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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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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 long square for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to and restricted strictly to the business of their business and to extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No advertisement advertised will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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 H. Lemonnier, Hatche & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 40 Chartres street, spring and summer clothing, boots, shoes, brogans and shirts.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON NAYADES STREET AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call public attention to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the City Hotel, by the sheriff of an elegant lot of ground, with house, situate at the corner of Nayades and First streets, Fourth District. For particulars and terms, see advertisement.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

The tenor of the advices from Washington for some days has certainly been of a more peace able character than might have been expected. Although Mr. LINCOLN has not formally expressed his intention to abandon the policy announced in his inaugural, he seems tacitly to acknowledge its impracticability, or at all events the complications and catastrophes to which it would lead. He is doubtless still somewhat embarrassed as to the course he will pursue, especially in view of the conflicting opinions of his Cabinet and the impossibility of satisfying both wings of his party. Let him act as he may, he cannot avoid creating discontent, and sowing dissensions among the unprincipled factions by which he has been elevated to the Presidency. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that he has resolved to follow the counsels of prudence and moderation, as well because these point out the path of safety, as because they are apparently the sentiments of the larger section of his supporters.

We are not of those who anticipate from Mr. LINCOLN the slightest disposition to recognize at an early day the independent Confederation of the South. Such a step may become compulsory hereafter, but it will be shunned as long as possible by the functionary who, in the official exposition of his political faith, steadily repudiated all knowledge of secession, and ignored even the palpable fact of revolution. The utmost to be looked for is a suspension of all hostile movement; a silent appreciation of the difficulties of the situation, and a masterly inactivity until the next session of Congress. Quite possibly Mr. LINCOLN may consider even this half way policy more than he ought to concede, and he may hold it amply to the withdrawal of the Federal forces from Fort Sumter and the discontinuance of any attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens or other fortifications held by the United States troops within the territory of the Confederate States of the South. It is scarcely within the bounds of probability that he will seriously strive to deprive the independent South of the revenues accruing to her Government, by stationing vessels of war at the different harbors, and converting them into custom houses, because such a measure would be regarded as an overt act of hostility, and would assuredly provoke prompt and severe retaliation. This idea will have to be relinquished, or not even the evacuation of Fort Sumter will suffice to preserve the peace. But we have very little to apprehend on this score. If Mr. LINCOLN decides to avoid war—whether from motives of expediency or humanity—he must necessarily carry into execution those measures which are intended to prevent the interruption of peace. He may not do more, but he cannot do less.

It is useless to disguise the fact that we in the South would rejoice heartily at the maintenance of pacific relations with the people of the United States. We say it without circumlocution or equivocation, because we believe we do not fear them, and are fully prepared for self protection and self defense. But we have no desire to go to war. We are entirely aware of its calamities. We know that the mere loss of life—though a dreadful item—is but one in the calculation; that war ruins commerce, impoverishes the people, creates general distress, calls for much sacrifice and self denial, imposes heavy burdens, and saddles the Government with a load of debt; that war, at all times a fearful evil, is not to be contemplated without horror when waged between people who were erewhile brothers. Hence it is that the South cherishes no insane desire to plunge into the uncertainties of civil strife, and that while fundamentally determined to assert her independence and maintain her freedom, she would infinitely prefer working out her destiny in tranquility and peace. It is for the Government of the United States to settle the question. We would in our We simply claim the right to establish our own political organization, and well vindicate that right at hazards and to the last extremity rather than yield or be depredated upon. We would scorn to keep up amity between us and the North. Should we be attacked, we shall do our duty and leave the consequences to God.

Meanwhile it is pleasant to observe that men breathe freer and deeper in proportion as the danger of a collision diminishes, and that public confidence—the great element of credit and commerce—is slowly recovering from the depression under which it has been labouring ever since the 6th November. Every species of security has felt to some extent the buoyant influence of the pacific rumors which prevailed last week, and unless they should prove utterly hollow and baseless there can be no doubt that even at this advanced period of the business season a marked improvement will be exhibited and a firm foundation laid for a more prosperous future.

DREADFUL MURDER IN ASSUMPTION.—A correspondent furnishes us the particulars of a frightful murder in the Parish of Assumption. The victim was Dr Williamson, a gentleman of large fortune and high position, who resided about two miles below Napoleonville. The Doctor was married, but having no children, he had reared and educated the two children of his wife, Henry G and Frank T. The latter, however, conducted himself badly, and after frequent remonstrances at his reformation, Dr W had forbidden him the house. Henry continued to live with the Doctor. On Wednesday they attended the funeral of Dr. Martin. In the evening Dr W went out to visit a patient, taking with him his little negro boy. On returning, just as the boy was raising the bar to let the carriage in, two men rushed forward. While one seized the bridle of the horses, the other shot at it was the Williamson who was in the carriage. On receiving a reply in the affirmative he discharged six barrels of a revolver at the Doctor, who fell lifeless in blood. The little negro fled, and when the noise of the firing attracted the attention of the household, Dr Williamson was found stretched on the earth in the agonies of death, having received the balls in different parts of his body. Suspicion falls on the brothers Henry and Frank, especially on the former, when accused of the deed refused in his confusion. "It was not I that fired at him, it was my brother. Both have been arrested. Public excitement is at the highest pitch, and special constables have been appointed to guard the prison and prevent the accused from suffering the rude and summary justice of Judge Lynch.

New Music.—Our thanks are due the publishers, P. P. Werlein & Co. No. 1 Camp street, for the following music

I'll Wait I Were a Slave Again—a touching melody, words and music by C A Gruber, and founded upon an incident in real life.

Dull Season Schottische—a very pleasant and not difficult morceau, by W D Dietrich

The Bakemen, Peanut's Song—a characteristic and spirited melody, by T. Von Lindhe

Oh! I Were Night to Rest. This is the famous *Air Co. in Moto*, from the fourth act of the Trovatore, arranged in a key adapted to voices of moderate compass We need not commend its beauty, as the air is universally popular.

MARTIN, COOK & CO.—We take much pleasure in referring to the advertisement in our columns announcing the resumption of payment in full by the above known and respectable house of Martin, Cobb & Co.

OPERA HOUSE.—The popular opera of the *Trovatore* will be performed this evening, with Patti as the heroine.

INTEREST RELIEF.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, rheumatism and other diseases, to which attention is directed

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Says the Baton Rouge *Source Planter*: In the midst of this spring weather, with every prospect of a bright season, our planters are revelling in prospects of a fruitful season. Nearly all our planters have planted heavily this year, and the further anticipations are realized—and we fervently hope they are—we may look for a large crop from the parish the ensuing grinding. Every thing is fair and propitious for a good season, and reasonably fair weather from this time out will assuredly bring it. Some of our planting friends, acting upon a hint some time since thrown out, have planted largely in corn, which, of course, if they cannot use themselves, will find a ready market in New Orleans or elsewhere. Much of the fall plant of cane is already up, and looks remarkably well, so also the ratoons and stubble

The pea nut is cultivated in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, &c. It is planted in ridges, about three feet apart, and the vine stands up about a foot in perpendicular flight. The stems shoot out in all directions from the about fifteen inches around. These runners have joints about an inch and a half apart, and at each joint a stem root and a green pea (Mexican pea) grows two inches deep at the end of this root the pea-pod is formed, and comes to maturity. Some farmers cover these lateral vines with earth, while others leave them bare all the time. It is not agreed which is the best method. When ripe, one bunch of vines will have from one to two quarts of peas. One acre of land produces from thirty-five to fifty bushels of peas.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—New York, March 16—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the President told a member of the Virginia Convention yesterday that no vessels would be sent South with hostile intentions—that nothing would be done regarding Southern affairs for sixty days, and that his purpose was to restore peace and prevent the shedding of blood.

A special dispatch says the Cabinet did not decide yesterday on the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

Baltimore intelligence says the first resistance to the Federal authorities will be there. The Secessionists are proposing to resist the Black Republicans taking possession of Federal offices.

Washington, March 16.—Great weight is attached in political circles to Mr. Fessenden's declaration that the Administration contemplates a peace policy, and would not exercise any authority not strictly in accordance with the law, nor would ample time for an examination of the subject in all its bearings.

Washington, March 16.—The Commissioners from the Southern States do not expect an answer for several days to their propositions.

The President has appointed Mr. Halloway, of Indiana, Commissioner of Patents.

Louisville, March 16.—A large Southern Rights meeting held in this city last night broke up amid great confusion.

Louisville, March 16.—Lewi Tyler and B. O. Davis, old and prominent citizens of Louisville, died at their respective residences last night.

Norfolk, March 16.—We were yesterday visited by a very heavy storm, portending much damage on the coast.

THE PRINCIPAL DATES LATER FROM EUROPE.—*Arrival of the Arabian*.—New York, March 16.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Arabian, Capt Stone, arrived at this place this evening, from Liverpool the 2d, via Queenstown the 3d inst

She had on board £300,000 in specie

The European advices by the Arabian are three days later than those previously received.

Liverpool, March 2.—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of the week ending with Friday, the 1st, at 63,400 bales, including 2,000 taken on speculation and 11,600 for export, thus leaving to the trade 49,800.

The week's business opened active, with an advance of ⅛d, which was subsequently lost, the market closing at quotations slightly above those of last week.

The amount sold yesterday (Friday) reached 8000 bales, of which 2000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 7⅝d; Fair Uplands, 7¾d; Middling Orleans, 6¾d; Middling Mobile, 6⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d. The stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool amounted to 1,056,000 bales, of which 675,000 are American description.

James Hewitt & Co. say that the week's advance is barely 1-16d. to ⅛d., and that in some instances it was lost

The accounts from Manchester were of an unfavorable character. There was an increased heaviness in the market for both manufactured goods and yarns, and the quotations were barely maintained. Sales unimportant.

This week's business in Broadstuffs closed dull, and prices showed a tendency to decline. The market for Provisions of various descriptions was quiet

London, March 2.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £40,000 during the week

The quotations for Consols closed at 91⅝ to 91⅞ for money, and 91⅝ to 91⅞ for the account.

Havre, March 2.—The sales of Cotton in Havre the past week comprised 4000 bales. The market generally closed firm at an advance on the week of 2 to 3f. New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 101 and New Orleans Bas at 94f. The stock is now some up 214,000 bales.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, March 3, P. M.—The quantity of Cotton sold yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 10,000 bales, 2000 of which were taken by speculators and for export.

James Hewitt & Co. say the prices were somewhat firmer, the Canada's news having imparted more tone to the market, which closed with an upward tendency

Breadstuffs closed quiet at unchanged rates Provisions dull

London, March 3, P. M.—The English funds have somewhat improved since Friday. The closing quotations for Consols were 91⅝ to 91⅞ for money and 91⅝ to 91⅞ for the account.

The steamer Australasian, for which fears were entertained of her safety, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, the 3d, having broken her screw in longitude 30 Her mails and passengers were transferred to the Arabia.

The Arabia brings the intelligence of the death of the Duke of Sutherland.

Prince Napoleon justified Piedmont's policy, but would deprecate an unlonely attack on Venice. He opposed to the utmost the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, but said the Pope's independence must be preserved

The Sardinians occupy the lights commanding the citadel of Messina.

There have been fearful inundations at Galatz

A rumor is credited in certain quarters that Prince Metternich sent a note to M Thouvenel saying that Austria will not recognize Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, but if France withdraws her troops from Rome, Austria will replace them, and if the Austrians make the first movement in Venetia and Hungary, she will cross the Mincio

In the British House of Lords, Normandy and Malmesbury attacked the Sardinian Government and denounced Lugliani's policy.

La Patrie asserts that the French army is not to quit Rome.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.—*Surrender of Fort Brown—Departure of Federal Troops*.—Galveston, March 15.—The steamship General Rusk returned at six o'clock this morning from Brownsville with about three hundred State troops, the United States troops on command at Fort Brown having observed the arrangements made with Gen Twiggs and the Texas Commissioners.

The Federal troops evacuated the fortress on the 12th under the superintendence of Major Porter. They were placed on board the steamer Daniel Webster to proceed to Key West and Tortugas.

Capt. Smith, of the Southern Steamship Company's steamer Gen Rusk, chartered the Rusk to assist Adjutant General Porter to transport some 300 or 400 United States troops to Tortugas and Key West for the purpose of re embarking them for the North.

Several hundred State troops have enlisted for six months to serve under Colonel Ford, on the Rio Grande, occupying the various posts.

The Convention at Austin is discussing the subject of the military defense of the State.

Major Maclin, of the United States army, has resigned and tendered his services to the State of Temple Colorado, on the northern frontier, has been taken possession of by the State troops.

Captain Sayre, of the Confederate army, has arrived with orders from President Davis to muster in a regiment of rangers for the frontiers.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—*Confirmation of Appointments—The Adjourn Course to Montgomery*. March 16—Congress this day confirmed the following nominations for District Judges:

For South Carolina, A G Magrath; for Georgia, H R Jackson; for Alabama, Wm G Jones; for Mississippi, Wm. Lanier Harris; for Louisiana, Thomas J Semmes; for Texas John Hemphill; for Florida, Jesse d. Finley.

Congress also confirmed the appointment of McQueen McIntosh as Judge of the Admiralty Court at Key Vivier; of David Hubbard, of Alabama, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; of Alex B. Clitherall, of Alabama, as Register of the Treasury, and of Rolling Baker, of Georgia, as Auditor of the Treasury.

Congress adjourned to night to meet again on the second Monday of May.

The Alabama State Convention has adopted a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday next.

An ordinance passed altering the free banking substitutes of the stocks of the Confederate States for United States stocks. It allows the issue of two for one. No foreign citizens nor corporations are allowed to hold stocks.

Two members of Congress were elected to supply resignations. H. C. Jones, of Lauderdale, and Nick Davis, of Madison, are the elected.

New York, March 16—The United States steamers of war Mohawk and Crusader took their departure to day for Key West. Two more vessels added to the fleet are intended to augment it to a respectable coast guard.

In case of the evacuation of Fort Sunter, the steamer Pickens will be used probably bring the garrison to Old Point Comfort.

Washington, March 16—It is understood that the Senate will adjourn the coming week.

The Navy Department has issued orders for the sailing of several ships of war, the destination of which has not yet been announced.

No business of importance was done in the Senate to day.

New York, March 16—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says startling rumors are afloat of a collision at Pensacola. It is reported that Lieut. Slemmer's forces have been attacked by Floridians, resulting in a serious conflict. Other vague reports say the outbreak took place not near Fort Pickens, but near Pensacola. Nothing definite has been received, but the excitement is intense.

LATER FROM PENSACOLA.—New York, March 16—The Atlantic and Pacific Mail Company's steamer North Star arrived at her berth to day from Aspinwall with the mails, passengers and treasure brought to Panama by the steamer which left San Francisco on the 21st ultimo. The California news by this arrival has been anticipated by the Overland Pony Express.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—Baton Rouge, March 16.—In the House, Mr. Gantt moved the reconsideration of the vote for closing up Bayou Plaquemine. Carried.

Mr Phillips reported favorably from the Finance Committee on the bill in regard to the vertical business. The bill wished by Judge Welsh, Chief Clerk, saves the State $8000 per annum. Existing clerks are not to exceed twenty in both houses, and have sufficient experience of Indian fighting and campaigning to make a good, capable leader of a ranging company.

A letter has been received here from Santa Rosa, Cameron county, under date of March 8th, 1861, in which the writer says:

News has come that the Indians have been down to all the ranches above us, and have driven off all the horses they could find. Upon learning this, I dispatched a man to Los Olmos, to learn the particulars. He returned confirming the report I look for them at Santa Rosa every moment. Should they come, I will defend the ranche at all hazards. There were seen thirty in all.

"The mounted volunteers for Brownsville passed here on the 3d, commanded by Captains Donohue, Molair and Littleton. They stayed here all night—one hundred and twenty five in number."

From letters also received from Los Almos it seems that the Indians have mentioned have killed some five men and one woman. Meanwhile, and were last seen on the 7th March going towards the coast.

Santa Rosa is in Cameron county, on the road from San Patricio to Brownsville, and about sixty-five miles from the former place, and Los Olmos is in Hidalgo county, about sixty miles S. W. of Corpus Christi.

These Indians are, we understand, Lipans, from Mexico. It is the same band, doubtless, that perpetrated the murders in Uvalde county.

[Communicated.]

The Children's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Orleans.

In looking over the first annual report of the Board of Managers of the Children's Home, established by the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Orleans, we were struck with the importance of this institution.

It has been lately established, and should meet with the hearty and energetic support of the whole community, but more especially of those who have been baptized and reared in the Episcopal faith.

The plan of education is, we believe, a novel one in this country, and is calculated to prove eminently successful. The children are to receive a thorough education, and to be instructed in all the mechanical and domestic branches; so that the boys when graduated will be first-rate mechanics, farmers, seamen, teachers, or, if desirable, some can adapt themselves to either of the so called liberal professions; and each girl will be a competent housewife, fully qualified to earn her own support. Certain hours are to be devoted to study, and after the mind has been sufficiently taxed, each scholar goes to his or her mechanical or domestic duties, thus strengthening alternately the subjective and objective faculties. Thus they are made healthy and vigorous, and by constantly keeping their minds employed, are less likely to contract the vices that environ the path of youth. At the same time constant attention is paid their spiritual welfare, and many a way ward child will be brought to know and love the Supreme Giver of all blessings. We have enough fine women and men. What we need—what the country calls for—are *men* and *women* who can adapt themselves to any calling. Since we have parted from the North we should employ Southern mechanics. We are to become one of the powers of the world. Our Southern country is to be aggrandized. Mechanics will be needed. Treaty men are always wanted. Let us educate them in our midst. Let the children of Louisiana reap the profits to be derived from Louisiana. And what system can be better than this? What education procured more cheaply? It is the desire of the managers and board of control to be enabled to receive not merely children—orphans and half orphans who may be offered to become inmates of their home; to feed and clothe them and give them such instruction and training as will make them intelligent, industrious, virtuous and useful members of society when they shall have passed from under the charge and control of the Home. At the head of these little ones ourselves, and to afford them all the sympathy and support, the intellectual and religious training their destitute condition so fully has been manifested by churchmen of this city to found such an asylum, and it has thus far met with very encouraging success. A charter of incorporation has been obtained, a competent superintendent and other proper officers, and a number of children have been collected, and are now being warmed into life by the charities of the church. Another object of general church interest, it should not be allowed to be cared for by churchmen of the city only, but as it appeals to the best feelings of every generous, Christian heart, I feel to commend it to the sympathy and liberal benefactions of the members of our church in all parts of the diocese.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Monday, March 18, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Yazoo river	Yazoo, Wallace	P. M.
Red river	T. W. Roberts, Kemps	P. M
Bayou Sara	Grosse Tete, M Quoid	P. M
White River	Napoleon, Phoenix	P. M
Louisville	Atlantic, McGee	P. M.
Ouachita river	T. S. Comey, Shade	P. M
Saline river	Morgan Nelson, Richardson	P. M.

POSTCHARTERS HAVE SAILED.

Mobile	Mail boat	noon.
Covington	Arrow, Hoffman	day A. M.

The weather during the forenoon of yesterday was clear and pleasant, but towards the idea of the day the clouds marshaled themselves, and at about 2 P. M a drenching rain inaugurated itself, which continues falling up to the hour at which we write—5 P M it is now raining very heavily. The wind has been blowing from the north all day, and the levee was almost deserted, and business was perfectly stagnant

Irish labourers could not be employed at any price, and all the lad sitters were in search of a spell of shanty work, or fallen into some bacchanalian debauch in honor of their patron saint.

Departures were entirely confined to one or two Sundays, and the arrivals were comparatively small, all of which are reported in our marine column

We understand that the steamer Magnolia has been purchased of Capt. Spotts, and will be placed in the Vicksburg and New Orleans packet line.

The Alabama at Selma, on the 11th, was falling with four feet in the channel to Little Rock.

At St. Louis the river was falling slowly at last accounts, plenty of water remaining, however, for the largest class of boats.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—The *Avalanche* of Saturday says The river at this point commenced to rise yesterday, and up to dark last night had risen two feet. Previous information of it from headquarters, but all the stocks they can lay hold on while they are yet down, and when the "clearing" intelligence is publicly announced and the mercury rises sufficiently high in the stock barometer, they sell out again, in anticipation of another check.

Thus the stockjobbers will gamble from day to day, and from week to week, on the current political events, between the public alternations of hope and fear, and the prospect of peace and the anticipation of war. Never in the history of the Government has there been such speculations in stocks, in connection with State affairs, and never before an Administration so fitted to be under the vacillating Cabinet of Honest Old Abe Lincoln.—*N. Y. Herald, 12th.*

CELESTIAL COOKERY.—When anxious to cook a fowl in a hurry, place it in a tub, the Chinese build a low mud wall, enclosing a space of two or three feet across, and another wall outside, forming a circus of about two feet wide, in which they set pots containing wine, vinegar, soy-sauce and so forth. In the inner space they light a good fire, and in the circus thus prepared put a live hen. The fowl immediately becomes thirsty from the great heat of the fire, and drinks what he finds as he runs backwards and forward in search of means of escape. When the drinks are all swallowed and dried up, the animal's flesh, the bird, the bird, becomes exhausted, falls down dead, and in a very short time is completely roasted. Turtle may be prepared according to the same authority, by placing it over the fire in a pot of water, in the lid of which there is a hole large enough to allow the animal to put his head. As the water increases hot, the turtle naturally thrusts his head out to get the cooler air, which he is fed with spiced wine and soy sauce, which he drinks readily as a relief from the heat. This goes on as long as he has strength to keep his head up, and as the turtle does not part with life easily, he seldom fails to go on stuffing himself till he is well cooked.

ARTEMUS WARD ON WASHINGTON.—Artemus Ward, in his "crossbun" on Washington, says:

George Washington was a clear headed, warm hearted, true to his country, gentleman. He never *slept over!* The prevailing weakness of most public men is to SLOP OVER! (Put them words in large letters A. W.) They get filled up and slop over. They run things they havin't much on the high presher principle. They get on the first popular hobby hoss who trots along, not carin a cent whether the beast is even goin in the right direction or not, they get frightfully blind and hawky. Of course they git throwed even totally, if not sooner. When they see the multitude goin it blind, they git in favor of the multitude, instead of exerting themselves to set it right. They cannot see that the crowd which is now bearing them triumphantly on its shoulders will soon diplace its strong arms and cast them into the frozen pond of oblivyum without the slightest hesitation. Washington never slept over. That wasn't George's stile. He lived his country and knew it wasn't safe to do it. He was a human angil in a 3 kornered hat & breechtes, and we shan't see his like rite away. My friends, we can't all be Washington's, but we can do our duties as well as a Christian manner. When we see a brother going down hill to ruin, let us not give him a push, but let us seen right hold of his coat tails and drag him to morality.

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

BRANDY—300 eighth and quarter pipes Pineau de Bouchet, of various brands, for sale by
J. F. HART & CO.
mh7 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Montgomery—Commissioners to Europe.

Montgomery, March 17.—The Tariff bill reported last week has not become a law. It will be reconsidered during the next session of Congress.

The Commissioners to Europe, Messrs. Yancey, A. Dudley Masson, and S. A. Rost, of Louisiana, are to proceed to Havana, via New Orleans, to take passage on a British steamer for Southampton.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Opera-House—"Il Trovatore."

St. Charles Theatre.—Miss Emma Waller—"Guy Mannering"—A Race for a Widow."

Academy of Music—The Zouaves—Choice collection of vaudevilles, comedies and sparkles.

Vannuchi's Museum—The Scotch Giantess and other curiosities.

St Patrick's Day.—Notwithstanding the heavy rain storm yesterday afternoon, the 17th of March was celebrated by our Irish citizens with much spirit. We saw Captain Nolan's company, the Montgomery Guards, out with a fine band of music. They were presented with a magnificent flag, which they had consecrated. Of this anniversary a cotemporary completes the following tale of interest:

The day of St. Patrick's death, at Ulstery in Ireland, the 17th of March, A. D. 493, at the age of 122 years, has been long celebrated as the Great festival of Saint's Day, in the Catholic Church. He was a Scotchman by birth, his native place being Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton, and his birthday, April 15, A. D. 373. The Irish assert them to have been a Gentoman friar, however, who, travelling on foot mostly, through Italy, France, England and Scotland, and embarking at Fourpatrick, landed at Brogheda, in Ireland. In all events, it was in Ireland that he passed the most of his career, as archbishop, apostle, and father of the Hibernian Church, and subsuch country, the legend goes, he was the first to introduce the Roman letters.

St Patrick, at the age of sixteen, was seized by some Irish rovers in Scotland—so says Brady in his "Celebrants"—and was by them sold as a slave. In this state of degradation he passed six years, the only baptized, and called *Succoth*, signifying "Valo in Vae." Escaping from captivity, he passed over to the continent, where he studied a great many years under St Martin. He, upon Tours, was ordained a priest, and he afterwards received priestly orders, and was called *Magnum*. Pope Celestine changed his name to *Patricius*, and entrusted him with the mission to convert Ireland.

In 441 (or as some say in 432), he landed in Wicklow and proceeded to Dublin, where he founded a church, as sayeth the old song:

"St. Patrick was a gintleman,
And came to Ireland in a ship,
He built a church in Dublin town,
And an illigant wan at Slaney."

Nor was this the only one. He built, or was the instrument of procuring the building of a great many others, in different parts of Ireland. He died in Ulster, in the year 493, and at his death was buried in the county Down, where, in after ages, his remains were taken up and translated into a shrine.

He was reported to have performed many miracles, such as others have acquired at no very tempting expense in Ireland. He is traditionally said to have swum across the channel with his bread under his arm, but that is set down by our calendarian as a bull.

St Patrick's day is celebrated as a festival among the sons of the Emerald Isle, and we, we doubt not, it will be to the latest generations. They celebrate it at home by dinner parties and parades, and balls and boats, and other observances, honors fraught with religious sentiment and gratulations to the memory of the old and the beneficent saint, the patron saint.

Suicide of a Wife.—About one o'clock Saturday afternoon Mrs Veronica Kramer was found hanging in her own bedroom, at No. 18 Jackson street, perfectly dead. Her husband, a shoemaker, had discovered good of her infidelity, and the same morning had taken her to task with the matter. Motives of remorse and fear were prompt to her to the fearful resolve she thus deliberately carried out. She was a native of Germany and only twenty-two years of age. Coroner Delaro held an inquest and a verdict of suicide was rendered

Fine Fores and Great Loss of Property.—At half past six o'clock Saturday morning the streets in the immediate neighborhood of No. 71 Tchoupitoulas street received a sudden alarm of fire, from the strong ruddy glare of the flames. It was at the time of the fading light of day, and almost difficult to see who were enveloped by it. It was not for a very little time discovered that this smoke was struggling from between the iron shutters of the Fire Office, with the cracking of timbers, and the crashing of the heavy brick depot, fronting on Tchoupitoulas street and running through to Poydras street, which consists of a large stock of Manila paper, tarred cordage, lime, and a great many other articles, comprising a very large proportion of the merchandise, which, if not entirely destroyed, had been locked up about half an hour previously, and if so, it is impossible to conjecture how the fire originated. With the force at hand the flames could not be kept within bounds, and soon fairly raged there for hours with intense fury. The iron window shutters, securely fastened within, could not be forced open from without, and they remained intact, they were found to be a white heat for a furious time, preventing the firemen from getting their streams of water directly into the fire.

The adjoining stores that alone have to do with the grocery of E. J. Hale, were in great danger, but the fire was soon confined to the building where it started and the adjoining property was sufficiently saturated with water. The loss of No. 71 was almost entirely destroyed, and the building, which is valued at from six thousand dollars, covered by insurance, and to some extent in Northern offices. In their obstinate contest with the flames the firemen had a very narrow escape. Two of Italian citizens, named Tom Jo Singer, belonging to a company, were raising a ladder happily more on several of their heads, though but by a few inches. While the streets were so densely filled with smoke the horse of Lieutenant Eighes, No. 21, a sober and valuable animal, was accidentally frighted on the brakes of No. 2's engine and instantly killed.

At half past twelve o'clock, A. M., when most of the firemen had just gone home from last night's alarm, a fire was found to be burning in a very dangerous close proximity to the Mexican press, and several bales badly damaged.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Monday, March 18, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Yazoo river	Yazoo, Wallace	P. M.
Red river	T. W. Roberts, Kemps	P. M
Bayou Sara	Grosse Tete, M Quoid	P. M
White River	Napoleon, Phoenix	P. M
Louisville	Atlantic, McGee	P. M.
Ouachita river	T. S. Comey, Shade	P. M
Saline river	Morgan Nelson, Richardson	P. M.

POSTCHARTERS HAVE SAILED.

Mobile	Mail boat	noon.
Covington	Arrow, Hoffman	day A. M.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, EURINA SARAH, daught. of Lieut. and W. W. Styron, aged 5 years and 9 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 520 Moreau street, between St. Ferdinand and Fort streets.

March 19, 1861.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of the best quality, Linen Matting, English Drugetts, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for cabins, Table covers, Table cloths, &c. For sale at low prices.

A BROUSSEAU & CO
mh17 19 Chartres st

PORT WINES—100 quarter pipes Spanish Port, from the house of Lacaze & Echeaspar, of Cadiz, in bond and in store, for sale by
SOUL'E, GRATIAN & CO., 59 Customhouse st.

OLIVE OIL—600 baskets of 12, 29 and 36 ounce bottles, of the brand of Bounin Freres, for sale by
SOUL'E, GRATIAN & CO., 59 Customhouse st.

SHERRY WINE—80 quarters and octaves ordinary and fine old Sherry, Lacaze & Echeaspar, for sale by
SOUL'E, GRATIAN & CO., 59 Customhouse st.

A SWYNE AND KIRSCHWASSER—100 ankers A swyne and kirsch, of the well known brand of "Coastal Isocolle," in bond and in store. For sale by
SOUL'E, GRATIAN & CO.
59 Customhouse st.

PRUNES AND FRUITS.—50 cases prunes in jars; 50 do Strawberries in their juice; for sale by
SOUL'E, GRATIAN & CO.
59 Customhouse street.

HAVANA RUM, white and colored, in store and for sale by TROIGROIS, 10 Customhouse st
mh16 between Chartres and Old Levee sts

A RRIVED per steamship Habana, of Havana—10 quarter pipes Cognac (stock 1 of 1857 of very superior; 50 half bbls olives, of Seville; for sale by
F. BARBERO, No 28 Old Levee street,
mh16 between Conti and St Louis sts

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1st Court.....T. G. HUNT.
2d do.....P. H. MORGAN.
3d do.....GUY DUPLANTIER.
4th do.....J. W. PRICE.
5th do.....H. D. GODEN.
6th do.....D. AUGUSTIN.
mh16

ELECTION OF JUDGES

ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL.

Citizens' Ticket.

J. WHARTON COLLENS.....1st District Court.
J. H. KENNEDY.....2d do do
LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD.....3d do do
J. W. PRICE.....4th do do
H. D. GODEN.....5th do do
H. S. TAUPAN.....6th do do

This ticket will be supported without distinction of party by all who wish an able, impartial and independent judiciary.

R. K. Howell,
Judge of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, is a candidate for re-election. mh18

Charles A. Taylor, Esq.,
Will be supported as an independent candidate for the Judge-ship of the Sixth District Court by
mh18 1w MANY CITIZENS.

For Judge of the Third District Court.

The friends of L. E. SIMONDS, Esq., are authorized to present him as a candidate, irrespective of party for the Judgeship of the Third District Court.
mh15 MANY CITIZENS

Judge Victor Barthe
Is a candidate for Judge of the Second District Court of Louisiana, composed of the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Jefferson.
mh14 1wpt

For Judge of the 2d District Court.

The Hon. P. H. MORGAN will be supported for Judge of the Second District Court, without regard to party, by
mh14 1tsp MANY CITIZENS

Judicial Election.

We are requested to announce Hon T. G. HUNT as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the First District Court.
mh11

NOTICE.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, 11th March, 1861.
THE public are cautioned against receiving or trading for any of the following described POST NOTES of this Bank, which have been lost or stolen, or are supposed to be lost and will, some of which were actually in vault in Tuesday, at the time of the robbery, attempt to be passed off on the Post Notes dated Saturday, 9th February, or 1st March, viz: Nos. 1 to 100, bearing letter A, of Nos. 101 to 200, bearing letter B, of Nos. 201 to 300, bearing letter C, of Nos. 301 to 400, bearing letter D, of Nos. 401 to 500, bearing letter E, of Nos. 501 to 600, bearing letter F, of Nos. 601 to 700, bearing letter G, of Nos. 701 to 800, bearing letter H, of Nos. 801 to 900, bearing letter I, of Nos. 901 to 1000, bearing letter J, of Nos. 1001 to 1100, bearing letter K, of Nos. 1101 to 1200, bearing letter L, of Nos. 1201 to 1300, bearing letter M, of Nos. 1301 to 1400, bearing letter N, of Nos. 1401 to 1500, bearing letter O, of Nos. 1501 to 1600, bearing letter P, of Nos. 1601 to 1700, bearing letter Q, of Nos. 1701 to 1800, bearing letter R, of Nos. 1801 to 1900, bearing letter S, of Nos. 1901 to 2000, bearing letter T, of Nos. 2001 to 2100, bearing letter U, of Nos. 2101 to 2200, bearing letter V, of Nos. 2201 to 2300, bearing letter W, of Nos. 2301 to 2400, bearing letter X, of Nos. 2401 to 2500, bearing letter Y, of Nos. 2501 to 2600, bearing letter Z, of Nos. 2601 to 2700, bearing letter A A, of Nos. 2701 to 2800, bearing letter B B, of Nos. 2801 to 2900, bearing letter C C, of Nos. 2901 to 3000, bearing letter D D, of Nos. 3001 to 3100, bearing letter E E, of Nos. 3101 to 3200, bearing letter F F, of Nos. 3201 to 3300, bearing letter G G, of Nos. 3301 to 3400, bearing letter H H, of Nos. 3401 to 3500, bearing letter I I, of Nos. 3501 to 3600, bearing letter J J, of Nos. 3601 to 3700, bearing letter K K, of Nos. 3701