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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1861.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 78 Customhouse street, boots and shoes; also, French embroideries, mousseline, drap d'ete, &c.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, two houses and lots in the Third District; also, a lot of ground at Milneburg.

By N. Vigoro, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a large and fine family residence on Ursulines street; also, a house and lot on Chalmers street; also, a negro woman, good cook, washer and ironer.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans, ready-made clothing, shirts and straw hats.

By D. E. Morphy, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 71 Tchoupitoulas street, tin roofing and sing; also, at 10 o'clock at No. 52 Chartres street, tobacco.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, at corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, jumpers and overalls, shirts, &c.

By E. S. Audler, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 85 Calliope street, fine house-hold furniture and a splendid piano; also, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, a grill boy, bricklayer, plasterer and carpenter.

By R. S. Sykes, at noon, at the St. Charles Hotel, six lots of ground, with improvements, in the First District of this city, and three slaves, belonging to the estate of the late Samuel J. Peters and his wife.

The sales to be made this day by the Sheriff comprise:

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District, 7 gold watches, 2 gold chains, one large clock, and 10 or more house-prepared glue.

At 2 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, two steamboat Rockets, the steamboat Dove, a lot of ground on Johnson street, First District, and a lot on Gentilshidres street, Third District.

For particulars, see advertisements.

WHY DON'T HE ACT?

The blank incertitude which seems to envel op the plans and purposes of the Lincoln Administration is certainly a source of considerable annoyance. We know that the people of the South would prefer almost any species of action to this state of dead inertia, and presume the people of the North are not far behind them. In the grave conjuncture of existing affairs nothing can be more ill judged than a time-serving, temporizing and indecisive policy. And yet we are to conclude that neither Mr. Lincoln himself nor his official advisers have decided what course to pursue. It is now nearly a month since the public were regaled with the inaugural address of the Black Republican President. Whether it meant war or peace, whether it abounded most in menace or persuasion, whether it denoted wisdom or folly, were all enigmas to which solutions were offered according to the particular temper and predilections of those who examined it. If his inaugural was a riddle, his conduct since has been equally Sphynx like and incomprehensible. He has not attempted to collect Federal revenues in the seceding States, in spite of the positive assurance of his intention to do so. Neither has he endeavored to recapture any of the forts now occupied by the troops of the Confederate States, nor to reinforce those still held by the United States forces. Thus far, therefore, at Lincoln's inaugural has proved mere waste paper, and the enigma remains unsolved.

On the other hand, the statements advanced with so much confidence some ten or twelve days ago touching the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and the adoption of a peaceful policy, have proved inane and visionary. The most positive assertions have been made regarding Fort Sumter—the decision of the Cabinet was announced—the very day fixed for the evacuation was telegraphed all over the country. Again and again were South and North informed that Major ANDERSON was destitute of provisions; that the abandonment of the fort was a stringent military necessity; that it must and would be evacuated. If the allegations respecting the commander of Fort Sumter had been literally true, sufficient time has elapsed to starve him and his men into an unconditional surrender. We believe, not that news has been actually fabricated, but that rumors have been transmitted without due investigation, and that the views of the President and his Cabinet have been taken for granted long in advance of their adoption. Nay, more—there is no reason to conclude, even at this moment, that positive action has been resolved upon in regard to Fort Sumter. For aught we know at this present writing, Mr. LINCOLN has not made up his mind on the subject.

The truth probably is that the President foresees the inevitable necessity of commanding the evacuation of Fort Sumter. But this is a most painful concession for the Black Republican to make. It could be accomplished in such a way as to obviate the slightest appearance of humiliation on his side, and of triumph on ours, if, for example, Major ANDERSON and his men were permitted to march out of the fort with all the honors of war, carrying with them the arms and ammunition, and leaving nothing to the authorities of South Carolina but a bare dismantled fortification, there would not be much apparent indignity in the act. Now how to reconcile the evacuation of Fort Sumter with truculent and menacing policy of his party, and with his own plain declarations embodied in the inaugural, is what puzzles and perplexes ABE LINCOLN and his counsellors. We admit he has cause to be gravelled. It is a hateful necessity to operate a retrograde movement, to give up that very stronghold whose occupancy by Major ANDERSON was considered a master piece of military strategy over which the entire Black Republican press has been chaunting paeans of exultation ever since its achievement. That the heirs should be forced to cast his post into the insolent Palmetto State from which it emanated, would seem some into possession of the fort—that all attempts to overawe, browbeat, or terrify the city of Charleston should be abandoned as a fruitless task; must be excessively mortifying. No wonder LINCOLN hesitates, and would, if he had the means, and thought the people were with him, prefer infinitely the fearful abatement of war.

After all, however, common sense will have to settle this question. Mr. LINCOLN may be bitter in his feelings towards the South, but he must be aware that the two sections cannot remain forever in an attitude of quasi hostility towards each other. If we are to have peace, with a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, let the preliminaries be arranged as speedily as may be, and the country will breathe freer and deeper. If we are to have war, let Mr. LINCOLN try it, and let slip his bull dog, and we shall know what to expect, and shall prepare accordingly. But neither action is benefited by the present state of uncertainty, doubt and procrastination.

LOAN FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—In another column will be found the official announcement by the Secretary of State, C. G. Memminger, that on the 17th of April next $5,000,000 of the fifteen million loan authorized by Congress will be offered to the public. In order that persons of small means may have an opportunity of sharing in this advantageous and, at the same time, patriotic investment, bonds with interest coupons will be issued in sums from $50 to $1000, bearing interest at eight per cent, payable every six months. The bonds are redeemable in ten years from the 1st September next. The security for both the principal and interest is peculiar and wholly unexceptionable, consisting of an export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on cotton, the sums accruing from which constitute a sinking fund specially pledged to the redemption of the bonds. The very names of the Commissioners in this city, appointed by Secretary Memminger, establish the character of the proposed loan and the ample guarantees which surround it. These gentlemen are Messrs J. D. Denegre, Samuel Smith, E. J. Forstall and J. I. Noble. We feel entirely confident that in New Orleans alone the offers for this investment will equal, if not exceed the amount required. The interest being handsome, and the security absolutely impregnable, we presume there will be an eager inquiry for the loan in the Confederate States on the part of our capitalists.

MR. HERRMANN.—We have the satisfaction to announce that this most marvelous and most delightful of necromancers will commence, on Monday evening next, a series of representations at the St. Charles Theatre. We have seen the most famous adepts in legerdemain, but none of them can be compared with Mr. Herrmann. Having enjoyed a private opportunity of witnessing a few of his most ordinary feats, we can safely promise the public such a feast of entertainment and such a display of the wonders of the black art, as they have never even dreamed of. Mr. Herrmann is not merely a sorcerer, but the Prince of Sorcerers.

OPERA HOUSE.—On Monday evening Mme Fauré will personate Lucrezia, in the popular opera of "The Pardon of Plormel." The public will have an opportunity of comparing the performance of this lady with that of the lamented Adelina Patti.

The engagement of Signora Franscini commences on Wednesday, in the character of Gilda, in "Rigoletto."

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.—We are authorized to state that Judge Thomas H. Kennedy has not withdrawn as a candidate for Judge of the Second District Court.

A TEST QUESTION.—A theological student, in the course of a class examination, was asked by a professor, "Pray, Mr. E——, how would you discover a fool?" "By the question he would ask," said Mr. E.

A TEMPERANCE IDEA ABOUT THE OIL WELLS.—A Pennsylvania preacher has recounted the long catalogue of the sins of mankind by declaring the wickedness of extracting oil from the earth by means of the oil wells. His idea is that they were intended to be used for a certain dreadful purpose, to furnish which spirits would be required.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

Formidable Naval Preparations by English and French War Vessels to the United States.

New York, March 29.—One of the morning papers publishes a letter from Paris, stating that the French and English Governments are fitting out powerful war steamers for the United States at the suggestion of England. France is to furnish three first-class frigates. The English contingent will, perhaps, be larger. The fleet sails with sealed orders.

Spain is also preparing to send a formidable force to the Gulf, not, however, in concert with France and England.

Texas Items.

The Galveston *News* of Tuesday contains the following items:

UNITED STATES TROOPS.—On the 19th and 20th Companies B, D and H, Second Cavalry, under Captains Smith, Palmer and Evans, passed through San Antonio en route to the coast for embarkation. On the 18th Captain E. K. Smith sent in his resignation. Captain Evans resigned some time ago.

On the 19th CaptainArgenter's company, First Infantry, passed through San Antonio for the coast.

At San Antonio, Col. Maclin, late of the United States Army, now acting under the authority of the State Convention, has been taking prompt steps for the protection of the frontier south and west of San Antonio. He mustered Captain H. A. McPhail into the service of the State with fifty-eight men, and sent it west. He also commissioned Marcellus French, of Atascosa county, First Lieutenant, furnished him with arms, and authorized him to muster in seventy two men, or more, if necessary, to protect the frontier to the south.

AUSTIN ITEMS.—Captain Sayre, Assistant Adjutant-General, Confederate States Army, has commenced the duty he was sent to Texas to perform, to muster in a regiment of mounted men for the frontier. He has authorized Captain Wm. G. Tobin to raise a company.

Lieut. Major, United States Army, who has distinguished himself on our frontier, in Indian fighting, is at Austin. He offered the State his services.

Col Ben McCulloch has authorized William A Pitts, an old Indian fighter, to muster into the service of the Confederate States a company of rangers for the frontier defense.

Captain Henry C. Cook, of El Paso, who served so gallantly in Walker's Nicaragua campaign, is at Austin.

On the 25th an election was to be held for a successor in the State Senate, to M. E. D. Townes, Senator representing the District of Bastrop, Travis and Burnet counties. Mr. Townes resigned on the 15th. The order of election was published on the 20th for the first time. A J. Hamilton is a candidate.

THE COOLIE SLAVE TRADE.—A Callao correspondent announces the arrival here of a vessel with 600 coolies engaged to labor for eight years at the rate of dollars per month. They are sold at auction for this term of years, at the rate of four hundred to four hundred and fifty dollars. In many cases they are put under the direction of proprietors of estates, and are often treated with cruelty. No attention is paid by the authorities to their complaints, and a band of 100 have escaped from their masters and claimed redress from the Government, were sent back to chains and punishment.

This, then, comments the New York *Express*, is the description of labor which British philanthropy proposes to substitute in the West Indies, Australia, Honduras, Chiriqui, to grow cotton there, in order to get rid of slave (negro) labor in the Southern States of America. "Coolie" is also the sovereign remedy for the African slave trade. One is at a loss which to be the most astonished at, the unquestioning credulity which can accept such a system in the name of "humanity," or the audacity and self interlocutness which seek to make it an offset to the negro slavery of the Southern States, which, if no better, in its unfavorable aspect even, is certainly no worse.

EARLY OCCURRENCE OF THE NAME OF WASHINGTON.—A writer in the *Historical Magazine* for the current month gives an early—perhaps the earliest—authentic notice of the land in England from which the grandest name in English history is derived. In the first volume of the "Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon," published in illustration of mediæval British History, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, by the British Government, at p 337, we find a grant of land from King Edgar, the Anglo-Saxon King, to "Athelmold Washingtune." The document bears date A. D. 963, about nine centuries ago.

OLD ABE AS AN ACTOR.—Lincoln appears to be a versatile actor. He began his administration in the character of Hotspur, in King Henry the Fourth—whose language was as follows, with the exception of the substitution of the word Forts for that of Scot, in the text of Shakspeare:

March 4th

I'll keep them all
By God they shall not have a foot of them:
No if a foot will do a Chartreux or two,
They shall not,
By my troth they shall.

Twentieth of March.—Lincoln as King Lear in a crowd of young Wide Awakes calling upon the old King to load on the armies and take the forts:

First let me talk with this philosopher,
What is the cause of thunder?

(*Washington States*

Hans Christian Anderson, the Danish story-teller, is thus described by a traveler who visited him:

He is nearly six feet high, but very loosely put together; large-jointed, angular, and ungainly in his movements. His head is thrown back in a way common to near-sighted persons, and he also has the peculiarity of partly closing the eyelids when looking you. His features are in no accordance as his limbs; the eyes are gray and projecting, the nose large and quite straight, the mouth broad and the chin prominent. His forehead is high and narrow, but well developed at the temples, and his hair thin and sandy gray. Yet, the plainness of his face is strange, there is not in it the slightest trace, beauty and kindness. His manner is as simple and natural as that of a child. He has been called egotistical, but his egotism is only a severe and unflinching analysis of his own feelings. Warmth and cordiality may which not only encourages, but almost compels confidence in others. Such a man is not only unpardonable himself, but his presence is an antidote to the embarrassment of others. This fact accounts for his personal popularity with all classes of men, from peasants to kings. He is a knight of Dannebrog, with the honorary title of Professor and Doctor; yet it will never be possible to call him any thing else than Hans Christian Anderson.

RAGE OF ANIMALS.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty, a fox four teen or sixteen; hons are long lived—Pompey lived to the age of seventy years, a squirrel or hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven; elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, the King of India, he took a great elephant, and named him Jupiter; liantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, has dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years afterwards. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years—the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages from twenty to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred years. Sheep live—sheep seldom exceed the age of ten Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one hundred years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven years.

The largest thing of the day in the way of a regular, practical, heavy joke is Lincoln's recent attempt to banish that troublesome old man, Gen. James Watson Webb, from the country, by condemning his newspaper, the Morning Courier, at Constantinople on a pittance of $7,000 to pay his board without. The old Chevalier had expected to be accredited to the Court of St. James, or the Tuileries, at a salary of $12,000 for a second class mission, at least, with $12,000 per annum emolument, and the honors of a grand "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary." To be coolly dispatched to the Turks, thus, as a mere "Minister Resident," with a beggarly pittance of emolument, and no honors to speak of, was properly enough to kill the old warhorse. Even the gentle and courtly Chevalier of the *Courier and Enquirer* to a white heat and frenzy. The unfortunate Webb had spirited up his friends in the Senate to make into a Resolution of Inquiry, which the General was sick at Tarrytown when he was apprised of the dispositions which Abraham had made for his benefit. Instead of the angry odes, but he rallied like a kicked lion, and hurled back, via telegraphic wire, his indignant protest to leave his country for his country's good.

He is one of the many thousands of officeseekers who are about this time learning a new reading, to wit: "Black Republicans are ungrateful." In forming such opinion the disappointed applicants should allow their indignation to be modified by the reflection that Lincoln has only one office to give for every thousand applications for it among the disinterested patriots who elected him, and that therefore satisfying like a bastard impediment to his satisfying everybody exists. But then he might have done better by the Chevalier than to try to ship him off to decorate for four mortal years with the heathen of the Ottoman Court. Having his great abolition organ without a head ought all that time. He really might.—*Mobile Register.*

A LOVER THAT "MEANT BUSINESS."—The following is a perfect copy of a letter, written and sent in good faith, to a young woman in Springfield, last week:

march 10 1861.

dear Matilda.

now take my pen in hand to let you know that iam well and hope these few lines will find you the same. I now one thing that is true i cent you a letter this winter & now in it is here i could I to me axi tuesday nite, and it came back to day i cent you valentine to do you eyes then liberty to open your letters. now I will tell you what my business is. i always that a good deal of you. i love you by firm told. would i like to have a miss Holt told me that she was you and me was a going to be married on Easter sun a year. Will you have me. if not i shant have any trouble. if you do Will you me i Will get married when i am about twenty 5. if you dont like me just let me kno. When you write direct to Indiana county. Pa. put neither envelope nor seal. i have no fo folks were no it. do you think everything of me. i have got e 100 and 20 dollars. so good by matilda.

REUBEN.

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

Garibaldi and the Bonapartes.

A bit of romance about Garibaldi, says the London *Athenæum*, may help to explain the hostility of the Dictator of the Two Sicilies to France, and that of the Emperor of the French towards the liberator of Italy. The family of Garibaldi, like the family of Bonaparte, is Corsican; and the name of Porzo di Borgo, or of Louis Blanc, is evidence with what fitness a Corsican may pursue his vendetta against that lucky race. The Dictator's grandfather, Joseph Bastista Maria Garibaldi, was one of those patriot Corsicans who gave the crown to Count Von Neuhoff, crowned Theodore the First of Corsica, and being sent by the new king on a message to his mother, Madame Von Neuhoff, who lived at Peddenoh, near Ruggeberg, in the Mark country (now part of Westphalia), Garibaldi there fell in love with the king's sister, Catherina Amalia, and with his sovereign's consent, married her. The registry of this marriage, we read in a Rhine paper, is still to be seen at Ruggeberg. In the same year Garibaldi took Catherina home to Ajaccio, but, fortune failing the patriot, Theodore fled before the Genoese to England, where he became the idol and hero of Walpole, who raised a monument and wrote the inscription over his monument in St. Anne's Church—bewailing the fortune which "bestowed a kingdom and denied him bread." Joseph Garibaldi died from Corsica to Nice, where, after the French conquest and occupation of the island put an end to the last hopes of independence, he forgot politics and practiced as a physician. His grandson is the Dictator.

Meanwhile the offenses of the Bonapartes against the Garibaldis have grown in bulk and atrocity. Corsica has been made French. Nice has now been made French. The old country, the new country, are alike gone. More, the very last home of the hero is menaced. Caprera, the lonely green rock in the straits of Bonifacio, which he has bought with his gains and peopled with his pigs and asses, belongs to the Island of Sardinia, and must follow its path, should a new "recovery" of territory to France take place. Thus, the Bonapartes seem to chase the Garibaldis in his earthly life, leaving them not foot of earth on which the soles of their feet can rest in peace. Who can wonder at the Dictator's doubt, suspicion and dislike? A romantic speculation may be allowed to close the record of these romantic facts. Theodore, King of Corsica, left no lawful son. An illegitimate son, known about London streets as Colonel Frederick, died in middle life, and he, disguised himself under one of the porches of Westminster Abbey. The title has been declared by various Parliament hereditary to Theodore's family, a near branch of which Dictator Garibaldi now represents. Thus, Garibaldi's title to the throne of Corsica is just as good as that of Louis Napoleon was a dozen years ago to the throne of France. Suppose the Italian "idea" should dismount Ajaccio? There are pretenders to crowns who have no better claim from history, and far less from merit and service, than Joseph Garibaldi, present Dictator of the Two Sicilies.

London Punch.

ENGLISH "JOKES" FOR AMERICAN READERS

ECONOMY WITH ELEGANCE.—Mr. Punch, humanity and fatherly will, I am only, be pleased to see the following announcement, copied out of *Le Follet*:

"The material called lingueé is in great request for bonnets this season; and it is now made in such rich and elegant designs that it may rank next to velvet.

Bachelors already married will be greatly encouraged to take up by the above information.

BOWWOW'S BEST.—If a young lady entering a Convent, and a feeling of regret came over her, what kind of regret would you call it?

An unavailing one, of course, my Hopeful.

A FLING AT A FOOLISH FASHION.—If ladies will wear hoops, they necessarily make themselves butts.

IRISH HOUSEKEEPING.—Bachelor—"Mary, I should like that piece of bacon I left at dinner yesterday." Mary—"Is it the bit o' bacon thin? Shure I took it to boight the flowers!"

A FEW SIMPLE REASONS AGAINST SMOKING.

Principally addressed to Mr. Benjamin Brodie, in answer to his Letter on that abominable practice. By the Mother of a large Family, and the Widow of Three Husbands, who all Smoked!

1 Because it ruines the curtains.

2 Because it is injurious to the furniture generally.

3 Because it is not agreeable to breakfast in the room which the gentleman have been stuck up overnight.

4 Because no man's temper is the better for it the next morning.

5 Because it keeps persons up to late hours, when every respectable person ought to be in bed.

6 Because the smell haunts a man's clothes, and his beard, and his hair, and his whiskers, and his whole body, for days afterwards—so much so, that it is positively uncomfortable sometimes to come near him.

7 Because it is a selfish gratification that not only injures those who partake of it, but has the further effect of driving the ladies out of the room.

8 Because it is, also, an expensive habit, which the ladies, not participating in its so called enjoyments, cannot possibly have the smallest sympathy with or appreciation for.

9 Because it has the further effect of making gentlemen drink a great deal more than they otherwise do, and so weaken their purses, besides ruining their constitutions, to say nothing of the many comforts and new dresses that their dear wives and children may have been plunty deprived of, supposing the same amount of money had only been judiciously laid out at home.

10 Because it gives extra trouble to the servants who have to clean and to ventilate the room the next morning.

11 Because how are one's daughters to get married if the gentlemen are always locked up in a separate room, paying court to their filthy pipes and cigars?

12 Because it unfits a young man who is wedded to it for the refining influence of female society.

13. Because it puts a stop to music, singing, flirting and all rational enjoyments.

14 Because it is a custom originally imported from the savages.

15. Because we see the natives that smoke the most are mostly the stupidest, heaviest, laziest, dreamiest, most incoherent and worthless beings that encumber—like so many weeds, only capable of emitting so much smoke—the face of the earth.

16. Because when a man says he is going out to smoke a cigar, there is no knowing what mischief he is bent upon, or the harm the monster may be likely to get into.

17. Because it is not allowed in the Palace or Windsor Castle, or in any respectable establishment.

18. Because the majority of husbands only do it because they know it is offensive to their wives

And a thousand other good reasons, if one only had the patience to enumerate them all. Pray, did ADAM smoke?

The remarkable trial of the Yelverton marriage suit has terminated in Dublin, before the Court of Common Pleas. It is sufficient to say, to establish the validity of a secret marriage, celebrated by a Catholic priest in Ireland, between the Hon. Major William Charles Yelverton, of the British army, heir to the Avonmore peerage, and Miss Teresa Longworth, who was one of the French Sisters of Charity in the Crimea. In consequence of a disgraceful law, making it a penal offence in Ireland for a Catholic priest to perform a marriage ceremony between a Catholic and a Protestant, unless first celebrated by a Protestant clergyman, the husband, whose family are Protestant, and whose own religious convictions at those upon him, treated the marriage as a sham, deserted his wife, and contracted another marriage with a wealthy widow. The trial now had has resulted in a verdict that the first marriage was valid. Miss Longworth is, therefore, the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, and her husband stands in the power of the criminal law as a bigamist.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening—Varieties—The stare—Benefit of Mr. Charles Bass—"The Merry Wives of Windsor"—Scotish Dance and Gulka Nationale—"The Last Man."

St. Charles Theatre—Benefit of Mrs. Emma Waller—"Machen"—"Norma."

Academy of Music—Benefit of Zekare Frederick—The Ikkemann Zouaves—"Taking the Mainkoff," and other specialties.

Vanauch's Museum—The Scotch Giantess and other wonders.

A Novel Movement in the Military Line—A Regiment of Volunteer Zouaves Projected—Will Our City Encourage her Defenders?—The military spirit which so recently sprung up among our young men, is not the current of political events, which, if not in the range of probabilities, and our inborn spirit of self-defense prompted it, has by no means evaporated, but is flourishing with a constantly increasing vigor, and much as has already been done, the continued increase of our uniformed troops from hundreds into thousands, and their rapid advance in drill, and all the requirements of a soldier, the climax has not yet been reached. When the plan for a military corps of the Fire Department was first adopted by its projectors, it was viewed with great favor by the press and by a majority of the community. It was generally understood that although the requirements of their contract with the City Government made it necessary for them to be independent of the State Government, so far as concerned orders to march outside the parish limits, the adventurous spirits comprising that organization would not be found tardy to march if danger neared us, in which event the Common Council would of course give them leave of absence, and supply their place with the police and the volunteer services of those citizens remaining at home.

But the Military Board failed to appreciate the service of two thousand men whose hardiness and bravery had already been tested in the frequent conflicts with the Fire King, and declined to recognize the organization, or to furnish them with arms, ammunition and equipments, unless they guaranteed to do three months' volunteer service in the field whenever called out by the Governor. There being a legal impossibility of their complying with that condition, the Fire Brigade ceased to exist with the execution of the Eagle, Pelican, American and Mississippi rifle companies, which continue their organization through their own enterprise and energy. Such was not the fate of the Fire Brigade of our sister city, Mobile, the authorities of the State of Alabama having taken a different and, perhaps, a less opportunity of the subject, and furnished the organization with the best arms and equipments at the disposal of the State.

We mention these facts as an evidence laid before us that by no means have all of the young men of our city who are willing to do, enrolled themselves into the different uniformed corps now in existence, and that the force have been laid before us of a company in the which has every promise of success, being in the shape of a company of military men as well as prominent and influential citizens, the purpose is to incorporate in a rifle regiment the best material of our city, and in a company of military drill, the cream of the brand of Bonnie Dundee, for sale by the Brigade of our city, one hundred and fifty men, and Medium to Extra Heavy at 13½@13¾c.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The general effect of this designing tonic, in all complaints of a dyspeptic character, is to make a convalescent of the sufferer, and restore the sufferer to perfect health and vigor. Lady invalids have been doctored and drugged over much. They have been victimized in health and purse by a legion of nostrum mongers, but it may be safely asserted that no other remarkable invigorant they have found exactly the stimulant adapted to their delicate organization and peculiar functional disturbances. At the dawn of womanhood, in the season of maturity, in the crisis of life, and when enfeebled by age, the gentler sex may rely upon the renovating power of this excellent and palatable preparation in every exigency. As a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Bowels, it has taken the lead of all other alteratives and tonics. mh27 6d.3w

Carved Oak Dining Furniture—Brocade Parlor Set.

WILL be sold at low prices a fine Carved Oak Sideboard, Dining Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, and made to order; also, fine Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Set, Brocatelle Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Mirrors, fully warranted. All has only been in use for a few months, and sold on account of immediate departure from the city. Also, a fine Piano, Table and Stand, on the premises, corner of Esplanade and Dorgenois streets, first house on the left hand side, from the Lake, or Bayou Gentilly Road, between the bounds of Band Yorktown. P. M. mh30 3t

Fonts!

A WHITE HORSE, with a brown spot, saddle and bridle. The owner can have the same by applying to HEAR PATSON, Jr., Lake Pontchartrain, near the Lazaretto Hospital, and paying costs. mh30 1t

MALAGA WINE.—34 quarter casks, sweet, and dry, in store and for sale by C. TROISGROS, mh28 57 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts

SARDINES.—Landing ex ship Nuremberg, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned: 50 cases, 100 half boxes, Sardines in Oil, Olive, 100 do, 1/4 quarter do do do, do. V. SIMONI, mh29 17 St. Louis st

COAL OIL—In store and for sale, wholesale and retail, fire barrels coal oil. M. A. CALONNE, mh29 Nos. 2 and 3 Commercial Place.

HAVANA SUGAR.—700 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar, landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, from Havana, and for sale by C. TROISGROS, mh27 58 and 60 Old Levee st

HAVANA AND MEXICAN TOBACCO.—270 bales, for wrappers, in store and for sale by C. TROISGROS, 57 Customhouse street, mh27 between Chartres and Old Levee

LANDING—150 cases, of 36 jars each, prime, genuine, sweetened fruits in syrup, viz: Peaches, 50 do, of 100 half boxes each, strawberries in oil; 3 do, 100 do do, black raspberries; 6 do, 100 quarter boxes each, truffled pears; 50 do, 100 half boxes each, sardines in oil; 100 do, 100 quarter boxes do do; 30 do, 50 quarter do do, sardines in oil; for sale by C. TROISGROS, mh28 5 and 11 Jefferson st

LARD OIL—Landing ex ship Andrew Jackson, from Havre, and for sale by the undersigned: 50 cases, 100 half boxes, Sardines in Oil, Olive; 100 do, 1/4 quarter do do do, do. V. SIMONI, mh29 17 St. Louis st

ALE AND PORTER.—500 casks London and Edinburgh Ales and Porter, pints and quarts, for sale by the undersigned: 75 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street. mh25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street

DEMIJOHNS.—2000 demijohns of all sizes just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—300 boxes Virginia and Maryland Chewing Tobacco, for sale by E. J. HART & CO, mh25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

BLANDY.—500 pipes Blandy's Madeira, in store, a course branches of the following brands: Goldenburgh, Lencombe, Fitzel, Castillon & Co, Fitzgerald, Gibon, Priestley, Blandy, Leacock, &c. E. J. HART & CO., mh25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

CASTILE SOAP.—500 boxes Castile Soap, in store, and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., mh25 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

WOODEN—25 halves corks, of several classes and sizes, just received per ship Golden Age. For sale, in bond or duty paid, by J. SABALLERO & BASUALDO, mh25 86 Old Levee, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

CLARET.—20 casks good ordinary, landing on Bend Antoine, from Steamboat Rocket, for sale by FREAU & COUTURIE, mh22 11 and 86 Decatur st.

CHEESE CHANGE.—10 tubs fresh Dutch cheese, 1 hundred Sapsago cheese, 10 cases Limburger cheese, 10 half boxes French cheese, 10 cases Limburger, 1 do Sapsago, for sale by J. SABALLERO & BASUALDO, mh22 86 Old Levee, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

BRANDIES.—Landing from steamboat Rocket, 10 pipes Cognac, 1 pipe Marc, 10 pipes Cognac, 1 pipe Cognac, 1 pipe Marc, 1 do do do, 1 do quarter pipe Cognac, 1 do Cognac, 1 do Marc, 1 do do do, 1 do Cognac, 1 do Marc, 1 do do do, 1 do Cognac, 1 do Marc, 1 do do do