21 between Chartres and Old Levee sts

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

SUGAR.—250 barrels crushed, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., feb21 between Chartres and Old Levee

SHERRY WINE.—100 barrels of direct importation, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse street, feb21 between Chartres and Old Levee

HAVANA SUGARS.—522 boxes white, yellow and brown Sugar, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, from Havana, and for sale by S. PLASSAN, feb21 38 and 40 Old Levee

TO ARRIVE per ship Fanny Fisher, from Marseilles: 600 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 100 do casks 60 Most d'Or; 50 do rum punch; 300 do Castille soap; 200 do capers; 200 do green olives; 100 do pickles; 25 do stuffed olives; 20 barrels green olives; 1 case Bologna sausage; 100 bales heavy cheese; 50 barrels Port wine; 200 boxes orange flower water.

CHESTNUTS.—100 barrels choice chestnuts daily expected.

TO ARRIVE per ship Stephen Baldwin, from Bordeaux: 30 casks claret, St. Julien Medoc; 24 quarter pipes old French brandy St. Brice, 1825; 100 cases, of 10 half boxes each, sardines in oil, Nantes; 100 do of 100 quarter boxes each, sardines in oil; 50 do of 50 truffles; 50 do truffled pies; 5 do mushrooms in oil; 40 do. of 21 jars each, prunes. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mme. MAURY,

Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpellier, 1st Laureate of 53 and 54.

MME. MAURY has the honor to inform her customers that, whilst continuing the practice of midwifery, she has opened an office for consultation and the treatment of diseases of the womb. The ladies sent to her by the physicians will have no fee to pay.

Vaccination every Saturday, from 12 o'clock, M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Bourbon street, No. 214, between Dumaine and St. Philip. feb22 6m

Louisiana State Bank.

NEW ORLEANS, 18th February, 1861.

AT an election held on the 11th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

J. M. Lapeyre, Elijah Peale,
R. Brasler, John A. Stevenson,
T. C. Twichell, John R. Shaw,
J. U. Lavillebeuvre, C. Olivier,
John I. Adams.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, J. M. Lapeyre, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. feb19 C. A. F. RONDEAU, Cashier.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the insolvency of Paul Marez, A. Barraud & Co. are requested to call on A. LION, syndic, corner Royal and Bienville streets, to receive their last dividend. feb19 5t

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

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

Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

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

New Apparatus and Trimmings,

Black and White, of the latest European style, for

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

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

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

Hearses and Funeral Cars

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

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

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

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

J. BONNOT,

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

Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment, FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and all other manufacturers'; as also COFFINS, of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.

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

feb18 6m

$500 Reward.

A REWARD of Five Hundred Dollars will be given to the person who will deliver to us, or lead us to recover the body, dead or alive, of JOSÉ GARRIGA, Captain of the Spanish bark CATALINA, who is missing since last Tuesday, (March 12) up to 12 o'clock. PUIG BROTHERS, 47 Customhouse street. NEW ORLEANS, February 16, 1861 feb16

HOTEL TO RENT.

THAT new HOTEL at the Lake end of the Carrollton and Lakeview road, to rent for a term of years. Apply to the Secretary of the Company, at the office of the Company, No. 156 ... street.

Creole Rice.

A LOT of 10 sacks of new Creole Rice, received from an excellent Creole planter, for sale by FRED. AVET, Warren, Old Levee st. feb16 between Bienville and Conti

Gloves.

KID GLOVES, Jouvin & Co's Manufacture—We have of it on hand a new assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's White and Colored Gloves, Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves; Ladies' Beaver Gloves; Thread, Scotch and Persian Thread Gloves—Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Gloves; Floss Mitts, new style. LION & ANDREE, feb18 Royal street, corner Bienville.

Shirts.

RECEIVED, by LION & ANDREE, Royal street, corner Bienville, 200 dozen Men's Fancy and Colored Shirts, Linen Bosom, Satin Linen Shirts, Colored Shirts—perfectly well made and proportioned, from the houses of Chauvet, Frangos, Naveau, Paris. feb18

Furnishing Goods.

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

J. J. ALBERT,

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

FASHIONABLE HATTER.

CIVIC AND MILITARY GOODS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from Havre the most splendid and varied assortment ever before imported in this city. Silk Hats, adhering trimming, remarkably light. Windsor Hats, perspiration proof. Cassimere and Beaver Hats, all shapes. Soft Beaver Hats, extremely fine and soft, all colors. Soft Felt Hats, all shapes and colors. Magenta, Adalbert and Kossuth Hats, new articles. All kinds of Straw Hats, lined with silk, Children's Caps of every description; Plantation, Campeche and Panama Hats.

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

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

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

DRAWBACK.

Soft Grey Hats, for exportation, in cases of five and ten dozen each. feb18 J. J. ALBERT, No. 33 Chartres street.

DREZ'S FRENCH HAT STORE.

CIVIL AND MILITARY GOODS,

No. 61 Chartres street.

MILITARY KEPYS MADE TO ORDER AND FIT EXACTLY.

SILK HATS of all styles, remarkably light. Super Black Cassimere Hats. Men and Children's Soft Hats—Moorish, Victoria, Tenbet, Moulow styles; brown and grey Beaver Hats. Black and brown Soft Malakoff. Magenta and Adalbert Hats, new articles. Ladies' Riding Hats all descriptions. Children's Velvet Andalous and Toques; grey and black Beavers, adorned with velvet and feathers, latest styles, from the best houses in Paris, Men and Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps; traveling and very light office ditto.

Besides his direct importation of Silk Hats, M. Drez, having secured the services of first-class workmen from Paris, is enabled to fill orders for all kinds of Hats. jan25 1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist,

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

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

INSERTS Artificial Teeth from one to a whole set, with or without gums, by the atmospheric pressure, with the latest improvements, and guaranteed to perform all the functions of the natural ones.

His reputation and success being so well known in Louisiana for a number of years, that he needs no other recommendation.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English. jan9 1y 2taw ev sat&mon 1stp

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices. feb18 A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

OFFICE

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31st, 1861.

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

Aldrich & Perret	$20	Louisiana Manufacturing Co.	$20
B. Antognini	10	P. Lacaze	10
S. & V. Baxter	40	H. McMasters	10
Ed. Burke	20	Marsh Delman & Co.	10
Belleville Iron Works Co.	40	Mount Meriah Lodge No. 58	10
Blancand & Guitet	20	Pert, Simms & Co.	20
Cleveland, Bros. & Co.	50	P. & E. Reilly & Co.	80
Cook & Fallon	10	Wm. Randolph	40
J. H. Carter & Co.	10	Chas. Raymond	10
J. B. Cady, Syndic	40	J. D. Rowland	10
Duclos & Co.	10	Rodocanachi & Frangiadi	10
Dunn & Yates	20		
Dearle Bros	10	Reed, Taylor & Co.	10
A. Engle	60	J. M. Singers & Co.	30
E. Elwood	10	Smith & Graff	10
P. Fitz	10	Syme & Provan	10
Dr. E. D. Fenner	10	St. Charles Hotel Co.	10
J. V. Gourdain	10	C. Sparicio	10
Chas. Gaude	20	G. A. Trowbridge & Co.	10
P. Irwin	20	W. C. Wilson	40
Kendall, Carter & Co.	20	Wm. Woodbury	10
Keep, Bard & Co.	70	J. L. Woodward	20
H. Kuppenberg	10	F. Zarza y Suarez	10
E. Lemolue	20		

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

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

O. GAILLARD, President.

A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

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

In conformity with Article 14 of the Charter of the Company, notice is hereby given, that certificates of profit remaining uncalled for within thirty days of this advertisement will be cancelled, and the amount thereof, together with all interest accrued thereon, placed to the credit of the contingent account on the books of the Company. O. GAILLARD, President. A. SCHREIBER, Secretary. feb1 30t

Bank of Louisiana,

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1861.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders in this city on the first Monday of February next, and at the Merchants' Bank, in New York, on the first Monday in March next.

feb1 1m AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

SOMNAMBULISM.

MRS. ALLUARD, No. 331 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, attends specially to Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy included, and in eight cases out of ten the patient is radically cured. In cases of Pulmonary Catarrhs and Asthma, the cure is rapid and certain, as also in cases of Gastritis and difficult Digestion.

Consultations, Three Dollars for ordinary cases. jan19 3m

LANDING ex ship Alice Provost, from Bordeaux—24 casks Claret, J. Desmarites Fils; 10 do do C. de Gauinet; 8 do do do; 6 do do do; 27 barrels White Wine do; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., feb9 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

CHARTER AND ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE Southern Shoe Manufacturing Co.

OF NEW ORLEANS, *State of Louisiana.*

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN that, on this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, before me, EDWARD BARNETT, a Notary Public in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana, and more particularly of an act of the Legislature of the said State providing for the organization of corporations for works of public improvement and utility, being No. 131 of said acts, approved the fourteenth day of March, 1855, they have covenanted and agreed, and do by these presents covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.—The name and title of this Company shall be THE SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY of New Orleans, by which it shall be known, as well as sue and be sued. Its domicil is at New Orleans, and it shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof, and shall have the right to use a corporate seal with such device as the Directors may ordain, with power to break and alter the same at pleasure.

ARTICLE II.—The objects and purposes of this Company are to manufacture Shoes by machinery under the patents hereinafter referred to, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the articles so manufactured. The President of the Company is the person upon whom all citation of whatever kind and nature shall be served.

The capital stock of said Company is fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be paid for, as hereinafter provided, by a majority of all the Stockholders. The company shall commence its business as soon as the sum of seventy thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for.

ARTICLE III.—Payments on the capital stock of said Company shall be made as follows, to wit:

Twenty per cent. in cash on subscribing.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st of April next.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st of June thereafter.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st of August thereafter.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st of October thereafter, in notes of the subscriber to the order of the Company; and on the failure of any subscriber to pay the same within fifteen days after becoming due, the stock and any payments made thereon may be declared forfeited by a vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.—The entire management, care and control of the business and affairs of said corporation shall be confided to a board of five Directors. Each of said Directors shall at all times hold in his own name and right at least ten shares of the stock of the Company, and upon his ceasing to do so shall *ipso facto* vacate his office. In case of death, resignation, absence or removal, the remaining Directors shall fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.—The Board of Directors are authorized and empowered, and are hereby expressly directed, to purchase from George H. Rozet, Paul Queyrouze and Henry De Veuve, their rights, title and interest for the State of Louisiana in and to certain letters-patent for making Boots and Shoes by machinery, which were granted by the United States of America to Jean Pierre Mollien of Lyons, in France, and transferred to said Rozet, Queyrouze and De Veuve as will appear by certain deeds, assignments, certificates and other documents on record in the Patent Office at Washington City; also, all their right and interest in and to a set of machines and supplemental machines constructed on the basis, and to be worked on the principles of said invention, which said machines are now erected and situated in this city, ready to be used, worked and run in the business of making Boots and Shoes by machinery, on the plan of the said invention, for which the said letters-patent were granted; and, also, all the tools, fixtures, materials, manufactured goods, &c., at present on St. Ferdinand street, between Greatmen and Casacalvo streets, Third District of this city, and the said Directors shall pay to the said George H. Rozet, Paul Queyrouze and Henry De Veuve, for the said patent rights, machinery and stock, the sum of forty-five thousand five hundred dollars ($45,500), as by them proposed; said payment to be made by transfer to the said Rozet, Queyrouze and De Veuve, of the moneys and notes received by this Company for subscription to the stock, and the said notes shall be endorsed by the said Company.

ARTICLE VI.—On the second Monday in December, 1861, and annually thereafter, an election for Directors, by the stockholders, shall be held at the office of the Company, of which election previous notice of at least ten days shall be given in two newspapers published in this city. The said Directors shall, at their first meeting, elect one of their number President of said Company.

ARTICLE VII.—A plurality of votes (counting one vote for every share of stock voted upon) shall be sufficient to elect Directors. All elections shall be held by ballot under the superintendence of the inspectors appointed by the Board from among the Stockholders, at least one week prior to the election. Each share of stock entitles the holder to one vote at all elections, provided, however, that such stock shall have been standing in the name of said Stockholder on the books of the Company for one month previous to such voting.

ARTICLE VIII.—A majority of the Board of Directors shall appoint all officers and servants of said Company that shall be required for the transaction of its business, and fix their compensation, and may dismiss them at pleasure and with or without cause, and to require security ... and Board may also make such by-laws and regulations as they shall deem expedient ... appoint agents within and without the State, under ... to transact all such business.

ARTICLE IX.—The following named Stockholders, viz: Wilhelmus Bogart, Antoine Carriere, John Thornhill, Andrew Wyatt and Paul Queyrouze, shall compose the first Board of Directors of said Company, and shall serve and remain in office until superseded by their successors, as provided in this Act.

ARTICLE X.—The said Board of Directors is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the Company and the transaction of its affairs, provided the same shall not be in contravention with the laws of this State or this act of incorporation, or with the laws of the United States. They shall have power and are authorized to buy and sell real estate, property, movable and immovable, to make contracts, issue mortgages, hypothecations, pledges and conveyances, and to borrow money.

ARTICLE XI.—A failure from any cause to elect Directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve this Corporation, but the Directors in office shall hold over until their successors shall be elected, which due notice shall be given in the manner pointed out in article seventh.

ARTICLE XII.—Books for the registry and transfer of stock shall at all times be kept, and transfer of stock shall be made on such books and signed by the stockholder or his attorney.

ARTICLE XIII.—None but citizens and residents of Southern States shall be Stockholders in this Company, and no two parties who are co-partners in trade shall be elected Directors at the same time. Should any Director remove from the State, or become insolvent, or cease to be a holder of at least ten shares, his office shall become vacant.

ARTICLE XIV.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and whenever in his opinion it may be necessary, or whenever three members of the Board shall request it, he shall call a meeting of the Board. In case of death, absence or inability of the President, the Board shall appoint a President pro tem., who shall exercise the powers and perform all the duties of the said President. The President and such other officers as may be necessary shall have power to sign all contracts...

ARTICLE XV.—No certificate of stock shall be issued until the stock shall have been paid for.

ARTICLE XVI.—Minutes of all the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and a full record of all the accounts for the business of the Company, shall be kept by the Secretary and signed by the President and by the Secretary, and all legal documents, contracts, checks, certificates of stock, contracts, and all other evidences of debt of said Company.

ARTICLE XVII.—No Stockholder of the present Stockholders, nor their associates or successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any contract or any damage that may be sustained by the Company beyond the amount of the stock subscribed or owned by them respectively.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Yearly dividends shall be made out of the profits of the Company as shall appear advisable.

ARTICLE XIX.—Should any Stockholder desire to transfer his stock previous to full payment of the same and to such transfer be made, he shall be bound by a subscription to the ... obligations of the party purchasing, provided the subscribed obligations are satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XX.—The names, residences and respective interests of the parties to this Act are declared to be as follows, to wit:

	Residences.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
George H. Rozet, New Orleans,	100 shares	$10,000	
Paul Queyrouze,	"	50	5,000
Wilhelmus Bogart,	"	50	5,000
John Thornhill,	"	50	5,000
Henry De Veuve,	"	50	5,000
Antoine Carriere,	"	50	5,000
Andrew Wyatt,	"	30	3,000
J. M. Lapeyre,	"	25	2,500
A. Frank Pargoud, Ouachita,	"	20	2,000
John Watt & Co., New Orleans,	"	25	2,500
Queyrouze & Langsdorff,	"	16	1,600
Samuel P. Duncan,	"	15	1,500
Gillis & Ferguson,	"	10	1,000
Byrne, Vance & Co.,	"	10	1,000
O. W. Dunbar & Co.,	"	10	1,000
E. Marquese & Co.,	"	10	1,000
Lobit, Charpantier & Co.,	"	10	1,000
B. Toledano & Taylor,	"	10	1,000
Dominique Lataste,	"	10	1,000
Arthur Dunn,	"	10	1,000
R. W. Estlin & Co.,	"	10	1,000
Frank Perret,	"	10	1,000
E. F. Lavillebeuvre,	"	5	500
Ar. Miltenberger,	"	5	500
A. M. Holbrook & Co.,	"	5	500
W. A. Gordon & Castillo,	"	5	500
E. F. Mioton & Co.,	"	5	500
Eug. Rochereau & Co.,	"	5	500
Michel Hebert, Iberville,	"	5	500
Lucien Mace, New Orleans,	"	5	500
Pointer & Faucheux,	"	5	500
F. Galeoute & Co.,	"	5	500
Piaggio & Viosca, Jr.,	"	5	500
Darby & Tremoulet,	"	5	500
Lavergne Lebeau,	"	5	500
C. Cavaroc & Co.,	"	5	500
B. R. Martel,	"	5	500
F. J. DaSilva,	"	5	500
Ed. Gauthreaux & Co.,	"	5	500
Roche & Esclapon,	"	5	500
Belock, Noblom & Co.,	"	5	500
Jules Labatut,	"	5	500
Aug. Tertrou,	"	5	500
Jose Barba,	"	5	500
O. Carriere,	"	5	500
J. B. Planche & Co.,	"	5	500
A. F. Cochrane & Hall,	"	5	500
H. W. Conner, Jr.,	"	5	500
Francis Moreno, Jr.,	"	5	500
A. & J. Sigur, Iberville,	"	5	500
F. Fernandez, New Orleans,	"	5	500
Felix Bertoulin	"	5	500
E. K. Converse,	"	5	500
Louis Barnett,	"	5	500
Gabriel Pascal,	"	5	500
J. & R. of A. H. D'Meza,	"	3	300
Felix A. Ducros,	"	3	300
J. Legier,	"	3	300
Jules Durel,	"	3	300
Cucullu & D'Meza,	"	3	300
Roman & Kenlon,	"	3	300
L. B. Pothier,	"	3	300
Henry Peychaud,	"	2	200
Dorsino Landry,	"	2	200
B. Bres,	"	2	200
Thos. L. Clarke & Bro.,	"	2	200
Henry Beard,	"	2	200
Ed. & Aug. Cabiro,	"	2	200
A. G. Marionneaux,	"	2	200
Jane Durel,	"	2	200
F. A. Gonzales & Co.,	"	2	200
J. Toye,	"	1	100
Paulin Durel,	"	1	100
George Ulmer,	"	1	100
N. Barrois,	"	1	100
Charles Oger,	"	1	100
W. H. Logan,	"	1	100
Louise Logan,	"	1	100
Corinne Fortier,	"	1	100
J. O. Moncereux,	"	1	100
E. Sarget,	"	1	100
B. O'Connell,	"	1	100
C. W. Bradbury,	"	1	100
E. Tircuit,	"	1	P. Coupée, 100

Seven hundred and forty-one shares.......$74,100

ARTICLE XXI.—At the close of this Charter, or sooner if ordered by a vote of the Stockholders, as hereinafter provided for, they shall elect three of their body Liquidating Commissioners, who shall have power to close the corporation, sell its effects, and divide the proceeds equally among the stockholders. Said liquidation shall not extend beyond six months from the date of the dissolution of the Company.

ARTICLE XXII.—This act of corporation may be modified, altered or amended, or said corporation dissolved, at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose, after thirty days' notice, in French and English, in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, and with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting.

Thus done and passed at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Marcel T. Ducros and Antoine Conand, witnesses of lawful age, who hereunto sign their names, together with said parties and me, notary.

The original is signed: Wilhelmus Bogart, Geo. H. Rozet, A. Carriere, P. Queyrouze, and others; M. T. Ducros, A. Conand, Edward Barnett, notary public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original extant in my current Register.

In faith whereof I grant these presents, under my signature and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of New Orleans, this eleventh day of February, 1861.

[L. S.] EDWARD BARNETT, Not. Pub.

The undersigned Recorder of Mortgages in and for the Parish Orleans, certifies that the foregoing act was recorded in his office this day, in Society Book No. 4, folio 474. New Orleans, 12th February, 1861. feb14 5tin8td JOHN HOLMES, Recorder.

Proclamations.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

POLICE JURY OF JEFFERSON, RIGHT BANK, Gretna, February 5th, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, whether resident or non-resident, of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, who are liable to the payment of parish taxes, imposed according to law, for the year 1860, by the Police Jury, for the use of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, that all such persons as shall fail to pay the said taxes which shall be due on the 1st of March, 1861; that within thirty days thereafter the said taxes must be paid to the undersigned collector, at his office, at the Police Jury Hall, corner Lafayette Avenue and Front street, in the village of Gretna, in said parish; that the undersigned will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving said taxes, at his office every day during the period aforesaid, every day during the hours from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M.

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

W. S. TOLEDANO, Tax Collector of Parish of Jefferson, Right Bank. feb7 30td

IN CUSTOMHOUSE STORE.—150 baskets Flagnial oil, 25 cases 75 do 10 do, 11 do; 300 boxes vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co; 100 do fruits in juice, Lodibert. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 78 Old Levee street.

LAWS OF HEALTH.

LORD BYRON has expressed, in a few words, the instinctive and unusual desire of mankind. He says: "Man's *first* desire is health; he then wishes for long life." The habits and customs of society, and but too many occupations and pursuits are unfortunately opposed to health, which requires as its conditions, regular habits of exercise, both of the mind and the body, regular hours of rest and repose, fresh air, wholesome food and pure water. Of course these great blessings can only be enjoyed by a small portion of the human family, and of course the mass may neglect to turn their golden opportunity to account. In the absence of such opportunities, it becomes necessary to strengthen the system by the use of such hygeian preparations as harmonize with its condition and its requirements.

This fact the inhabitants of unhealthy regions of our country have long since discovered. The only question has been, "What shall we use?" To what source shall we look for the means of escaping sickness and extending to its natural limit the lease of life?

It is certified by hundreds of witnesses of the highest standing and respectability in the United States, South and Central America, Mexico, the Empire of Brazil, Islands of the Pacific, and other countries where HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are sold, that they are invaluable as a safeguard against the epidemic and endemics of every climate—a specific for scurvy and general debility—a swift and certain cure for Dyspepsia Liver Complaint, and every species of indigestion—an unfailing remedy for intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all kinds of periodical diseases—a prompt and immediate relief in Flux, Colics and Choleric maladies—a cure for Costiveness, a mild and safe invigorant and corroborant for delicate females—a good, anti-bilious alterative and tonic preparation for ordinary family purposes—a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and a tenuated by sickness—an excellent appetizer as well as a strengthener of the digestive organs—a depurative of the blood and other fluids, and a general household remedy, desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic, and an agreeable and wholesome stimulant.

DYSPEPSIA,

OR CHRONIC INDIGESTION, is the most painful and the most difficult to cure. It originates in a loss of tone in the stomach, or rather in the fibrous muscular lining of that organ, which becomes irritable and feeble, and cannot secrete in sufficient quantity the gastric juices, which dissolve the food. Dyspepsia is usually accompanied with more or less inflammation of the stomach, and is sometimes attended with an irritable condition of the interior of the stomach, and always with a diseased irritability of the whole digestive operations.

Constipation or Costiveness

is not unfrequently a concomitant of Dyspepsia, although it sometimes exists independently of any serious derangement of the digestive functions. It is generally accompanied by headache or a feeling of fullness in the head and a partial obscuration of the memory, and of the mental perceptions generally. As indigestion proceeds from a want of tone in the stomach, so Costiveness, in many cases, proceeds from a lack of sensitiveness in the mucous membrane which lines the intestines. The moderate cathartic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is just what is required under such circumstances, and it is believed that any case of casual or habitual Constipation may be readily and radically cured by a bottle or two of the Bitters; or if taken occasionally by persons of costive habit, they will prevent the recurrence of this annoying complaint.

LIVER COMPLAINTS

and bilious diseases proceed either from want of activity in the liver, by which the flow of bile is reduced below the quality required by nature to qualify the blood, or from inflammation, causing an overflow of the bilious secretion into the stomach and bowels, or from a sympathetic derangement of the liver, consequent upon some disorder of the stomach.

In ordinary Liver Complaint the sufferer has an intermitting appetite, sometimes eating voraciously, and again loathing the sight of food; is drowsy, languid, disinclined to exertion, melancholy, and experiences a sensation of weariness and lassitude, accompanied by violent palpitation of the heart, after the most trifling exertion. The irritation created by suppressed bile also frequently causes a hard, dry cough, known as the Liver Cough, together with nausea and vomiting. Space will not permit us to go into all the symptoms of Liver Complaint. Our object here is to point out the true preventive and remedy. Let persons who are of bilious habits, or who reside where bilious complaints are common, fortify their system, in advance, with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, which, acting through the stomach upon the liver, will surely preserve that important organ in vigorous health.

FEVERS

have been divided into two classes, malarious and contagious; but there can be little doubt that all epidemic fevers are caused and propagated by miasma or bad air. It has been denied that Typhus and Scarlet fevers are malarious diseases, but this is a mere assumption, unsupported by proof. All the epidemic fevers unquestionably proceed from miasmatic or gaseous poison evaporated by the sun from rotten vegetable matter and foul water. It is a well known fact that whenever the axe lets light into the primeval forest, Fever and Ague and bilious remittent fevers are sure to be generated. The reason is obvious. The vegetable deposits of ages are suddenly uncovered to the sun, and from decomposed leaves and roots, a rich compost for the farmer's crops, but a deadly poison for the health of his family—there goes up a poisonous exhalation pregnant with disease and death.

The best evidence of the popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

and their successful introduction everywhere is the dissimulation frequently manifested to produce counterfeits. Rogues have endeavored to palm off, wherever their inconvenience, and to profit themselves they have been compelled to employ a traveling agent, whose exclusive business it is to rove through the country and apprise the proprietors of any counterfeiting of the Bitters. As an additional means of protection, to the public the proprietors have gone to the expense of procuring a fine steel-engraved label, with an engraving ... the hands, in order to afford a perfect security against the counterfeiters ... the parties who counterfeit ... and have been prosecuted ... in preventing the counterfeiting of it, but with their new label they will doubtless be more successful; in preventing the public as well ... the new label are now used—the old in order that former customers may feel secure, and at the same time fully understand the object of the change.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

A specific for Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, General Debility, Colic and Fever, Liver Complaint, Bilious and Remittent Fevers, and the physical infirmities that creep upon us in old age. For these ailments its superiority is conceded by the faculty as well as by the invalid. Its virtues are tried and we have its verdict. The remedy has been used since 1848, and the Bitters are to-day the most popular remedy for the time they have been in existence, in the ... and its sale ... continues to thrive and increase in popularity with more rapidity, simply because the world wants it, whenever the disease ... the dyspeptic demands it as his only help, the victim of diarrhea or dysentery ... gratitude, and both praise it. Both sexes, all ages, all classes regard it as the great wonderful ... Sold by druggists, grocers and dealers generally. dec 1tmarl

PAPER-HANGING.

HENRY HABERT, successor to P. Delcroix, on Chartres street, No. 180, between Conti and St. Louis streets, being desirous of selling off his stock of PAPER-HANGINGS, will sell, for the season, the same AT COST. Let purchasers come and judge for themselves.

Now opening, a splendid selection of Papers from the manufacturers of DELICOURT, GILLOUX, MERY, JOUANNY, and other celebrated houses.

Gilt Enamelled Papers, 75c and upwards. Satined Paper, a very fine French, 25c and upwards. Velvet Trimmings, Gilt and upwards. Medallions, Borders, Rosettes, and all of every description, Ceiling Ornaments, Red Tape, Rugs, &c., &c. The services of skilled workmen have been secured by Mr. HABERT.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

New Orleans Gas Light Company,

JANUARY 11th, 1861.

FROM and after 1st January, instant, the price of Gas is reduced to four dollars per one thousand cubic feet. By order. jan12 N. O. I. TISDALE, Treasurer.

CAMILLE LACOSTE,

FANCY GROCERY STORE,

NO. 209 ROYAL, COR. DUMAINE STREET,

IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies, Preserves, Cordials, Sweet Oil, &c. &c. fe14

KRUG & CO.,

—A—

REIMS.

400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above brand, landing from ships Stephen Crowell and Kate Dyer, from Havre. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., feb5 Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Arrival of Negroes for Sale.

I HAVE just arrived with ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGROES from Virginia and Maryland, such as mechanics, house servants, cooks, washers and ironers, and field hands. I will also receive during the season (every month) large supplies, exclusively from those States. I am determined to sell at prices to suit the times, for cash or approved city acceptances. They can be seen at my house, corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, New Orleans. feb26 6m J. M. WILSON.

JAMES H. PUTNAM,

Late of the firm of HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

No. 6 CARONDELET STREET.

PORK.—500 barrels heavy Mess and Rump. GREEN MEAT.—50,000 pounds Hog Round. BACON.—Prime Shoulders, Sides and Hams. HAMS.—50 tierces Duffield and Lewis Stagg's. FLOUR.—400 barrels Extra, Superfine and Fine. WHISKY.—100 barrels Rectified. LARD.—Prime Leaf, in tierces and kegs. FISH.—50 barrels No. 3 Shore and Large Mackerel; 100 half do Nos. 1, 2 and 3 do do; 100 kits Nos. 1 and 2 do do; 20 half drums Codfish. For sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, feb18 No. 97 Old Levee st.

GUNNIES.—GUNNIES.—250 bales light and heavy bagging for sale by S. PLASSAN, feb18 40 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR.—100 boxes to arrive and in store. For sale by S. PLASSAN, feb18 40 Old Levee st.

SARDINES.—SARDINES.—100 cases quarters, halves and wholes, in store and for sale by feb18 S. PLASSAN, 40 Old Levee st.

CLARET.—CLARET.—20 casks Gontier, St. Estephe and Montferrand; 25 hogsheads Martinot St. Julien; landing ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux, for sale by feb18 S. PLASSAN, 40 Old Levee st.

BRANDIES.—BRANDIES.—350 packages in bond, of the following favorite brands: Otard Dupuy, Sazerac & Co., Extra CCC, Rasteau, A. Seignette, Arzac Seignette, Gelot, Pellevoisin, Gires, Riborel & Co. For sale by feb18 S. PLASSAN, 40 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux—60 casks Pauillac claret; 100 do St. Julien do; 125 do St. Estephe do; 50 bbls Haut Sauterne white wine; 2072 boxes Canteneac claret; 384 do St Julien do; 240 do fine white various brands; 5000 quarter boxes sardines, Partais; 5000 half do do do; 44 casks Chateau Dillon claret; 20 bbls white wine vinegar; 100 baskets extra anisette; 100,000 fine corks. For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., feb14 No. 116 Royal street.

LANDING ex ship Resolute, arrived from Bordeaux—100 casks Claret Wine, Chateau Bouseau; 20 do White do, Haut Sauterne; 54 barrels do do do; 2 boxes Claret do do Grand St. Lambert; 27 do assorted Cordials, Chauvet Fils; 50 quarter pipes Pale Brandy, C. Jobit; 19 do do do, E. Jaulin. For sale by feb19 X. LAMBERT, 52 Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux—40 casks claret, A. Expert; 40 do, Ponget Sons; 40 do, J. Lavidalie & Son—for sale by feb14 E. DESCHAMPS, 20 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux—

50	boxes, of 12 bottles,	Haut Sauterne white wine;
106	" of 12 bottles,	St. Julien Medoc;
150	" of 12 bottles,	St. Estephe Medoc;
100	" of 12 bottles,	Cantenac Medoc;
	100 casks Quinsac; 20 do Cambiac;	
5	bales, of 10,000 each,	fine pointed corks;
6	packages, of 20 sacks each,	regular fine corks, No. 5;
4	" 24	very fine corks, No. 9;
4	" 24	very fine corks, No. 7;
4	" 24	very fine corks for half bottles, No. 55.

For sale by CHAUDET & NEE, feb16 147 and 149 Royal st.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—50 firkins extra Goshen butter, landing ex steamship Bienville. WHITE WINE, &c.—Landing ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux, 100 barrels white wine, Haut Sauterne; 100 do do white wine vinegar; 50 half cases black truffles. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, feb12 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FISH IN OIL.—150 boxes mackerel in oil; 150 do redfish do; 100 do salmon do; 15 do tunny do; 50 do shad do; 50 do spiced salmon; in store and for sale by feb11 DUNTZE & CO., cor. Royal and Conti sts.

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER.—A fresh supply, just received from Germany, and for sale by feb11 DUNTZE & CO., cor. Royal and Conti sts.

LANDING ex ship Resolute, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—

20 quarter pipes Cognac, 1825, Larronde Brothers.
20 eighth pipes old Cognac, do.
51 boxes, 12 bottles, Claret, Chateau Margaux.
51 " 24 half bottles, Claret, Haut Brion.
36 " 12 bottles, White Wine, Chateau Yquem.
4 " 24 half bottles, each, pickles.
336 baskets Champagne.
30 bales, of 20 sacks each, Corks, No. 7.
5 packages, of 25 " " No. 1.
5 " of 25 " " No. 1.
1 bale of 5 sacks of 1000 demijohn Corks.
1 " 20 " 300 Corks, No. 4.
1 " 15 " 300
15 " 3000 very fine short Corks.
15 " 4500 very regular Corks.
10 " 15,000 very regular Corks.
14 " 14,000 polished Corks.
24 " 15,000 short polished Corks.

feb14 V. MAIGNAN, N. 77 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Alice Provost, arrived from Bordeaux—

120	casks Claret Wine,		Chateau St. Estephe;
20	do	do	St. Julien;
20	do	do	Grand Vin Larose;
20	do	do	Grand St. Lambert;
20	do	do	Margaux Medoc;
400	boxes do	do	Pauillac do;
300	do	do	St. Emilion;
100	do	do	St. Estephe;
100	do	do	St. Julien;
60	do	do	Margaux;

20 octaves Pale Rochelle Brandy, 4th proof;
15 quarter pipes J. Carte Brandy, 1st proof.
X. LAMBERT, 52 Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Rising Star, 2 cases Lyons Sausages, extra, for sale by jan14 M. A. CALONGNE, Nos. 266 and 267 Royal st., cor. Dumaine.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Triumphant success of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL in her great character of FANCHON, the CRICKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 23d, 1861—The very popular new drama, adapted to the stage by A. Waldauer, Esq., entitled THE CRICKET—Fanchon, (the Cricket) Miss Maggie Mitchell; Landry, Mr. C. Pope; Barbaud, Mr. M. Clannin. To conclude with the farce of DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—Diana, Miss Laura Honey.

☞ Change of time—Doors open at a quarter before 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $8. feb23

VARIETIES THEATRE.

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

SATURDAY EVENING, February 23d, 1861.—Will be acted the great Scottish drama of JEANIE DEANS; or, THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN. After which DANCE—Miss Frances and Paul Brillant. To conclude with the farce called the RENDEZVOUS.

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 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M., where Seats and Boxes may be secured two days in advance of the day of performance.

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

feb23 W. R. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

[Formerly Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre.]

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Sixth Night of GEO. CHRISTY'S Great Original Extravaganza, entitled NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 23d, 1861—Performance will commence with a SUPERB ROLE, Touching Ballads and Melodies, Exhilarating Songs, Glees and Duets. New and Effective Solos, with a ... and Geo. Christy's ... Budget of Comicalities. To be followed by, for the sixth time here, (Jump) Geo. Christy's GREAT STUMP SPEECH on ANY OTHER MAN. After which, a favorite dance by Master Leon. The whole to conclude with George Christy's original extravaganza, entitled NEW YEAR'S CALLS—Peter Day, Geo. Christy; Miss Lucinda, Master Leon.

Admission, 50 cents. Children and Servants half price to the boxes of the entertainment only.

Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. JOHN P. SMITH, Agent, feb23 for Christy's Minstrels

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM,

St. Charles street, (adjoining the Academy of Music)

THE GRAND AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS. The Famous German Mechanical Orchestrion. The largest Stuffed Specimen and Skeleton of a BOA CONSTRICTOR ever seen. Besides, 100,000 other curiosities.

Admission 50 cents. Children and Servants 25 cents. Open day and night from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM,

167 ST. CHARLES STREET,

Nearly opposite the St. Charles Theatre.

GREAT ATTRACTION

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

THE TEMPLE OF ART:

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

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

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

STEAMSHIPS.

KEY WEST & FLORIDA PORTS.

To sail on THURSDAY 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, 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 copper and copper-fastened steamship MAGNOLIA, J. S. Crowell, commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mail. For freight or passage, having state-room accommodations for passengers, apply on board, or to

I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

Freights to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay ... to be paid ... steamers expense, but at the risk of the consignees.

N. B.—Freight to ... Florida ports must be paid in ... feb14

VERA CRUZ.

To sail on FRIDAY, March 1st, 1861, at 8 A. M.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—U. S. Mail Line.—The superior and fast-going steamship TENNESSEE, Thos. Forbes, commander, will leave as above for Vera Cruz, at her ... For freight or passage, having ... accommodations for ... apply to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

☞ The Tennessee will ... leave New Orleans ... of the 1st and 15th, and Vera Cruz ... feb15

TEXAS.

For Indianola Direct.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 8 A. M.

THE superior copper-fastened and copper-fastened steamship ATLANTIC, W. S. Sharman, commander, will leave for Indianola ... carrying the United States Mail. For freight or passage, having state-room accommodations, apply on board, or to feb2 I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

For Indianola Direct.

FOR INDIANOLA DIRECT.—The steamship ... WANEE, H. ... commander, will leave ... carrying the U. S. mail. For freight or passage, having ... apply on board, or to feb22 I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.

To sail on SUNDAY, February 24th, at 8 A. M.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.—The superior and fast going copper-fastened steamship TEXAS, C. Fowler, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States Mail. For freight or passage, having state-room accommodations, apply on board or to

I. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 57 Camp street.

☞ A steamship of this line will leave every Tuesday and Sunday morning for the above ports. feb21

Brazos Santiago.

To sail on FRIDAY, March 1st, at 8 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO. U. S. MAIL LINE.—For Brazos Santiago, via Indianola.—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, E. S. Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the U. S. Mails. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

I. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 57 Camp street.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, February 7th, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Eleven per cent. was declared out of the profits of the last six months, and made payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 18th instant.

feb11 to 18th J. V. CHAFFRY, Secretary.

Fresh and Foreign Plants.

MR. BELLET, Gardener, Florist and Nurseryman, a member of the French Agricultural and Belgian National Association, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city that he has just received a beautiful assortment of FLOWERS and FRUIT PLANTS, such as: Rose Trees of all the new varieties; ... Camellias, Magnolias, Rododendrons, Azaleas, Dwarf Dahlias, &c.

Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Cherry, Prune and Pear Trees, Pear Trees, ... weigh 1 pound and a half ... and ... Apricot Trees, Asparagus, good to eat the same year they are planted, and a considerable number of Plants, Gardens and Flower Seeds.

Catalogues of the above Plants to be had at the store, Royal street, late Post-office Building, near Canal street. feb18 1m

PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE finest collection of PLANTS received direct from France. Messrs. PELLORCE, Flower and Shrub seller in Paris and Versailles (France), have the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen of this city that they have just arrived here with the most varied and most select collection of Plants and Shrubs which was ever seen in New Orleans up to the present time, such as Camellias, Araucarias, of different species, Daphnes, Orange and Lemon Trees from China, Rhododendrons, Peonies, Arborea, new Dentzia, 150 new Rose Bushes, Fruit Trees, Pear Trees, Apple Trees, Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, Vine, Peach Trees, Strawberry and Gooseberry Plants of various kinds, Flower Bulbs, 12 new species of Pinks, which figured at the grand Exposition, Vegetable Plants, &c. Prices very moderate.

N. B.—Amateurs who shall honor us with their confidence, will please call at No. 204 corner of Chartres and Madison streets. The Plants and Shrubs to be sent to the country will be packed by the seller.

Catalogues may be had in the store. feb12 1m

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 Masonic Emblems, &c., informs the public that he is now ready to strike Medals and Stamp the Emblems of the Southern States—a Pelican for Louisiana, a Palmetto Tree for South Carolina, &c., &c.; also, Belt Plates, Buckles and Shakos.

Manufacture of Military Buttons, Scabbard Gilding and Plating and also Hilts and Trimmings of all kinds. jan19 1p

GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 33 Carondelet street,

(Ground floor, back office.)

feb1 1y

FOULON & BROCARD,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

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

jan1 1m

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 81 St. Louis street,

nov21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

BAKER & CO.'S

MEDICINAL AND TRANSPARENT

COD LIVER OIL.

THE TRUE AND GENUINE—UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND EFFECTS—BEING THE SWEETEST AND BEST PREPARED.

ITS use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs, invigorate the blood, give general rotundity to the figure, and add energy to the mind and nervous system. Its value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers, when ordinary food has not been strong enough to sustain the strength, and when the body when no other can be borne, and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly remarkable manner.

For CONSUMPTION and BRONCHITIS, for SCROFULA in all its developments, for WEAKNESS, WASTING, and every form of DEBILITY, its curative properties are unrivaled.

It may be taken without distrelish by the most delicate patient, and retained without effort by the most sensitive stomach. Its superiority in this and other important characteristics of purity of the oil are guaranteed for it the commendation of the most eminent Physicians throughout the States; the written testimony of the faculty of the best medical schools; the Professors of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, JEFFERSON COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, and others.

Invalids should be careful to purchase oil of undoubted superiority, if they desire the most active and nutritive advantages of the remedy. That which we prepare has the added evidences of superiority over other brands. Manufactured only by

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, &c., 154 N. Third street, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO. Philadelphia. JOHN C. BAKER & CO. Philadelphia.

LUBEC ASPARAGUS.—Received per ship E. M. Acnot, from Bremen—50 boxes, of 200 each, of superior quality, for sale by DUNTZE & CO., feb. cor. Royal and Conti sts

STEAMBOATS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for the first TEN lines, or anything on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

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

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

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

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

YAZOO RIVER.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR YAZOO RIVER PACKET.—For Greenwood, Sidon, Tchula, Yazoo City Satartia, and all intermediate landings on Yazoo river.—The entirely new, light-draught, fast running and magnificent passenger steamer YAZOO, J. S. Wallace, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. feb8 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

RED RIVER.

Leaves with Dispatch.

FOR RED RIVER.—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Albany, Swanson's, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings.—The new, fast running passenger packet steamer TEXAS, C. W. Stinde, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. feb22 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.

FOR MINDEN DIRECT.—For Minden, Monroe Point Bolivar, Boone's Landing, Pine Bluff, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River.—The new and light draught packet steamer COMET, W. V. Hartell, master, J. T. Reeder clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [fe22] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves With Dispatch.

REGULAR RED RIVER AND LAKE PACKET.—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Landing, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Grand Ecore, Montgomery, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's and all intermediate landings.—The new and fast running ... draught passenger steamer P. E. BONFORD, Worley, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, feb21 Advertising Agent.

Leaves on THURSDAY 28th instant, at 5 P. M.

RED RIVER PACKET.—FOR SHREVEPORT DIRECT.—The new, light-draught passenger packet steamer DE SOTO, H. ... will leave as above, for Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's and all way landings. For freight or passage, apply on board. feb21 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY 2d March, at 5 P. M.

FOR JEFFERSON, SHREVEPORT, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Normand's, and Barbin's, and all intermediate landings.—The very light draught steamer HOMER, Wm. Perry, master, W. Parsons, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. feb21 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on TUESDAY 26th instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Landing, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin's and intermediate landings.—The new and fast running passenger steamer GWIN, J. L. HODGES, W. S. Scale, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [fe8] J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

Leaves on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 5 P. M.

RED RIVER PASSENGER PACKET.—The new and magnificent light-draught passenger packet W. BURTON, F. A. Blount, master; James Reed, clerk, will leave New Orleans as above for Natchitoches, Grand Ecore, Campte, Cloutierville, Rachal's, Bayou Maurice, ... Derbon's, Bastian's, Cane and Little rivers, Cotile, Alexandria, Pineville, Pierce's, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply on board. feb18 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 23d instant, at 5 P. M.

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

☞ The Grand Duke will take freight for all landings on upper Red river, and for Jefferson, with the privilege of reshipping at Shreveport. feb23

Leaves on SATURDAY, 23d instant, at 5 P. M.

FOR RED RIVER AND BAYOU PIERRE.—For Red Bluffs, Augusta, Mansfield, Mouth of Bayou Pierre, ... of Point Jourdan's or Pleasant Hill and all landings on Bayou Pierre, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Cotile, Alexandria, Normand's and Barbin's and all intermediate landings on Red river.—The fast-running passenger steamer A. G. BROWN, W. T. Boardman, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [fe1] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Will leave with dispatch.

REGULAR RED RIVER AND LAKE Packet.—For Jefferson, Kaddo, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Albany, Swanson's, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, Montgomery, Alexandria, Normand's, Barbin's and all intermediate landings.—The new and magnificent passenger steamer LECOMTE, W. W. Whitenbury, master, W. D. Bateman, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. feb7 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves every MONDAY, at 5 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS WEEKLY Packet steamer GRAND ERA, Ben. B. Kouns, master, for Jefferson, Shreveport and above the Raft, Spring Bank, Fulton, White Cliffs, Laneasport, Rowland, and all way landings on Red river, and through tickets. Apply to G. KOUNS & BROS., 8 Front st.

☞ Grand Era connects at Shreveport every Thursday with the side-wheel steamer Era No. 5 for Jefferson, and stern-wheel steamer Era No. 8 for Fulton, Eras Nos. 4 and 6, for Fulton.

☞ Returning, the Grand Era leaves Shreveport every Friday, at 10 A. M., passes Grand Ecore Saturday at 4 A. M., Alexandria at 4 P. M., Saturday, and takes all passengers at Red River Landing, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, and Donaldsonville. feb15 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

UPPER RED RIVER.

Leaves with Dispatch.

FOR UPPER RED RIVER DIRECT.—White Cliffs, Fulton, Doaksville, Pine Bluff, Lanesport, Rowland, Chakchiuma, and intermediate landings on Red river. The new and fast-running, light-draught passenger steamer W. M. LEVY, Nat. Bateman, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [fe1] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.

Leaves on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 5 P. M.

FOR TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.—The neat, light-draught regular packet steamer INDIAN No. 2, L. S. Green, master, will leave as above for Point Plantation, Gibson's Landing, ... Tensas and Bayou Macon, and all way landings. For freight or passage apply on board. feb21 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OPELOUSAS.

Leaves on SATURDAY 23d instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR NEW ORLEANS AND OPELOUSAS PACKET.—The new steamer ERA No. 7, Thos. J. Whitworth, master, leaves as above, taking freight and passengers for Opelousas ... every Saturday ... For freight or passage apply on board or to G. KOUNS & BROS., 8 Front st. feb9 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Regular New Orleans and Opelousas Packets.

To Leave Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FOR OPELOUSAS.—The steamer NINA SIMMS, G. G. Lailler, master, will leave for Opelousas every Wednesday at 5 P. M., taking freight and passengers for Washington and all intermediate landings on the Atchafalaya.

The new light-draught and fast-running steamer ANNA PERRET, James Capps, master, will leave every Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M., taking freight and passengers for the above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to the undersigned, agents for said boats.

QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, feb13 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ATTAKAPAS.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 5 P. M.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The light-draught packet GOV. POWELL, Abe Smith, master, will leave as above, taking freight for New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Jeanerette's, Charenton, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, and all landings on the Teche. For freight or passage apply on board, or to LOBIT & CHARPANTIER. feb22

Leaves on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 5 P. M.

FOR ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The new and fast passenger packet steamer T. D. HINE, Captain D. R. Mugeah, will leave as above for Bayou Boeuf, Bayou Black, Jeanerette's, Centreville, Franklin, ... New Iberia and all landings on the route. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The fast running light draught steamer PICAYUNE No. 3, H. M. Broad, master, Geo. Dove, Jr., clerk, is ready to receive freight for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Jeanerette's, Centreville, Franklin, Pattersonville, and all landings on Bayou Teche, and will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OUACHITA RIVER.

Leaves on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 5 P. M.

FOR CAMDEN BEACH BLUFFS, Little Bay, Miller's Bluff, Champagnolle, Wilmington, Pigeon Hill, Moro Bay, Marie Saline, Harrisonburg, Mouth of Bayou d'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe, Columbia and all intermediate landings on the Ouachita and Black rivers. The steamer TOCCOA, Langdon, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board. [fe2] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY 2d March, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR OUACHITA River Alternate Tuesday and Saturday Ten Day Packet.—For Camden Direct.—The new and magnificent fast-running passenger steamer LIZZIE SIMMONS, Len. Payne, master, will leave as above for Camden, Beach Hills, Little Bay, Miller's Bluff, Champagnolle, Pigeon Hill, Marie Saline, Alabama Landing, d'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe, and all intermediate landings on Ouachita and Black rivers. For freight or passage apply on board. feb14 J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agents

Leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—New Orleans, Monroe and Trenton Regular Weekly Packet.—For Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Trinity, Mouth of Black River, Harrisonburg, Trinity, Mouth of Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate landings.—The new and fast-running passenger steamer J. F. PARGOUD, J. W. Tobin, master, will leave as above, punctually. Shippers would find it to their interest to avail themselves of the ... Coast at Coast packet rates. Through bills of lading given to Trenton, with the privilege of reshipping. dec17 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Louisiana Academy,

Hospital street, No. 79, between Royal and Bourbon sts.

THIS institution, founded by Mr. A. FERRIER, late a Professor in the University of Louisiana, is now in full activity. The ancient and modern languages, Drawing and Music are taught by distinguished Professors. Latin and Greek are taught without a surcharge. The services of a fencing master, who will instruct in the military exercises, have been engaged. Price, from $5 to $10, according to the proficiency of the student. feb6 1m

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, entrées, 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. jan3 1p

Preservation of the Sight.

MR. C. DUHAMEL, optician, No. 46 Chartres street, begs leave to inform all those whose sight is requiring attention that he has just received a fresh invoice of patent Cylindrical Glasses, approved by the most renowned Oculists in Paris, and Dr. Beard, Penniston, Crawcour, Rice and others in New Orleans. The curb is such that those glasses can be used without the least danger to the weakest eyes.

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

Their superiority over all others consists in the form being equally divided over the whole surface, instead of being gradually diminished ... The interposition of the two cylinders ... glasses ... consequently, much clearer than the others.

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

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