THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY

C. F. WEISSE. & CO.

C. F. WEISSE. A. HARRY
F. LIMET. M. DUFOUR.

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Subscriptions to the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 50 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sale at Auction To-Day.

By D. F. Newby, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, fine assortment of groceries, wines, &c.

By O. Lee, Bumbo & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Chartres street, books, stock in trade, fixtures, &c.

By N. Low, at 10 o'clock, corner Conti street and Exchange Alley, household furniture.

For Sheriff's sales at auction, this day.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 7 Poutalba Buildings, Second District, in rear.

At 11 A. M., at the City Hotel, Common street, improved real estate situate at the corner of Bayou and Bourbon streets; a 4 Lafayette street, Fourth District.

At 12 o'clock P. M. at Algiers, right bank of the river, on Chartres street, household furniture, &c.

For particulars see auction sale advertisement.

We would call the attention of grocers and of families to the sale of fancy groceries advertised by D. E. Morgan & Co., to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, in salesroom adjoining Cotton No. 47 Magazine street.

Postponed.

On Saturday May 4 1861, at noon, will be sold, at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Custom-house streets, the property belonging to the estate of Thomas Nightingale—fully described in the notice of the sale—consisting of a valuable lot of ground, with the fine family residence thereon, situate on the corner of Esplanade and Roman streets; for further particulars see advertisements in to-day's paper.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

On the subject of the accuracy of telegraphic dispatches is exceedingly slender. The reporters themselves concealing their good faith, can frequently little more than the current rumors of the hour, which are as often false as true. To the only two examples—the reported resignation of General Scott and the occupation by General Lee of Arlington Heights, were both without the slightest foundation. But independently of the liability to error of those entrusted with the labor of sending telegraphic messages, there is the strongest reason to believe that all which reach us from points north of Richmond are supervised and tampered with by the Black Republican authorities. We are absolutely convinced that no dispatches leave the offices at Cincinnati without having been previously examined by Governor DENNISON and that nothing is allowed to be transmitted from Washington save what President LINCOLN deems proper to let pass. Until, therefore, the telegraph can be satisfactorily tested, the more prudent course would be accept intelligence purporting to come from the North with many grains of allowance.

Of one thing, however, we are well assured, because the telegraph is confirmed by authentic sources of information, viz: that the infatuated Administration of Abraham L. LINCOLN, relying upon the fanatical devotion of its adherents, and the extraordinary excitement pervading the North, is making preparations for a most formidable scale for the invasion and conquest of the South. This is certain because the enormous military force called into the field by LINCOLN can have no other destination or object. To blockade our ports, to retake even our forts, to perform any act of war short of the actual invasion of Southern territory does not require an army of nearly 200,000 men, or one fourth of that number. So gigantic a host can be marshalled for no other purpose than to overrun Southern soil, overawe, if possible, the people of the Confederate States, break down their Government, crush out resistance by a summary and expeditious process of decapitation, and commit such fearful atrocities as it is thought, will place the survivors bleeding and exhausted and despairing at the mercy of the savage conquerors.

Such, to our mind, will be the programme of the Abolition crusade. It may not yet be contemplated in all its hideous enormity. The leaders would fain conceal it from the masses, and but the most of their deluded followers will the ingress is able notion of rebuilding the Union. But we understand too well the progressive exigencies of war to doubt the ultimate tendency of an anti-slavery raid upon the South. Unless reason should unexpectedly resume its sway over the people of the North, or some other check should arise to check in its infancy the horrible conspiracy of the Lincoln Government, we may rely upon it that desperate war the South will be required to defend herself from a horde of Northern invaders.

That the prospect is serious, we are not disposed to deny, but it contains nothing to the heart of despair. The South is not more assailable on her territory than at present. She has organized forces of mercenaries, nor of the lawless rabble and scourings of great cities, who are forced to choose between enrolment and starvation. They are made up for the most part of the very offscourings, the intelligent and devoted children of the soil. The cause we fight for is deemed sacred, and if its justifies from all and demand the services of every able bodied citizen, not one will be found to flinch from the ordeal. We may have many sacrifices to make, much suffering to endure, many precious lives to lose, but such pecuniary and commercial distress as the present discontent and the war will be cheerfully sustained sooner than surrender our birth-right to the despotic and fanatical hosts of the North. Nor must it be imagined that these losses and sacrifices will be confined to us. The North cannot live without Southern trade and the ruin of one far more than for ever She cannot put numerous armies on a war footing, and maintain them save at a fearful expense which will tax all her resources to meet. Even those she aims at us will recoil with terrible force upon herself. In striving to conquer us the North is exhausting her wealth, her energies, and her productive energies, and will for many years to consequences of her folly and iniquity for countless years. Her people, in the paroxysm of insanity under which they labor fail to perceive the desperate act of suicide they are committing, but when it will have been irretrievably consummated, they will be haunted by vain regrets for the ruin and impoverishment they have brought upon themselves—and all this, too, without accomplishing the wicked object they have at heart.

Effects Rectified.—It was stated erroneously yesterday that Col Gladden's regiment of Lee's and State troops is complete. On the contrary, there are still two companies to be formed ere the regiment will be ready for active service, to wit Company I, Captain D West, and Company K, Capt. C. A. Taylor.

Fritzolini's Benefit.—The performances at the Opera House this evening will be for the benefit of this distinguished vocalist. They consist of the fourth act of Othello, the first act of Norma, the first act of the Trovatore, and an amusing vaudeville.

Collector's Committee.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that Messrs P. Irwin, Frederick Wintz, Josiah Coe and G. Vincent have been appointed as a collecting committee to raise funds to assist in the organization and fitting out of the Irish Brigade.

Our thanks are due Messrs Hollis & Co., Notary Exchange Place, for continual favors in the way of newspapers and periodicals.

Three Men Killed.—We learn, says the Charleston Courier, from a passenger from Philadelphia, that one of the Northern volunteers who were marched from the North refused to go any further, assigning as a reason that they did not volunteer to go into a war of invasion upon the South. An officer who was standing by instantly cut and hacked two of the men to pieces. A third, who took the same ground gave vent to a similar expression for the Union and cut his own throat from ear to ear rather than allow himself to be hacked in pieces.

East Baton Rouge.—Save the *Advocate*. At a special meeting of the Police Jury for this parish, held yesterday, an appropriation of $10,000 was unanimously passed for the support of the families of those brave men who have left their homes to drive back the invading foe. The addit onal sum of $1000 was voted to the Creole and National Guards, and any other companies which may be formed in the parish.

Captain Richard Evans of the revenue service, lately in command of the cutter Dauntless has resigned his commission, and has received an appointment in the Virginia navy.

Negro Hung.—We learn that the negro who attempted to kill his master, Mr J. A Bird, in West Baton Rouge, was hung one day last week in the presence of a very large number of the slave population.

Fire Crackers Caution.—The enterprising firm of Whitfield Bradly & Co., of Clarksville, having made the necessary preparations, commenced casting six pounders last week. They will turn them out rapidly hereafter.—*Nashville Banner.*

Founders in Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Richmond are all now busy casting cannon so that we may consider them we are independent of the world in this matter of supply In connection with this branch of the manufacture of arms, we would suggest that the most profitable industry is now open to the enterprising. The manufacture of reliable arms in the North has been protected by patent rights, which are now become void. The manufacturers have refused to sell their arms to the people or authorities of the Confederacy, but they no longer have exclusive privilege in our market. Let workshops be established and those valuable arms manufactured. There will be a ready market for all that can be made, even if they do come a little dearer to the purchaser than the Northern made arm would, were it to be had. We can afford to pay more, for the money will not be spent out of the country, but be retained in circulation among us.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS.
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1861.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

News from the Federal Capital—Martial Law is Washington.

Washington, May 1.—Martial law will not be proclaimed unless further reasons develop its necessity.

The Government troops here are to be subjected to the army regulations.

Three months leave of absence has been granted Col. King, of the Romish mission, and to Carl Schurz, of the Spanish mission, to enable them to enter the army.

The Federal Army at Cairo—Southern Troops Across the River.

Springfield, May 1.—Col. Prentiss, commanding at Cairo, has telegraphed that 1700 stand of arms were landed on the night of the 30th at Columbus, Kentucky, and seven cannon at Paducah yesterday.

Cairo is in a state of tranquility. About 3600 Federal troops are there.

War Vessels off the Mississippi.

Pass a Loutre, May 2—The schooner Arcanum, Dimon, master, from Boston arrived at the bar this morning on her way up the river.

She reports having seen on the morning of April 30th, in latitude 28 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 89 degrees 35 minutes, two screw steamers, supposed to be U. S. war vessels, steering N. N. E.

About five o'clock this morning Mr. W. T. Lewis, a branch pilot, reports having seen a U. S. war steamer off South Point, steering south.

Baltimore Matters.

Baltimore, May 1.—Citizens are extensively signing a circular that military forces and stores ought to pass through, agreeing to use their best efforts to prevent obstruction.

Police commissioners have removed the restriction on the exportation of breadstuffs.

The Reported Armistice.

Washington, May 1.—The report of an armistice is wholly untrue

Nearly every portion of the District of Columbia is telegraphically connected.

Affairs in Annapolis.

Annapolis, May 1.—Thos. A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, has taken charge of the military route. Order is being restored.

Transports leave twice a day for Perrysville.

Headquarters of Gen. Scott.

New York, May 1.—General Scott will soon change his headquarters to Philadelphia.

30,000 troops are to be concentrated at Washington.

Gen. Bonham, it is reported, is in command of the Virginia troops.

Defence for the Mississippi.

Memphis, May 1.—The river above this point is strongly fortifying against an invasion from Cairo.

A military company has been organized, and is on the eve of leaving for Richmond, Va.

Memphis is ready for the enemy.

Four hundred Arkansas men are opposite Memphis.

Nebraska a Unit of the Union.

Omaha, N. T., May 1.—The Territory of Nebraska is a unit for the Union.

Governor Black, on the arrival of his successor, returns to Pennsylvania to assume his important command.

Arrival of the Crew of a Seized Steamer in New York.

New York, May 2.—The schooner W. H. Smith brought the crew of the seized steamer North Carolina, from Wilmington, N. C., here. The crew of the Uncle Ben are still in prison.

Maryland Legislature.

Baltimore, May 1.—Resolutions have been offered in the Maryland Legislature that troops for the defense of the Capital may be transported over the Maryland railways.

Resolutions were adopted to appoint a committee to confer with President Davis and Governor Letcher, in order to avert civil war.

Departure of U. S. Ministers.

Boston, May 1.—Messrs Charles F. Adams, Thomas M. Clay and Haldeman sailed to-day on the Niagara for their respective missions.

Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, May 1.—The Legislature has passed a bill to send ten regiments to the camp of instruction for the future service of the General Government.

Union Meeting in St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 1.—A Union meeting was held here on the 30th, and was addressed by Gov Stewart.

Neutrality resolutions were passed.

Important from Chicago—Military Companies Refuse the Oath.

St. Louis, May 2.—About a dozen of the Chicago military companies have positively refused to take the oath to support the Lincoln Administration in its acts of coercion, and consequently left the ranks.

Demand of the Governor of Tennessee, Southern Forces at Columbus, Ky.

St. Louis, May 2.—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has demanded of the Governor of Illinois the arms and munitions taken from the steamer Hillman at Cairo.

Twenty four pounders and a considerable number of troops are at Columbus, Ky.

Strangers are closely watched.

The town is guarded for fear of an attack from the Cairo forces.

The steamer Julius H Smith in slipping by Cairo succeeded in landing four hundred and fifty Colt's rifles at Paducah, Ky

Attempt to Blow Up a Powder House.

Portland, Me., May 2.—An attempt was made to-day to blow up the State powder house, containing one thousand kegs of powder.

Release of Vessels at Wilmington.

New York, May 2.—A schooner from Wilmington, N. C., reports the release of herself and twenty others by the State authorities.

Our Commissioners in France.

Washington, May 2.—The Lincoln Government is notified from Paris that the Honorable Charles J. Faulkner, late Minister to France, has presented the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to the Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Dallas, in London, had refused to pursue the same course until instructed from Washington.

Excitement in Paducah, Kentucky.

Paducah, May 2.—The prevailing excitement here is intense. Military companies are actively engaged in being drilled.

Four or five pieces of artillery have been received from Nashville.

Conference at Cairo.

St. Louis, May 2.—The *Journal's* Cairo correspondent reports the holding of a conference between Gen. Prentiss, Senator Johnson, of Kentucky, and Col. Prentiss, commanding at Cairo.

General Buckner says that Kentucky is determined to maintain her neutrality, and would not allow Confederate troops to cross her soil to invade the North, nor countenance the organization of her citizens for that purpose. He required guarantees that Kentucky should not be invaded from Illinois, and protested against the blockading of the river.

Nothing definite under the present *status* is to be interfered with.

Maryland State Convention—Arrival of the Baltic at Annapolis.

Annapolis, May 2.—The steamship Baltic has arrived here from New York, with Col. Ellsworth's Fireman Zouaves.

The Maryland Legislature will order a State Convention for the 30th.

Interesting from Rustan.

Pass a Loutre, May 2.—The schooner Arcanum, Dimon, master, made the trip from Rustan to the bar in five days.

She reports the breaking out of an insurrection in Yucatan with the Indians. Fifteen hundred officers were taken prisoners by the Indians.

Capt. Dimon West India regiment left for the scene of action on the 15th.

The English Government is to give up the Island on the 1st of June, positively, whether Honduras will accept it or not.

A Black Ball war steamer arrived on the 22d, and left the same day for Belize.

Passing of a Steamship at the Bar.

S. W. Pass, May 2.—A large steamship passed the bar at about 5 o'clock this morning, steering a southwesterly course.

She was too far off that we could not make out whether she was a screw or a side-wheel steamer. No smoke could be seen issuing from her chimneys.

The steamship had all her sails set, and ran to a schooner from the westward, which it is believed she spoke.

The schooner has gone to the eastward.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, May 1.—Flour is quoted at $4 50 to $4 60 for superfine. Whisky—sales 250 bbls at 12¾c per gallon.

Cincinnati, May 2.—Flour is quoted $4 60 to $4 70 for Superfine. Whisky is quoted at 12½ to 12¾c for bbls; 13c for kegs. Coffee—Sales at 13½c to 14c the lb. Sugar is selling at 6c. to 6½c the lb. Molasses—Prices range from 30c to 33c the gallon.

New York Markets.

New York, May 2.—There were sales of Flour to-day at $4 15 to $4 25 per bbl. for Superfine State. Pork—Sales at $17 Sugar—Sales of New Orleans at 4¾c to 5c. the lb.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, May 1.—The Ohio river at this point was still falling this evening, with 6 feet 9 inches water in the canal.

Steamboats Passing.

Vicksburg, May 2. The steamer Henry Von Phul passed down at 1 P. M. yesterday; the Sentinel at 1, and the Alabama at 5 o'clock this morning.

Major-General Robt T. E. Lee.—In conformity with a resolution offered by Mr. Macfarland, in the Convention on Monday night, the 22d instant, by the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th, Colonel Robert E. Lee, late of the United States Army, was formally received by the Convention on yesterday, and the unanimous confirmation of his appointment to the office of Major General, commanding the military and naval forces of Virginia, made known to him by John Janney, Esq., President of the Convention, in behalf of that assembly.

Says the *Dispatch* of the 26th:

We have already announced that Gen. Robt E. Lee, late of the U. S. Army, has been appointed by the Governor Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Virginia.

General Lee is a son of "Light Horse Harry," of immortal fame, and is well known as one of the most accomplished officers of the late United States service. It was Lee who engineered the victorious march to Mexico, for which the gratified Valley of the ugs got all the credit. A more heroic, Christian, noble soldier and gentleman could not be found.

Notice in Advance.—A prominent gentleman of Nashville, writing to a friend in Montgomery, concludes his letter as follows:

"If you should hear any thing in a few days that sounds like an earthquake, don't be alarmed, for it will only be *Tennessee going South.*"

Faithful Among the Faithless.

Besides the *Daily News* of New York, whose plucky editor is not to be deterred by the mob from advocating peace, there is the New York *Day Book*, a journal of very decided ability, which raises its voice in bold and earnest tones against the insane policy of Lincoln. We copy from the *Day Book* of a late date some reflections which will prove the healthy character of that sheet:

"We never lost our faith in the union of these States until yesterday, when the lightning flash announced the most melancholy news that blood had been shed! After the withdrawal of the seven cotton States it seemed to us utterly impossible to reunite this Union except by peaceable means, and to this end we have urged that they should be allowed to go in peace. We felt, as all must feel, that the disunion of these States, if no blood were shed, could never be a permanent affair. Their intimate relations, social and geographical, forbid their continued separation, unless there is some bitter and unrelenting hatred between the citizens of the different sections. That alone could be brought about by bloodshed, and this, alas! has occurred.

If a peaceful separation had taken place, and the people of both sections had had time and opportunity to think over the causes which had produced it, and to investigate the philosophy of the abstract questions which had excited them, we have never entertained a doubt that some solution of our difficulties, generally satisfactory to the large majority of the people of both sections, would have been attained. But there has been no check to the intense public excitement upon political topics now for more than a year. We have been rushing ahead with railroad velocity, and although there is not a very few real Disunionists in either section, yet before we are aware the Union is irrevocably and eternally divided.

Those who are laboring under the idea that the Union of these States can ever be restored by war, are hugging the most delusive phantom of hope that ever fell to the lot of man. The North can never subjugate the fifteen, or fifteen hundred, or thirteen Southern States, nor can the Southern States conquer us. Each is invincible upon its own ground. We may do each other immense damage; we may kill and slaughter thousands; brother may meet brother hand to hand; cities may be laid waste, and desolation and sorrow may spread over our fair and happy land, but the Union of our fathers can never be restored. Henceforth we are two nations.

And in another article, reviewing the Chicago platform, the *Day Book* remarks:

It pledges Mr. Lincoln and his party to the policy of penning up the negro population of the South within existing limits, and to the *means* for reaching the ultimate extinction of "slavery."

The Chicago platform lays down this great principle in terms that admit of no doubt, but Mr Lincoln himself, as well as the chiefs of his party, have amplified and explained it still more distinctly to the Southern mind. They are pledged to place the Government on the side of "freedom" and against "slavery," and they believe that the *prestige* and patronage of this Government will call into existence and give organization to a powerful "anti-slavery" party in the slave States," Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, &c. that will in time take charge of the question, "abolish slavery," and secure universal freedom for negroes In brief, they are pledged to use the common Government—the Government of Virginia, for what Virginians believe and must know would involve the destruction of Virginia, a destruction the most deplorable, and, indeed, horrible that the imagination can conceive of We, here in New York, with three millions of white citizens, may make war and give "impartial freedom" to fifty thousand negroes, without its involving any serious mischief to us, but Virginians, with one million of their population negro, had better be swept into eternity at once than doomed to such a fate as that promised them by Lincoln Of course no such issue is or could be made in the canvass between the North and, there fore, without a voice, a single vote in fifteen States, this blind and bewildered party have secured the Government and now call us into the field to subdue the South! and because they do not do so—because they do not consent that *their own* Government shall be wielded for their destruction, they propose to reduce us, and, under the lead of these madmen, the Democratic masses of the North are expected to thrust Abolitionism down the throats of the men of the South at the point of the bayonet! "God of Heaven" is it possible that our Northern countrymen will attempt this awful crime against their brethren, or permit this miserable tyranny to be forced upon them by the Government to subjugate the South, and thus crush out the civilization of a large portion of our country in this mad delusion about negroes?

Union Men at the South.—The New York journals persist in asserting the existence of a large body of Union men in the Southern States, who are deterred from expressing their opinions, and are awaiting deliverance by Lincoln.

New York judges the South by its own experience, and does not believe in any individual independence of opinion or utterance. There are or have been Union men in the Southern States, and we give a specimen from one of them. L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, says:

I am now for resistance to the bitter end. While I, and thousands of true men at the South, have been laboring to restore peace, and hoping to see our country in the future a more glorious and happy one, with the cry of peace from the high places of Republicanism ringing in our ears, Lincoln was cowardly and slavishly following in the path of our destruction. Brutus, while kissing Cæsar, plunged the dagger to his heart So with Lincoln; the hand who has assumed the prerogatives of a despot.

We can procure legions of such Union men—men under whose keeping the "Stars and Stripes" were ever honored, as long as honor and truth and virtue are honored, as long as honor could be preserved under that once glorious ordflamme.

Northwestern Virginia had been esteemed a dubious section of the State, and the true patriots of the Old Dominion trembled for it The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th has the following:

Glorious News from Northwestern Virginia The accounts from Northwestern Virginia are highly encouraging. Reliable information from Lewis county to the effect that the people in all that region are aroused and united as one man in the cause of their own country. Men have raised the flag of old Virginia upon every hill top, and are prepared to fight under it

"Till the last armed foe expires."

One who knows assures us that the Congressional district lately represented by Mr. Carlile, and by the notorious Carlisle, will do its duty manfully and patriotically in the present crisis We rejoice in the belief that the enemy will be woefully deceived in their expectations of defection to Virginia in her Northwestern counties.

Return of Professor Lowe.

Our readers will recollect that we chronicled last week the departure from our city of Professor T. S. C. Lowe, in his new balloon, for an experimental trip across the continent. Since that time we published a dispatch from that adventurous aeronaut, dated at Columbus, the capital of South Carolina, saying that he would arrive here from Louisville, in a day or two. He arrived yesterday, and reports that he had a most delightful favorable trip of 1200 miles, which he traversed in about nine hours, having left Cincinnati at 3½ A. M. sturday morning, and descended at Greenville, near Columbia, South Carolina, at 1 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

He regards his trial trip as highly successful He was carried rather out of his course by the influence of the heavy mountain ranges of Virginia, but otherwise the currents proved reliable, and favorable to his course to the South.

He reports the inhabitants of the Palmetto State greatly astonished at his sudden descent among them from the clouds. They were also much surprised that he had left Cincinnati the same morning with manifest incredulity. But when Professor Lowe drew forth several numbers of the *Daily Commercial* of that morning, and showed the press, and distributed them to the wondering gaze of the South Carolinians, their unbelief gave way to astonishment and admiration. It is proper that it has been distributed at 1200 miles distance from the place of publication on the same day—*Cin. Com., 27th.*

The Perils of Mining—A Wonderful Escape.

[From the Dubuque Times, March 28]

On Wednesday last an accident occurred in the mines which borders on the marvellous, and is an illustration of the awful perils incident to the life of a miner. An old gentleman named Day was at work alone in a deep shaft in Buskill and Palmer's neighborhood. At about one o'clock in the afternoon, as he was busy at work, the rocks and earth caved in upon him One huge stone, heavy enough to crush him to atoms, fell and lodged in the timbers, of still larger dimensions, inubled down in front of him, leaving a small crevice where he stood, and pinning him tight against the side of the drift. Above and around him the earth piled up his shoulders, and kept him from crawling out The loose earth and sand kept constantly tumbling down for a long time, and filled the place about his body solid full. At last it began to fill up about his face and over his head. Slowly it rattled down piece meal from above, filling up the space about his mouth, and then ceased entirely, all suspense. It was like being chained to a stake by the sea shore and drowning by the tide. He imagined that a few minutes would only elapse before he would be smothered and die a horrible death. Such a tension of anxiety is enough to unseat reason sometimes, but this old man sustained his self possession entirely to the last minute, and by raising his head from side to side managed to get air enough for respiration. The earth ceased falling down after a while, so he no longer suffered anxiety from that source, but he knew that how much worse fate was left for him. It would be by the merest chance that he was rescued for a long time, and if rescued he would know it, and die a horrible death. He had just commenced on these diggings unknown to his neighbors, so now starvation stared him in the face if he was not relieved. The long hours he was passed away, and as the night approached his wife began to look for him The slow hours wore away, when she became alarmed, and sought the assistance of neighboring men. A party was soon collected, and left a yagge idea where to look for the missing man, they started out. Arriving at the right diggings by mere accident, they called out to the unfortunate man of several shafts, and finally heard a feint response. A man was let down by the windlass, and by the means of a tallow candle a small portion of the man's face was discovered. He stated that he was uninjured, but very much cramped in his position. The men set immediately to work to release him, and he was hauled up safely through, not being able to get him out until 8 A. M. yesterday. The first thing he asked for when he was raised to the surface was a chew of tobacco, and within a few minutes fainted. His steps several times during his confinement, and from all appearances he is unhurt.

Instant Relief.—Under this head will be found an advertisement offering special remedies for croup, sore throat, coughs, worms and sloors.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1861.

Criminal Court—Judge Collens Presiding.

Rosario Chilari, alias Leo Sens, was brought up for trial yesterday for the murder of policeman Gustave Lefrandente, of the 2d District police, about 12 o'clock at night in December last. The Attorney-General appeared for the State, Mr. Abel for the prisoner, and the following jury was empannelled: Felix Murphy, D. Bartell, J. Kemp, Jr. John Cavanagh, E. S. P. tard, J. Berger, J. Grady, Thos. F. Cavanagh, H. F. Frank, A. T. A. Roman, George Seibert and G orge Brawner.

There were a number of witnesses sworn, and there was a great deal of examination and cross-examination which it is needless to publish. It was in substance brief and to the point on both sides, and entirely contradictory.

Two witnesses for the prosecution, George Petrovich and John Murphy, swore positively that they had heard the cry of murder between the two markets (supposed to have been uttered by Lefferandente) they saw three men running across the levee, one of whom was the prisoner.

Two witnesses for the defense test fied as positively that the accused was in Mobile eight days before the murder, and remained there until he was arrested, which was some time after the killing. It was also t evidence for the prisoner that he was permanently resident in Mobile

Rebutting evidence was introduced to show that money was collected from him during last winter for a fruit stand which he kept in the market.

After hearing evidence, then nearly 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock, when the argument of counsel commenced.

Admitted to Bail—Jerry Casey, accused of the murder of a man named Ryan, in Lend's Row, was ordered to be admitted to bail upon giving bond of $2000, the principal witness against him, the wife of the murdered man, having left the city.

Slavonian Rifles, First Company.

THE SLAVONIAN citizens residing in New Orleans met on Tue day last, April 30th, for the purpose of forming a R fle Company for the defence of the State. The following officers were elected:

S. G Fabio, Captain
J. B. Pigulio, First Lieutenant.
G. Villo, Second " ..
G. Ramadanovich, Standard Bearer.
G. Stanitch First Sergeant.
G. M. Moret, Second " ..
N. Dimitrich, Third " ..
F. Sozo, Fourth " ..
M. Cosulich, First Corporal.
N. Cowan-vich, Second " ..
G. Dimpovich, Third " ..
B. Vid ch, Fourth " ..
L. Mazeo-vich, First Musician.
G. Dimpovich, Second " ..
104 privates.

F. CARSTINICH, Secretary.

Twiggs Light Guard, Attention!

THE members of this company are hereby notified to meet this evening, (Friday) APRIL 3rd, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of Eagle Engine Company No 7, on Dauphine st, for the purpose of ra ping the organization of the company. Fourteen recruits are required.

By order of Ist Pte dent,
JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2d, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No 18 — The members of the 2d Company of Cadets, Capt. Wm. Bell, will assemble at their Armory, on Common street, on SATURDAY, 4th May, inst., at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Captain for their Company, in place of F. O. Labatut resigned.

Cols. Strother and Dangerfield, of the Brigade Staff, will superintend said election and report to headquarters.

By order of J. TRUDEAU,
Brigadier-General Commanding.
JAS R. CURELL, Aid-de-Camp
m3-2t

Collecting Committee Irish Brigade.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as a Collecting committee to raise funds to assist in the organizing and fitting out of the Irish Brigade:

P. IRWIN
FREDERICK WINTZ.
JOSIAH COE.
G VINCENT.

Musicians, Attention!

DRUMMER and FIFER for Southern Cadets are wanted immediately to go to Virginia. Apply at the Armory, Story Building.

m3 2 t F CORNISH, Captain.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE officers and members of this Association are hereby notified to meet at the Hall, corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, on MONDAY, the 6th May, 1861, at half-past 7 P. M., at the Hall of the Fotet Street Lodge No 19, I. O. of O. F., in St. Louis street, between Royal and Exchange Place. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,
E. WALSHE, Secretary.

Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the Hall, corner of Governor and Eyrian Fields st reets This day, on SUNDAY next, May 5th, 1861 at 12 o'clock, M.

Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President,
S. F. DELABARRE,
Aug Labadie Secretary. m3 2 t

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. LEFEBVRE'S PERFECTED New Vaporiferous Apparatus,

FOR the administration of Vapor Baths and Fumigations, for the treatment of diseases by inhaling the vapor of medicaments by the process of the air in Apps ratus for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Stricture, Local Inflammations, Eruptions, and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Throat, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Pregnancy, Confinement, Nursing, Sore Breasts, Ulcers, Tumors, Piles, Fistula, Worms, Scrofula, Mercurial Affections, Mercurial Poisoning, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Blood Diseases, Scurvy, Leprosy, Elephantiasis, Fevers, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Fits, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Apoplexy, Deafness, Blindness, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Hands, Sore Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons, Whitlow, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Nervous Affections, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons, Whitlow, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Nervous Affections, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Indigestion, Dropsy, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons, Whitlow, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Nervous Affections, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Indigestion, Dropsy, Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promotive of health, and will be taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the first use the system will experience the disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, avoid the usual attack from the acrimony of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not relieved to do this by the aid of sanative medicine. Every one knows the spring is the time when the blood of the body so alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find it coming sluggish through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with bad blood your life is miserable, and can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But its world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug itself was not identical in all cases, and partly because most were deficient in the medical virtues, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the curative principle of the article.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles containing a mixture of a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they scarcely contain little or any Sarsaparilla in them. But other preparations, of greater value trial of this restorative has proved successful to a degree which the venders themselves have not anticipated. Hence, while the sale of most Sarsaparillas has ceased from the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and no one will buy a bottle of it under any name, cheap or dear. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall receive the name from the lips of others, which we cannot get it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary purposes of disease for which it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, Mass.
Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. It has long been a constant one throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the standard of its best days, and that it can be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalled excellence of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac, in which they can be obtained, and from which some of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed by them.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The desire of such must be met here is for them, and they should have it.

All for sale by dealers everywhere.

J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 181 Chartres st.
Mch13 d&w1y

MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA—1 bales Mexican Sarsaparilla in bond and for sale by
CABALLERO & LANGLORFF,
46 Old Levee street, between Conti and Bienville sts.
ap26 d&w1m

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The peculiar and often fatal character of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHŒA is evinced in the opportunity of preventing the most attacks by evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certain sites signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived from their use relief from the maladies. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street

This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street for Rheumatism and Diarrhœa, and the Rheumatism for many years and I had many doctors to attend to me, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time and she is now perfectly well.

H. LENGSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Kratz and Thalia.

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine from the Rheumatism Depot, and one dose, and which I recommend to all following sufferers.

MARTIN FORD.
No. 146 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF
OF CROUP AND SORE THROAT.
All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured,
(Even though considered in Secret Diseases)
Rejected for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Coughs, Gravel, Worms, &c.
A Special Remedy for each Disease.
Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.
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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 Merchan ma ker; also to suit any order. jan6 lm&wtues

Richard's Pectoral Syrup.

THIS above celebrated Syrup will be found the only effectual remedy for the cure of Whooping Cough and the Spitting of Blood; it is also a valuable remedy for Influenza, Sore Throat and Chest, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness &c. It has been used in the Asylum of the Sisters of Charity for the use of a few spoonfu