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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorised 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 E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, boots, shoes and brogans, hats, American shirts and clothing.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 28 Customhouse street, seasonable dry goods, and stock of a country store.

By N. Vignié, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a two-story brick house on Louisa street.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, green peas; also, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets, sundries.

By C. E. Forstall, at 12½ o'clock, in front of the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a barouche and wagon.

By N. Vignié, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a negro woman, 47 years of age.

By C. E. Forstall, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, three lots of ground, with building, in the Third District—estate of Joseph Lisb oy.

By D. E. Morphy, at No. 47 Magazine street, and at the Mississippi Warehouse, flour.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

As the Lincoln Government contemplates the blockade of all the Southern seacoast, and has indeed already begun with Pensacola, some nice and rather perplexing questions of international privilege will necessarily arise from this anomalous situation of affairs. In the first place, the positive recognition by all European nations of the axiom that a blockade, to be respected, must be effectual, will impose upon the United States the arduous obligation of placing in the waters that lave the Atlantic sea-board from the northernmost point of Virginia to the southernmost harbor in Texas, a naval force to be counted by hundreds. It is well known that even if every vessel of war belonging to the Federal Government were concentrated in the South for the purpose of enforcing a rigorous blockade, their number would be wholly insufficient for the purpose; but we are willing to concede that LINCOLN may be able to purchase or charter a multitude of vessels now engaged in the merchant service, and may convert them temporarily into men-of-war by placing armaments on board. The operation is attended with immense cost, as we learn from the New York papers that several of the larger craft now chartered by the Government are paid for at the rate of a thousand dollars per day for each. We greatly doubt the ability of the United States Government to command a naval force adequate to so complete a blockade of the entire Southern coast as will prevent vessels from running the gauntlet, or stealing at propitious periods into some of the manifold inlets, bays and harbors which dot our shores. If our vessels succeed in evading the blockade, it is very certain that neither England nor France will regard it as effective, and that they will claim, and possibly exercise, the right of maintaining their lawful and customary commerce with the Confederate States. We need not, therefore, be at all surprised if old ABE not only finds himself subjected to the impracticable labor of subjugating the South, but exposed to a quarrel with one or both of the most powerful maritime States of Europe, in which he is pretty sure to come off second best.

Supposing, however, that LINCOLN and his Cabinet contrive by some stroke of diplomacy to avert these sources of embarrassment; or suppose, against all reasonable probabilities, they succeed in establishing a thorough and effective blockade, new difficulties will present themselves. The representatives of the various European powers will demand of Mr. LINCOLN whether he considers the Confederate States as still embraced within the old Union, or whether he regards them as a foreign nation. If old ABE should reply that not recognizing the right of secession, and ignoring that of revolution, he regards the Confederate States as forming part and parcel of the American Union, he will then most likely be asked how he undertakes to blockade his own domain; or waiving that perplexing interrogatory, the European powers may desire to know by what peculiar prerogative he proposes to exclude other nations from reciprocal trade with the South. It is clear that the President of the United States—on the presumption that the republic continues one and indivisible—cannot possibly pretend to dictate to other countries the particular towns and cities with which they shall maintain commercial relations. Can LINCOLN, for example, say to England and France: "You may send your ships and goods to New York, but not to Charleston; to Philadelphia, but not to New Orleans?" These questions will assuredly gravel the Illinois rail-splitter, counselled though he be by the astute and crafty Premier of his Cabinet. The pretense of putting down by fleets and armies combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary means, will not justify in the eyes of Europe the assumption of a right to exclude its vessels from Southern ports.

Old ABE might possibly choose the other horn of the dilemma, but it would inevitably impale him, too. If he takes the ground that he is at war with a foreign nation, England and France may acquiesce in his blockade, provided it is effective, but they will then experience no difficulty whatever in recognizing the Government *de facto* of the Confederate States, as the very power which assails it virtually makes the same acknowledgment. Take it altogether, and we rather think ABRAHAM LINCOLN will find himself in what Captain TRICK was wont emphatically to style "a category." He will have to deal with diplomatists quite as shrewd as any he has called around him, whose penetrating views will be greatly sharpened by considerations of self-interest. We have reason to believe that the Government at Washington has been thus early notified of these thorny questions. We shall see in due season how WM. H. SEWARD will manage to avert this new irrepressible conflict.

OUR CITY RAILROAD CARS RELEASED.—The cars for our city railroads, which had been seized by the Lincolnites at Jefferson, Indiana, have been released, and are now on their way to this city.

REMOVED.—It will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns that the depot of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines has been removed from 120 Canal street, to the corner of Camp and Canal streets, entrance on both sides. The reputation of these machines is so well established as to need no panegyric from us.

The Iberville *Gazette and Sentinel* is now published twice a week. We hope our cotemporary will find its enterprise a prosperous one.

Messrs. Hole & Co., No. 61 Exchange place, have placed us under obligations for late papers and periodicals.

STEAMERS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS.—A prospectus has been issued of the Liverpool and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £200,000, in 4000 shares of £50 each. This company has for its object to start a line of steamers between Liverpool and New Orleans, as the most important port of the new Southern Confederation. The promoters state that it has long been a matter of surprise that such a line of steamships should not have been organized, and point to the fact that "New Orleans is undoubtedly the point to which shipments of manufactured goods for the supply of the large and increasing markets on the Mississippi should be directed; it is also becoming the *entrepot* for Texas, Mexico and other districts on the Mexican Gulf." The secession of the Southern States, and the more liberal tariff of the South, they naturally put forward as forming inducements to a liberal patronage of the line when formed. It is said, also, that in passing to and from New Orleans, smoother weather may be relied on than in traversing by the more northerly route.

A STATE IN CHAINS.—The New York *Tribune* announces with an air of triumph: "Thus we have made Washington safe, and put Maryland in chains."

No doubt! Poor old Maryland is not only in chains, but has even humbled herself to the point of stretching out her hands to be fettered. Perhaps one of these days she will break her chains!

LITERARY PENSIONS.—Lord Palmerston has been distributing meritorious pensions from the civil list, much to the satisfaction of the English literary world. The ladies have been particularly favored. Among the recipients of his favor are the daughters of Robert Southey, of Leigh Hunt, Professor Bell, two sisters of Mrs. Jameson, the widows of Joseph Haydn, Professor Henfrey, Lady Brenton and Mrs. Barber. They have received about $5000.

The clearances at the Boston Custom-House last week show a falling off in the sales of boots and shoes of 15,171 cases on the same week last year. Wonder if any body is hurt?

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Federal Hill, Md., Deserted—Invasion of Washington Not Intended. Major McCulloch in Richmond.

Baltimore, May 17.—The Federal Hill has been deserted by order of Gen. Cadwallader, who forms an encampment near Fort McHenry.

Colonel Jones succeeds Butler as Brigadier-General.

Gen. Butler will soon have 15,000 men and a squadron at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Smith, of Virginia, told Gen. Thomas that Virginia never meant to invade Washington, but was determined to maintain her ground.

Major Ben McCulloch is at Richmond, at the head of a company of 300 men—a rough set—expecting to do great deeds.

Gov. Letcher and Major McCulloch are in constant conference.

Gov. Letcher is doing nothing without orders from Montgomery.

Appointment by the President—The River Service to be Discontinued.

Washington, May 17.—Mr. Wm. G. Coffin, of Indiana, has been appointed Southern Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The entire river service in the Secession States will probably be discontinued in the course of a few days.

Affairs in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 17.—The camp springs and heights near the reservoir are occupied as a protective measure by Federal troops.

An attempt to rescue Mr. McDonald, en route to Caseyville, was prevented by reinforcements.

Massachusetts Appropriation.

Boston, May 17.—The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated $3,000,000 to the State militia, and loaned the Federal Government $7,000,000.

Election in Kentucky.

Louisville, May 17.—The Union vote for border State delegates in eighty-nine counties is 98,000. The aggregate Presidential vote in November was 146,000. The returns from eighteen counties have yet to be received.

U. S. War Steamer Commissioned.

New York, May 17.—The U. S. frigate of war Wabash was commissioned yesterday.

Kentucky Legislature.

Frankfort, May 17.—The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the banks, and resolutions that Kentucky should maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of Governor Magoffin's refusal to furnish troops to the Federal Government.

Major Anderson in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, May 17.—Major Anderson arrived here this morning, and was, as he has been in other Northern localities, enthusiastically received by the populace.

Capture of Another Prize Ship.

We learn by a private dispatch from the Balize that the privateer steamer V. H. Ivy captured another large prize ship outside the bar this morning. Her name is not mentioned. Both the privateer and prize were, at last accounts, at Pass a Loutre, on their way up to the city.

Since the above was written, we learn that the new prize is the ship Marshall, of Providence R. I. Where she is from, or with what laden, is not stated.

Still Another Prize.

We learn by a later dispatch that still another prize has been captured since by the V. H. Ivy, but her name has not yet reached us.

The Confederate Congress—Limits of the Port of New Orleans Defined—Abolishment of the Mints at New Orleans and Dahlonega.

Montgomery, May 17.—In Congress to-day, Mr. Ochiltree, of Texas, presented a memorial from the Texas and New Orleans Railway Company, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, presented a petition from a certain New Orleans railway company; also, a bill exempting from duty the cars purchased by the New Orleans and Carrollton company. Both were referred to the Committee on Finance.

A bill passed defining the limits of the port of New Orleans, which embraces all the waters, inlets and shores on both sides of the Mississippi, within the parish of Orleans, and that part of the parish of Jefferson on the right bank to the upper line of Destrehan's canal, and the left bank of the river to Hauntaville. The ports of Bayou St. John, Lake Port, and Port Pontchartrain are abolished, as also the duties collected at New Orleans.

An act passed abolishing the mints at New Orleans and Dahlonega, after the first of June.

Congress passed a number of bills to-day, among which is one which provides for the organization of a patent office, another for the regulation of telegraph lines, and a third authorizes the issue of fifty millions of bonds, payable in twenty years, at an interest not exceeding eight per centum, or in lieu of bonds, to issue $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, in small sums, without interest.

Congress has been invited by the Alabama and Florida Railway Company to visit Pensacola. The invitation was declined, but it is understood that probably some of the members will go.

Movements of Virginians.

Washington, May 17.—The advance of Virginians on Washington is unfounded. No batteries have been erected on Arlington Hights.

Black Republicans Driven from Missouri—Secessionists Taken Prisoners of War, &c.

St. Louis, May 17.—Several men of Union proclivities have been driven from Potosi for expressing Republican sentiments. Capt. Cole has been sent to protect the people there. One hundred and fifty Secessionists have been taken, nine of which are held as prisoners of war.

Gen. Price has ordered the immediate organization of a militia for the protection of citizens, irrespective of political creed.

Nearly 900 Irishmen have enrolled in the Federal service.

Blockade of Virginia.

New York, May 17.—The steamship Cahawba, which arrived here to-day, reports that the Harriet Lane is blockading James and Elizabeth rivers, the Monticello York river, and the Quaker City Chesapeake bay.

Washington Items—Release of Mr. Winans.

Washington, May 17.—Mr. Ross Winans, recently arrested for selling arms to the South, has been released on agreeing to do nothing hostile to the Federal Government.

The remains of Washington have not been, nor is it likely that they will be, removed from Mount Vernon.

Brigadier-General Mansfield has stopped the Adams Express from carrying letters, packages, &c., into Virginia.

Capture of a Yacht.

New York, May 17.—The Royal mail steamship Karnak, from Havana on the 11th instant, has arrived at this port.

She reports the capture on the high seas of a yacht by the United States steamer of war St. Louis.

What Seward Considers Treason.

Washington, May 17.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, writes Mr. Hennekin, the agent of the New York and Virginia Steamship Company, that the recipients of money from the Secessionists for vessels seized by them, would be punished by the Government for treason.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, May 17.—The Ohio river at this point continues to recede, with 8 feet 9 inches water in the canal.

Cincinnati Flour Market.

Cincinnati, May 17.—There were sales of Flour to-day at $4 50 to $4 60 for Surperfine.

New York Markets.

New York, May 17.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 2400 bales at 13⅞c for Middling Uplands. Corn is quoted at 52 to 56c. the bushel.

THINGS AT ST. LOUIS.—On the 13th peace and quiet prevailed at St. Louis, but thousands were leaving the city by every means of conveyance. The steamer J. C. Swon, Captain Jones was set on fire on Monday. It was ascertained that the fire had been kindled within a closet in a stateroom, which closet was filled full of bedding and other inflammable materials. Both the outside and inside doors of the room were locked, and the incendiary must have obtained a key to enter the apartment for the accomplishment of his fell purpose. The fire burned out two staterooms before it was extinguished, and the damage was about $200.

LINCOLN'S KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—The "two Kentucky regiments" which the Lincoln papers have been boasting of, turn out to be men in buckram, as we expected. The regiments, which are mere skeletons numerically, were recruited about the docks of Cincinnati, though their headquarters were nominally at Newport, Kentucky, just across the river. Their Colonels are neither of them Kentuckians, though both have resided for a short time at Newport. One is an Indianan, the other an Ohioan, and both of disreputable character, being what are called "sports."

A PLUCKY BOSTON ALDERMAN.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* reports, with great indignation, the following case of treason to Yankeedoodledom:

Last Wednesday morning I was at the City Hall, waiting to see His Honor the Mayor; and while there the conversation naturally turned upon the existing state of our country. During this conversation Alderman Hatch remarked—the fourth of July would not be celebrated this year, but that he would be in favor of celebrating the day on which the Constitution of the Confederate States was adopted. I remarked to him "he would not dare to offer such an order." He replied that he would, and that he was not the only member of the Board who would dare offer such an order.

He further said it was a shame to send men South to cut the throats of our Southern brothers and sisters, and he would not be guilty of aiding in sending troops for such a purpose. In regard to the troops, Mr. Hatch said he was at Faneuil Hall the evening before, and saw the troops there quartered, whom he represented as a miserable set of beings, wallowing in their own filth and half drunk.

We cheerfully give place to the following letter:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
NEW ORLEANS May 17th, 1861.

Sir—Although I have received no official notice regarding the time when the blockade of the Mississippi river will be established, it may be important to those interested to give such information as I have received from Washington:

"Neutral vessels will be allowed fifteen days to leave port after the actual commencement of the blockade, whether such vessels are with or without cargoes, and whether the cargoes were shipped before or after the commencement of the blockade."

It is rumored that the blockade will be effectually established on or about the 25th inst.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
WILLIAM MURE,
H. B. M. Consul.

The Editor New Orleans *Bee*.

The English Press on the Fall of Fort Sumter.

[From the London Times, April 27th.]

Nature, or something that stands in its stead, is still strong in the Americans. They fight "willing, but with unwilling minds." They lift the hand to strike, they wing the instrument of death, but a mysterious power averts the stroke, or blunts the edge, or deadens the blow. Are they in earnest or are they playing at war, or dreaming that they strike and still strike not? It sounds more like a dangerous game than a sad reality. Seven batteries breached and bombarded Fort Sumter for forty hours, burnt down its barracks, blew up several magazines, threw shells into it innumerable, and did a vast show of destruction. The fort replied with like spirit. At length it surrendered, the garrison marched out prisoners of war, and it was then found that not a man was killed or an officer wounded on either side. Many a difficulty at a bar has cost more bloodshed. Was this a preconcerted feat of conjuring? Were the rival Presidents saluting one another in harmless fireworks to amuse the groundlings? The whole affair is utterly inexplicable. It sounds like the battles when the cost of mail had come to its perfection, and when the only casualty, after a day's hard fighting, was a case of suffocation and a few bruises. Odin's heroes as they renew their daily warfare are really wounded, though their wounds are quickly healed. This is sparring with boxing gloves—not the loaded cæstus of modern warfare. It is a mere spectacle. The population and even the ladies of Charleston poured forth to see the sight. Ten thousand soldiers lined the works, watching the sport and contributing their share. Our own cockneys have seen as much and done as much at Cremorne or the Surrey Gardens, not more unscathed, and, let us hope, in not more pacific mood. But, perhaps, this is only the interchange of courtesies which in olden times preceded real war. The result is utterly different from all we are accustomed to hear of the Americans. There a "word and a blow" has been the rule. In this case the blow, when it does at last come, falls like snow and lights as gently as thistledown. Surely it cannot be a "cross?" If it be, half the old Union is in the conspiracy, for all are arming and rushing to war as if they expected serious work.

What next? An attempt to recapture Fort Sumter? A contest at Fort Pickens? A struggle for the Capital? A diversion in Texas? A renewal of negotiation? No one knows, and, what is worse, no one credits President Lincoln for any plan. We can only compare the two sides and strike a balance. In the North there is an army, and a navy, and money, and a more numerous white population, without, too, the incubus of slavery. There is also the tradition of the Union, the Capitol, and the successor of Washington. Modern warfare cannot go on without money, and the Northern States can more easily raise and spend a hundred millions of dollars a year than the Southern can raise ten millions. All that is outside and material is in favor of the North. It has the preponderance of every thing, that can be counted, measured and weighed; that can be bought and sold; that can be entered in ledgers and put on a balance sheet. It has the manufactories, the building yards, the dockyards—the whole apparatus of national wealth and strength. It has the money market, and it borrows more easily than the South, where, however, political zeal sustains a fictitious credit. So in the North we read of numerous gatherings of State forces; of many steamers chartered, stripped of their finery, filled with soldiers, food and ammunition, and steaming southward. So much for the North. In the South, on the contrary, there is little or nothing but that which often becomes the counterbalance to every thing else. There are the men of action, who can combine, conspire, keep the secret, have a plan, and carry it out without wavering or flinching. The politicians at Washington have been vacillating between peace and war, between compromise and resistance. In the South, there has been one steady, uninterrupted progress, towards secession and war. To the very last, President Lincoln has been behindhand. His ships sent to relieve Fort Sumter only arrived in time to be distant spectators of the scene; they came, in fact, but to contribute to the glory of the captors, and to bring shame and distrust on themselves and their cause. If this is to be an omen of the result, the rich and unready North will be no match for the fiery forwardness of the South.

But long shots are very different from close quarters. A fight of batteries across a river, watched with telescopes and quietly witnessed by a large population, affords little clue for the result of a battle hand to hand, step by step, with revolvers, knives and what not, round the very buildings of the Capital. That appears to be the thing next apprehended, and President Lincoln has summoned to his aid all the miscellaneous local corps of the several Northern States that may choose to hear him. Strange that the spot once held so sacred and so carefully insulated from local or partial associations should become the object of the first civil war! That is, indeed, what we have come to. Many of us remember, not without a tingle of shame for our own country, the wanton attack of the British army on the Capitol and the foolish injuries done there, destined soon to be more than avenged. That was but a souvenir of the older War of Independence. No British officer would have dared to insult the great shrine of American Union and liberty, had it not been felt that, besides the question then at issue, there was an account still to settle for the former war. Since the year 1813 there has been a generation of mutual respect—of even affection. That is all gone by. Other combatants gather round Washington. The War Minister of the Southern Confederacy publicly promises that the secession flag shall float over the Capitol by the 1st of May. Any day it is expected that Virginia, whether by choice or by necessity, will join the secession, and then the sacred District of Columbia, which was to have been the common ground of the world's great brotherhood, will be the debateable border of a divided allegiance and a bloody quarrel. Meanwhile time brings around anniversaries which are celebrated as of yore, but with the feeling that they are now a solemn mockery. What are the Declaration of Independence, the battle of Lexington, the birthday of Clay, and the other red letter days in the American calendar, now that the glorious fabric is itself in the dust, and the mountain made with hands shattered to pieces? It was but the other day that all eyes were fixed on the capital of the Old World as the single object of interest, and the expected scene of the great events that were to mark the latter years of this century. Rome occupied the attention of all men. A hundred questions were asked, but all were of Rome. Will Rome be still a capital? Will it be the head of a confederation, or the throne of a King, or the seat of a foreign Viceroy, or the see of a Universal Bishop, or the Senate of a National Republic? Before these questions could be answered, and while they are still asked, the capital of the New World comes to the foreground, and is the object of much the same inquiries. The two cities of Rome and Washington are not so differently situated at this moment, nor are their prospects so different as might be. For the present, indeed, we shall all think more of Washington than of Rome.

RESIGNATION OF COMMODORE MAYO.—We have been furnished (says the Baltimore *Republican*) with a copy of the following manly letter from this distinguished officer. We commend its sentiments to the timid, time-serving submissionists of Maryland. Would that they all could see this question in the light with which it is viewed by this patriotic and faithful man:

GRESHAM, May 1, 1861.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Sir—I hereby most respectfully tender to you my resignation of the office of Captain in the United States Navy.

For more than half a century it has been the pride of my life to hold office under the Government of the United States. For twenty-five years I have been engaged in active sea service, and have never seen my flag dishonored by defeat. It was the hope of my old age that I might die as I had lived, an officer in the navy of a free government. This hope has been taken from me.

In adopting the policy of coercion, you have denied to millions of freemen the rights of the Constitution. In its stead you have placed the will of a sectional party, and now demand submission in the name of an armed force. As one of the oldest soldiers in America, in the name of humanity, I protest against this "war against brethren."

I cannot fight against the Constitution while pretending to fight for it.

You will therefore oblige me by accepting my resignation.

Most respectfully,
ISAAC MAYO,
Captain U. S. Navy.

FATAL AFFAIR—*A Man Shoots and Kills his Brother-in-Law.*—A sad and fatal affair occurred on the Pigeon roost road leading to this city, seven miles from Memphis, last evening, by which Mr. T. Wood was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Dr. Holmes. Wood married a sister of the Doctor's, and, it is said, ill treated her. The Doctor met Wood at the second toll-gate yesterday, and after a short conversation, fired at him with a double-barreled gun. The whole load of buckshot entered Wood's right breast, and he fell dead.

Dr. Holmes is well known in this community, and is generally esteemed as a gentleman of mild manners, and the terrible affair is the more regretted on that account.—*Memphis Avalanche, 14.*

The United States Government owes about one hundred millions; a year of war will make it near five hundred millions. So we go. A strong Government, a large national debt, a prohibitory tariff, the Union split in two, and yet Democrats are appealed to to sustain the Administration in a war the end or expense of which no man can predict.—*Newark Evening Journal.*

We find the annexed letter in several of the city papers. It is so much to the point that we give it gratuitous publication:

To Major Robert Anderson.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Maj. Robert Anderson, late of Fort Sumter, S. C.—Sir: You hold my three notes for $4500 each, with about $1000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862; which notes were given in part payment of twenty-nine negroes, purchased of you in March 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method to notify you that I will not pay those notes; but, as I neither seek or wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment since they came into my possession.

I feel justified in giving you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it *fair play*, that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property, and let each assume his original position, then your present efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense and not mine.

JOHN G. COCKS.

The Blockade.

The annexed correspondence is published by the *National Intelligencer*:

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

Sir—Referring to the conversation I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I have now to say that under date 24th April, Messrs. * * *, merchants of Philadelphia, write that their agents at Mobile have shipped on board of the British ship James Yeo, now at that port for Liverpool, two hundred and fifty bales of cotton. They inform me that many parties are in the same condition, and all are anxious to learn the views of the Government as to the effect of the blockade which has been proclaimed.

I presume it is too well settled to be disputed, at least in this country, where the most liberal views have been maintained, that as to neutrals the blockade dates from the time when, in point of fact, it is established, to wit, when there is a power present to enforce it, and that it does not operate on a neutral vessel found in port when it was instituted, or prevent her egress with a cargo *bona fide* ladened before its commencement.

It is as clearly the interest of the Government as that of the shippers that whatever construction may be given should at once be made public. I therefore, on behalf of my clients, respectfully request to be informed at your earliest leisure whether any instructions on this head have been given to the blockading squadron, or that I may receive such other information as will enable me to give to the parties an authoritative assurance.

With respect, your obedient servant,
P. PHILLIPS.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1861.

Sir—I have received your communication of the 2d instant.

All neutral vessels will be allowed a reasonable time, fifteen days, to leave port with or without cargo, after the blockade is actually instituted.

If the vessels to which you refer exercise ordinary diligence, it is presumed they will have no difficulty in leaving port within the time allowed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

P. PHILLIPS, Esq., Washington.

Letter from Mr. Boteler.

The following extract from a letter just received from the Hon. A. R. Boteler, we take the liberty of publishing, in order that his many friends may see and know distinctly his position. Mr. Boteler was one of the first to join a volunteer company as a private in the ranks, and march to Harper's Ferry, in obedience to the orders of Governor Letcher.—*Winchester Republican.*

"In reply to the inquiry contained in your last letter, I have no hesitation in answering that I heartily approve of the recent action of our State Convention and expect to reiterate my approval at the polls.

"You know with what devotion I have loved the Union, how faithfully I labored with those who struggled to maintain it upon its original Constitutional basis of justice and equality, and how reluctant I was to abandon the hope of its reconstruction. But, alas! the coercive policy of this perfidious Administration and the malignant alacrity with which that policy has been responded to by all parties in the North, has abundantly testified that the Union of my love, the Union which our fathers made for our protection, has been perverted by a sectional hatred into a weapon of oppression, that it is no longer a shield of safety over our heads, but a sword of subjugation at our hearts; and that the *only alternative now left to us is either base submission or revolutionary resistance.*

I, therefore, recognize no other rallying point for my patriotism than the unfurled flag of our good old Commonwealth, and no true Virginian will hesitate to follow its fortunes or to fight beneath its folds.

I am, as ever, truly your friend,
A. R. BOTELER.

The Lincoln Despotism.

We desire that our readers should not for a moment lose sight of the flagrant usurpations committed by Lincoln in his war upon the South. It is true we have no further interest in the Constitution of the United States, but the infractions of that instrument by the Executive, who professes to seek only its preservation, will throw light upon the *animus* of the sectional party in possession of Washington. We have already adverted to various instances of violation of the Constitution by Lincoln; but the last and most outrageous case is contained in his last proclamation. When he called out 75,000 militia, he pretended that he acted under a law for suppressing insurrections; but in directing an increase of the standing army and navy, he does not even condescend to make an excuse.

By the Constitution the power "*to raise and support armies*" is expressly confined to *Congress*. Congress, at its last session, had the subject under consideration, and deliberately refused to raise any new army, or make any addition to that already existing. But Lincoln, without regard to the Constitution, in his proclamation of the 3d May, makes the following order:

"And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

"And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—We had an interview this morning with an intelligent professor of music, a Northern man, who has sojourned in Greensboro', N. C., for several years, and who has just reached Philadelphia after a tedious journey of six days. He furnishes us with divers interesting items from the North State. At the time of President Lincoln's proclamation this gentleman was captain of a volunteer company, a post he has held for several years, but, unwilling to espouse the cause of the South, he frankly stated to his subordinates his desire to return to his home in Lycoming county, Pa. With a truly chivalrous sense of honor, which contrasts nobly with the peremptory impressment or "driving out" further South, they at once passed resolutions declaring that they could not expect him to side with them, and they furnished him, moreover, with a recommendation to Governor Ellis, who received him in the same manner, and granted him permission to remain or depart at his option. Our informant reports the population of North Carolina as unanimous for resistance to the bitter end, this determination extending even to such late enthusiastic Union men as John A. Gilmer. The latter made a speech recently to an immense crowd, wherein he declared the following sentiments: "I have traversed our State from east to west, beseeching its people, with tears in my eyes and prayers in my heart, to hold fast their allegiance to the Union and the Constitution; but the war has come, and we *must* meet it to the extent of our means." There are, probably, 30,000 men in arms at this time in North Carolina, drilling night and day, and they comprise the flower of the population. This State is considered virtually out of the Union now, and will be formally so upon the assembling of its Convention.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A COMPANY OF CHEROKEE INDIANS ORGANIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh *State Journal* of Wednesday says:

Colonel W. H. Thompson, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of 200 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle and styled the "Junaluske Zouaves." It appears that Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said after consultation that they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defense. This is most remarkable. Out of a nation of 1500 they muster 200 warriors for the defense of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work, and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They fight in their own way and every man for himself. The "Zouaves" are ready at a moment's notice.

The Nashville *Patriot* has the following:

The Tenth District Home Guards received yesterday a shipment of 70 revolving rifles, Warner's patent, from the Springfield, Mass., Arms Manufactory. These guns are of the best quality, and are admirable for the purposes intended. Captain J. M. Hawkins can now boast of one of the best equipped home companies in the State. In reply to the question to Captain H., how he got the rifles from Springfield, Mass., he placed his index finger in the corner of his left eye, and said, "that is the question." We asked if there were any "more left of the same sort," to which he replied, "nary one." So far as we are concerned, therefore, the Springfield Arms Manufactory is "played out."

THE COST AND WASTE OF WAR.—The disbursements of a belligerent government, drawn of course by taxation from the laboring community, form an incalculable amount. Our last war with England cost us more than a hundred millions of dollars per annum. During the last 175 years England has had twenty-four wars with France, twelve with Scotland, eight with Spain, and two with America, besides all her other wars with India and elsewhere. These cost her government, according to official returns, three thousand millions of pounds sterling, or fifteen thousand millions of dollars! The war which ended at Waterloo cost five thousand millions of dollars! Thus one long war cost Europe at least forty thousand millions of dollars—enough almost to banish suffering poverty from Europe!

We often hear much railing against useless expenditure, and proposals for economy in dress, furniture, &c., and it is well. But those who insist on these modes of frugality and the like, should be consistent. Let them remember that all the retrenchments they recommend are but as the dust of the balance as compared to the expenditure of war. But vast as are the expenditures of belligerent governments, they do not constitute a tenth of the true expenses of war. We must reckon the destruction of property, private and public—the ruin of trade and commerce—the suspension of manufactories—the loss of the productive labor of soldiers and camp followers.

Further still, war causes the great bulk of taxation even in time of peace. Witness the annual appropriations for fleets and standing armies, forts, arsenals, weapons, pensions and the like. Ever since our last war with England, we have been paying *annually* for the above objects, about *ten* times as much as for the support of our civil government. "The war spirit" is taxing our people, to the amount of unnumbered millions *now* in times of profound peace. A single 74 gun ship, beside all her cost of construction and equipment, costs in time of peace, while afloat, $200,000 per annum—eight times the salary of the President of the United States. *Nearly all the taxes paid by civilized nations go in some form or other to the support of war!* All the British debt which is grinding her people into the dust was created by war.

SAD AND TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—On Tuesday last there was a street rencounter between Capt. Geo. W. Morgan, in command of one of the volunteer companies now stationed here, and Charles Douglas, of this city. Several shots were fired, one or two of which struck Douglas but did no serious damage. One of the shots, however, took effect upon Mr. Ball, a worthy citizen of the county, who was standing in the drug store of Dr. John Jackson. At the time of this writing we understand Mr. Ball is dying from the effects of the wound.

Soon after this sad occurrence Douglas appeared on the street, armed with a gun, and threatened to shoot Capt. Morgan, if he came in sight of him. These threats were repeated yesterday morning, and naturally produced great excitement. Capt. Morgan and his friends, hearing of them and that his life was in danger, determined to have the matter settled. Accordingly they came into the city and appealed to the civil authorities to take the matter in hand. They were given one half hour to arrest Douglas and prevent him from attempting to carry his threat into execution. They were assured, if they would not interpose, the friends of Morgan would not have his life jeopardized, but would take the matter in their own hands. While this subject was under discussion a shot was fired at Douglas, who was standing at his window, and took effect in his left shoulder. The wound is a dangerous, if not a fatal one.
[*Knoxville Register, 9th.*

At a recent execution of a murderer at Nantes, a sudden muscular contraction of his body brought his head so far out of place that the knife fell upon the jaw bone and failed to do its work. The ghastly cut disconcerted the executioner, the knife had to be readjusted and the body rearranged. At the next stroke the body fell on the wrong side and the head did not drop into the basket, but was lifted up by the hair and thrown in. This continued blunder excited loud murmurs in the crowd of spectators, and has been a topic of the journals ever since.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

More Prizes.—Several other ships from Northern parts have, as we predicted would be the case, been captured, and were yesterday brought up to this port. Two of these prizes were due ones, taken by the steamship privateer V. H. Ivy. The results of the first forty-eight hours' work may be set down at about $50,000. Pretty good luck for our bold cruisers.

Received Orders.—The Ben McCulloch Rangers (cavalry company) have received orders, we understand, to be off immediately for Richmond, Va. They are under the command of Wm. F. M. Lain.

Good Army Appointment.—We are gratified to know that our friend Benjamin Bloomfield has been commissioned a Quartermaster in the Confederate army. A better appointment could hardly have been made.

Our Street Cars.—The cars intended for our city railroads, and which it was announced by telegraph had been stopped at Madison, Ind., by the powers that be at Washington, have since been released, we understand through Mr. J. B. Slawson, and will soon arrive in readiness to be put upon the track.

Accepted.—President Davis has accepted the Fourth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Robt. J. Barrow and Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alan. This regiment is made up mainly of companies from the country parishes.

Beware of Him.—We noticed on our streets yesterday the same contemptible scapegrace who about this time last year figured extensively as a pretended sort of foreign character—a Count, we believe—at Niagara Falls and other places North, after having left here in the very wet odor, on account of having swindled some of our champagne dealers on the strength and credit of his being in the employ of a well known city house. It is only fair to caution the public against this fellow, who is as perfect in his tricks that he had a few cards struck off in exact imitation of those of the commercial house in question, with the exception that he had his own high-sounding name inserted in place of that of the junior member of the firm. He is really so contemptible a specimen of the genus *homo* that we can hardly imagine how he succeeded in palming himself off as a Count, unless it was on the strength of certain recommendations he procured when he enjoyed some respectability, with which recommendations, by the way, he had better return. He has respectable connections in this city, for whose sake we forbear to mention his name, hoping that he will speedily reform.

Trial for Murder.—The Criminal Court, Judge Colleus, was principally occupied yesterday with the case of Charles Crinks and William Redwood, indicted for murder in the matter of the killing of William Hay, in this city, on the 3d day of September, 1860. Redwood was never arrested, and Crinks on being arraigned pleaded not guilty. He is not a bad looking character, and bore his trial yesterday very patiently and apparently with a good deal of confidence as it not apprehensive of conviction.

The prosecution was conducted by Attorney-General Semmes, and the defense by A. P. Field and G. A. Breaux, Esqs. There was but one witness for the State, and his testimony was very materially discredited, a number of witnesses testifying that they would not believe him on oath, and some of them giving the particulars of interviews in which they allege that the witness for the State (stating that he was the sole witness) made propositions by which he consented to leave the State for the consideration of a few hundred dollars. The Attorney-General contended that this was all the result of a plot, and threats of intimidation under which the State's witness made the promise or proposition in question. The case was very ably argued all round, until a late hour last night.

The case was submitted to the jury about half-past 8 o'clock, and shortly after they returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Burglary and Heavy Haul of Valuables.—Special officer Boylan and officers Howard and Miller yesterday arrested a man named Dick Turner, who is charged with burglary, and liable also to an accusation of negro stealing. He is suspected of having induced the negro woman of Mrs. Tracy to steal away her mistress's jewelry and some $300 in money, value in all about $800. There is also strong suspicion against him of having himself perpetrated the burglary committed in Mrs. Tracy's house some weeks ago, and of having harbored the negro woman, thereby making himself subject to an imputation of negro stealing. Turner went yesterday to a jeweler to sell or pawn some of the jewelry, when the latter detected it as a piece which he had before worked on. Being familiar with the circumstances of the burglary, he managed to detain Turner in a parley till he sent for officer Boylan, brother of Mrs. Tracy, and had the fellow arrested. The officers pumped him, when he acknowledged that he had gotten the jewelry of the negro woman, and told them her whereabouts. The officers went and arrested the negress, and found a few articles of the jewelry in her possession.

Recorder Emerson's Court.—C. G. Cousins was arraigned yesterday and held to bail for examination on the 28th May, on a charge of fraud to the amount of seven dollars, to the prejudice of Bernard Moore.

Bob and Pat. Hanly were held for hearing on the 18th inst., on a charge of having pretty severely beat and bruised George Bevan, of 88 Gravier street.

A charge against Patrick O'Neill of stealing a pair of boots and a dozen shirts, worth $40, from the carpet bag of J. F. Pinckard, of the St. Charles Hotel, was fixed for hearing on the 31st inst. So was one against Ann Packenham of stealing a black lace shawl from A. A. Cohen's house, 384 Carondelet street.

John O'Brien and Richard Fahy were held to bail to answer on the 31st inst., for alleged violent assault and battery on a free man of color named John Lombardy.

A charge against Wm. Terry of assault and battery, and threatening to kill Patrick McGovern with a drawn knife, was dismissed.

Recorder Blache's Court.—Joseph Mellaly is to answer before Recorder Blache on a charge of larceny made against him by W. J. Starks. He had a watch and chain, stolen property, in his possession.

John Henry and Margaret Lundy are to answer under the imputation of having been concerned in a robbery committed about a week ago. Mag had $160 in her possession.

Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of an unknown white man found in the Mississippi river, foot of Ursulines street. Verdict—"Drowned." Deceased was about forty-five years of age, apparently, and five feet eight inches high, with red beard and hair. He had on a blue flannel shirt, blue cottonade pants, and brogan shoes.

Alleged Embezzlement.—Joseph Simonds is to answer before the Recorder a charge of breach of trust and embezzlement to the prejudice of P. L. Jacobs.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Clothing, Shirts and Hats.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing, shirts and hats, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS BEE OFFICE,
Saturday, May 18, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.

Red river	Comet, Harrell	5 P.M.	
Red river	Rapides, Dowty	5 P.M.	
Red river	Texas, Stinde	5 P.M.	
Ouachita river	T. W. Roberts, Toblu	5 P.M.	
Attakapas	Picayune No. 3, Broad	5 P.M.	
Fort Adams	Golden Age, Weibling	5 P.M.	
Lower coast	Empire Parish, Grant	10 A.M.	
Arkansas river	Julia Roane, Danley	5 P.M.	
Lafourche	Lafourche, Delferes	9 P.M.	
PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.			
Mobile	Mail boat	8 A.M.	cars.
Ocean Springs	Creole, Walker	3½ P.M.	cars.
Covington	Arrow, Hoffman	10½ A.M.	cars.
JEFFERSON RAILROAD.			
Alabama river	Wm. Bagaley, Slunott	5 P.M.	
BY SEA ON SUNDAY.			
Texas	Steamship Austin, Smith	8 A.M.	
Havana	Gen. Miramon, Golding	8 A.M.	

The weather continues as deliciously pleasant as could be wished for; the sun shines brightly, breezes blow as refreshingly as ever; the air is heavy with perfumes of fragrant flower gardens, and martial music is heard on every side, while the mosquitoes are as ravenous as ever. Thin-skinned Lincolnites would not stand much show here at the present time.

Business on the quay is completely stagnant, and quietude reigns on the levee. There were a paucity of arrivals yesterday, which are reported in our marine column.

Captain Kountz, of the steamer city of Memphis, is said to have raised an Abe Lincoln flag in Chicago a few days since. The Southern cause could only be damaged by the adherence of such a despicable wretch, who is despised by all the boatmen on the Western rivers.

We glean the following news regarding the stage of the upper rivers from our exchanges received by yesterday's mail.

In the Ohio there are twelve feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is in fine navigable order.

There are eight feet in the Wabash from Vincennes to the mouth.

The Tennessee is stationary, with five feet on Colbert Shoals.

The Cumberland is falling, with seven feet on Harpeth Shoals.

At Pittsburgh the river is nine feet and falling. At Wheeling there are 12 feet and rising at Parkersburg.

The Kanawha is falling, with eight feet from Charleston to the mouth.

Arkansas river was rising rapidly at last accounts, with plenty of water for the largest sized boats.

The upper Mississippi is rising slowly all the way down from St. Paul. The lower end of the Missouri river is rising rapidly, and all the small streams are pouring out full. The Illinois river is falling slowly from Lasalle down.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—St. Louis, 14th instant.—The *Republican* says:

The river here was rising very rapidly yesterday. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the City Engineer reported a rise of 2 feet in 48 hours, and the river was then 21 feet 2 inches above low water mark in December. At dark the whole rise had reached 3½ feet. Sat and other freight piles were being moved out of the way of the rising river all day. Much of the freight was partly submerged. The rise is from the upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. The present rise here is owing to the late heavy rains of Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, during which time rain poured down almost constantly.

The same paper says, there was very little business on the levee yesterday.

Capt. Dan. Able, President of the Memphis packet line, received the following dispatch last evening, dated

Cairo, May 13.—All shipments of merchandise are stopped to-day. The boats can pass with passengers and mails.
GRAHAM HALLIDAY.

Capt. Able informed us last evening that the John H. Dickey would leave to-day at 5 P.M. for Memphis with the mail and passengers. Several other boats will soon follow with passengers.

MEMPHIS, 14th instant.—The river at this point, says the *Avalanche* is still swelling slowly, the rise during the past twenty-four hours being equal to 4 inches.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—The river at this point is falling, with 9 feet water in the canal.

FOR LAKE BISTINEAU.—The fleet and fairy passenger steamer Comet, Captain W. V. Harrell, with Mr. J. T. Reeder as clerk, will positively leave at 5 P.M. to-day, for Minden, Moscow, and intermediate landings on Red river and the lake. She has ample passengers to all the coast landings at coast packet rates.

THE RAPIDES FOR GRAND ECORE.—Capt. J. C. Dowty will back out his fleet Rapides for the above and all intermediate points and landings on Red river, at 5 P.M. to-day. Mr. C. J. Burbow will be found in the office. Passengers should not fail to get outside this place for the reason should not fail to put outside this elegant and ever punctual packet.

FOR SHREVEPORT AND JEFFERSON.—The regular passenger steamer Texas, Captain C. W. Stinde, leaves at 5 P.M. to-day, for the Red river region. She is a safe and reliable packet. Messrs. D. A. Given and W. T. Perry are assisting in the office.

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

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—The fine steamer T. W. Roberts, Capt. J. W. Toblu, will positively leave at 5 P.M. to-day, for Monroe, and all way points on Ouachita, taking passengers to the coast landings at coast packet rates. Mr. De Meritt is the gentlemanly clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 17, 1861.

The renewed demand for our leading staple noticed last week has continued without abatement, and with a very light supply offering prices have further advanced ⅛c. There has been more movement in Sugar, at irregular rates. In Molasses we have nothing to report. In Flour the demand has been more active, at easier rates. In Corn there has been but little change in our quotations. Freights remain unchanged, and Exchange has been easier.

COTTON.—The sales of the week embrace 13,500 bales, of which 500 on Saturday, 2000 on Monday, 1500 on Tuesday, 1500 on Wednesday, 1500 on Thursday and 1500 to-day.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	6¾ @ 7
Ordinary	8 @ 8¾
Good Ordinary	9⅛ @ 9¾
Low Middling	10⅝ @ 11
Middling	11¼ @ 11¾
Good Middling	Nominal
Middling Fair	—@—
Fair	—@—
Good Fair	—@—
Good and Fine	—@—

TOBACCO.—There has been some enquiry during the past week, and the transactions comprise 1050 hhds. at—.

Factory Lugs	3—@4
Planters' Lugs	3½ @ 4½
Leaf, Inferior to Common	5¼ @ 6
Fair	6½ @ 7½
Fine	8—@9—
Choice heavy and light	9½ @ 11

SUGAR.—The movement has continued suspended by the war news, and we have no sales except 250 hhds. Our quotations remain nominal.

MOLASSES.—The sales of the past week have been confined to only a few lots at nominal prices.

FLOUR.—The receipts have been liberal, and prices have shown a large advance. The sales of the week embraced about 12,000 bbls. at a range of $5 40 @ $6 50 for Superfine, $6 @ $6 50 for Low, and Good to Choice Extra brands $7 25 @ $8 and $9 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—There has been a fair demand at better prices, with sales of about 32,000 sacks at a range of 48 @ 59c for Mixed, Yellow, White and White Mixed, and 60 @ 62c ℔ bushel for Prime White.

WHEAT.—The last sales reported were 735 sacks Red at $1 10 ℔ bushel.

OATS.—Prices have shown but little alteration since our last weekly report, and the sales have embraced about 9000 sacks St. Louis during the week at 37 @ 40c ℔ bushel for Prime.

BRAN.—About 4000 sacks were disposed of during the week at 90c @ $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We did not heard of a sale during the past week.

LARD.—With a liberal supply the sales have embraced 1200 tierces and 250 kegs, the former at 9 @ 9½c, and the latter at 10¾c ℔ lb.

BEEF.—Some small parcels at $12 50 @ $13 ℔ bbl. for Mess and Choice family brands.

The stock at the inspection warehouse on the 1st instant was 1740 tierces and 1306 bbls.

PORK.—There has been some inquiry, and the sales of the week have embraced about 2100 bbls. Mess, mostly at $17 50 @ $20, and $12 50 for Rumps. Mess retails at $21 @ $21 50 ℔ bbl.

The stock at the inspection warehouses on the 1st instant was 15,309 bbls. of all kinds.

BACON.—The sales embraced about 100 casks during the week at 8 @ 8¼c for Shoulders, 10¾ @ 11c for Ribbed Sides, and 11¼ @ 11¾ ℔ lb. for Clear.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The market is so nearly bare that we omit quotations.

WHISKY.—The demand has been quiet, and the sales embraced 500 bbls. at 20 @ 21¼c ℔ gallon for Raw, and 24c for Rectified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—We quote Kentucky Bagging at 14 @ 16c for hand-loom to the best power loom, but have noticed only a few small sales. In India the market has been quiet, and we have heard of about 100 bales sold at 11¾c., time and interest. We quote Bale Rope at 7¼ @ 7¾c for hand-spun, and 8¼ @ 8¾c ℔ lb. for machine-made; the sales embrace 4000 coils on private terms.

GUNNY BAGS.—There has been but little movement, with sales of about 150 bales heavy at 14½c. Light may be quoted at 11½c., and Medium to Extra Heavy at 13¼ @ 13¾c. The stock on hand on the 1st instant was 1500 bales.

NAVAL STORES.—We heard of a sale of a small lot Spirits Turpentine at 33c. In Rosin there has been some movement, with sales of some 2000 bbls. at 88c for Common, $1 15 for Low No. 1, and $1 25 ℔ bbl. for Choice No. 1.

CANDLES.—We quote light at 17c., and full weight at 19c ℔ lb, with sales of 100 boxes at these rates.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair demand for Coffee during the past week, and the sales have embraced 2402 bags at 13¾ @ 14¾c for Fair to Good Fair. The stock now on hand is about 8407 bags.

RICE.—About 100 tierces Carolina have been sold to arrive, during the week at 5 @ 5¼c ℔ lb.

TALLOW.—The last sale reported was 100 tierces at 10c ℔ lb. for prime city rendered.

LIME.—Thomaston has been retailing at $2 50 ℔ bbl., and Alabama at $2 50 @— ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL.—Prices have ranged generally at $1 05 @ $1 10 ℔ gallon for good to choice winter-strained, with sales of about 100 bbls. at the outside rate.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Clarified has been retailing at 65 @ 70c ℔ gallon.

MACHINERY OIL, &c.—The Southern Oil Company's Oils sell at 75c for machinery, 50c for paint and deck, and 20c ℔ gallon for gas oil.

ALCOHOL.—This article may be quoted at 45 @ 50c ℔ gallon.

HIDES.—We quote Attakapas at 13¼ @ 14¼c ℔ lb. for dry salted, and Mexican Flint at 16 @ 17½c ℔ lb. for heavy and light.

FREIGHTS.—The market has shown less movement, but has continued firm, particularly for British and European vessels. The engagements of the week comprise five ships for Liverpool at ⅝d. for cotton, two for Havre at 1¼c, one laid on for Bremen at going rates, one at —, and one for London with tobacco at 65s.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 17, 1861.

Arrived during the past week 216 Western Beeves and 648 Texas Beeves, 857 Hogs, 184 Sheep, 41 Cows and 1196 Calves. Sales of the week, 236 Western Beeves, 6 5 Texas Beeves, 931 Hogs, (whereof 200 to speculators) 232 Sheep, 56 Cows and 714 Calves. Stock on sale this evening, 215 Western Beeves, 101 Texas Beeves, 1828 Hogs, 8 Cows and 539 Calves. The market is bare of Sheep since Wednesday. We quote prices:

Western Beef Cattle,	℔ 100 lbs.,	1st	qty..	$ 9 00 @ 10 00
" " "	" "	2d	"	— @ —
Texas " "	℔ head,	1st	"	35 00 @ 41 00
" " "	"	2d	"	28 00 @ 30 00
Veal Cattle,	"			5 00 @ 8 00
Sheep,	"	1st	"	4 00 @ 9 00
"	"	Inferior,		2 75 @ 3 50
Hogs, (Western)	℔ 100 lbs., gross,			5 50 @ 7 00
Milch Cows	℔ head, 1st quality,			55 00 @ 00 00
" "	"	2d	"	30 00 @ 40 00

Weekly Coffee Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1861.

		BAGS.
Arrivals since 1st July, direct	276,354	
Do do coastwise	None—	276,354
Same time last year, direct	265,213	
Do do coastwise	16,278—	281,491
Decrease of imports this year		5,137
Stock in first hands this day	8,407	
Do. in second hands this day	None—	8,407
Same time last year		21,251
Decrease of stock this year		12,844
Arrivals— Marys, to J. L. Phipps & Co.		5,000

Sales of the week—504 bags at 14¼c.; 445 at 13¾c; 155 at 13⅝c.; 82 at 13½c.; 440 at 13¼c; 314 at 12c.; 462 skimmings at 11c. Total, 2402 bags.

		BAGS.
Stock on hand last week		5,814
Received since		5,000—10,814
Stock on hand this day		8,407
Taken for consumption		2,407

Market—Ordinary, none; Fair, 13¾ @ 13⅞c; Good Fair, 14¾c.

H. T. LONSDALE, SON & CO.,
Coffee Brokers, 29 Gravier st.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks: "A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by "an American Chemist," (Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in every thing; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Doctor Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box, or diamond-hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christison or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines—is known."—*New York Sunday Paper.*

SHAKE AND BURN! *Shake and Burn!* "*Shake and Burn!*"—This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. He is a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants. This is the condition of thousands in town and country. It is no exaggeration to say that Fever and Ague kills more people than twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible affliction we take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which have already achieved a wide reputation for rapid and powerful effects in renovating the system prostrated by this disease.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. my18-1t

A CARD.

Our Slanderers—Who Are They?

There are circumstances under which an open and avowed enemy may be respected, but none which can shield from contempt the slanderer, who skulks behind a mask for the purpose of stabbing in the dark, or indulging in the low work of defamation.

Yesterday morning a communication appeared in one or two of our city journals, with the caption, "*Our Enemies—Who Are They?*" It was signed "True Blue," and by making inquiries in the proper quarters, it has been ascertained that the individual who appears under this assumed alias is one M. S. HEDRICK, agent of the formerly infringing Sloat Sewing Machine.

For the political or sectional proclivities of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson I do not hold myself in any manner responsible, though I know that no later than last summer they contributed $5000 to secure the election of the most extreme of the Southern candidates for the Presidency. If they have since then changed their views, it is their affair, not mine.

But the evident object of M. S. Hedrick's communication was not so much to expose Wheeler & Wilson—because of their presentation of a flag to a New York military company—as to injure the business, and, if possible, stain the reputation of a rival in trade; and in this connection I do not shrink from a comparison of records with M. S. Hedrick, or any other "True-Blue" that ever existed. I have lived in the South for over forty-two years; I am a slaveholder, and though not given to boasting of my patriotism, I may in this connection be permitted to state that I have held commissions under more than one Governor of South Carolina and Florida. I served two years in the Seminole war; I served in the late war with Mexico—having fitted out a volunteer company at my own expense; I have now no less than three sons under arms in the service of the Confederate States, and have contributed over one thousand dollars towards the arming and equipping of our Southern soldiers.

When M. S. Hedrick has done as much to show the he is true to the South, it will be time for him to boast—but perhaps he only claims to be "blue" in order that folks might not suspect his Republicanism to be of a still darker color.

That I have sold, and still continue to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, I do not deny. I sell it because it is the best machine ever made; because I have been one of the proprietors of the patent for the Southern States since 1852; because I have filed a caveat at Montgomery to secure my rights to the patent, in accordance with the laws of the Confederate States; and because I have made provisions for the manufacture of this machine in New Orleans in order that the people of the South may be supplied with machines which are made *really*—and not by a mere fiction of trade—in Southern soil. I sell machines on my own account, not on account of Wheeler & Wilson—just as many merchants of this city purchase and sell Colt's revolvers.

This is my plain, unvarnished statement. Contrast it with the vindictiveness of "True Blue," and ask yourselves, "Who are our enemies?" "Who are our slanderers?"

S. H. PECK.
No. 8a Canal street.

New Orleans, May 17, 1861. my18

REMOVAL.

The Depot of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES is removed from 120 Canal street to the new establishment at the CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS, entrance from both Camp and Canal streets. These Machines have established a permanent reputation unapproached by any other Sewing Machine, and the recent improvements of the glass foot, (which no other machine has,) of double plates for coarse and fine work, the shifting hemmer, and no leather pad, have satisfied the public that these are the best Machines in use.

A full supply of Machines, Needles and Fixings, Silk, Linen and Cotton Thread, of all colors and sizes.

☞ Machines repaired, and all the new improvements attached to Machines previously sold. Apply to my18-ea2m S. H. PECK.

Headquarters Tenth Regiment Second Brigade, First Division L. M.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16 1861.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS NO. 1.—For the purpose of bringing out fully the available force subject to MILITIA DUTY in the confines of this Regiment—which are comprised as follows, viz: From the lower side of Elysian Fields to the upper side of Enghien street, inclusive, and from the Mississippi river to the westernmost limits of the Third District—the Captains of companies will immediately enrol the inhabitants therein and report in duplicate to head-quarters.

The Captains will be provided with their commissions to show authority for their action.

Should any person refuse to give his name and answer the questions put to him, or should any proprietor of a dwelling deny admittance for the legal inquiry, the individual thus refusing, and the dwelling not permitted to be canvassed, shall be noted in a separate report and proceeded against according to law.

By order.
CHAS. A. FASSY, Colonel.
ARTHUR DAQUIN, Adjutant.

The following appointments to the Tenth Regiment Second Brigade, having been made by His Excellency T. O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, will be respected accordingly: George Pandelly, Lieutenant-Colonel; Louis Power, Major; Felix Arnaud Quartermaster, E. Marin, Paymaster; A. Samsat, Surgeon. Line Officers—E. Lagarde, Captain; A. H. Swanson, Captain; Thos. W. Bray, Captain; Wm. Rees, Captain; F. Long, Captain; F. Bolsmar, Captain. my18 1w

Slavonian Rifles—First Company.

THE members of the above company are hereby notified to meet on SUNDAY next, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at their Armory, corner Customhouse and Front Levee streets, on important business. Punctual attendance is required.

By order of the Captain, S. G. FABIO.
F. CARTISICH, Quartermaster. my18 1t

Arsenal of 1st Company Orleans Kacachas.

THE members of this Company will meet at their Arsenal on SUNDAY next, the 19th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of J. FREMAUX, Captain.
L. A. REVOILE, Orderly Sergeant. my18 1t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of GUYOT FRERES are requested to settle their accounts with the undersigned. J. ETERNOD, Syndic,
my18 1m 48 Chartres st.

Copartnership Notice.

FROM and after this date, Mr. GEO. NATHAN becomes a partner in our firm. The style will be H. T. LONSDALE, NATHAN & CO.
H. T. LONSDALE, SON & CO.
May 18, 1861. my18 1m

Notice.

Mr. E. Duverger having disposed of his interest in the BEE to Mr. Felix Limet, the latter, from and after the present date, becomes a partner in our firm. The style and title of our copartnership will remain unchanged. G. F. WEISSE & CO.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1861.

Succession of Gustave Mourne.

ALL debtors of this succession are requested to settle their accounts at the office of Oct. de Armas, notary, or with such collectors as may be empowered by the undersigned. M. SOYE, Administrator.
my15 4t

Southern American Party.

THE members of the S. A. P. are requested to meet in their respective Club-rooms on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the ratification of the candidates nominated by the Convention.
my17 2t THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters Twiggs Light Guard.

THE election for commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this Company will be held SATURDAY, May 18th, 1861, at their Headquarters.

The polls will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

The members are requested to be punctual.

By order. JAMES CAMPBELL,
my17 2t Secretary pro tem

Notice.

THE SHIP UNCLE SAM, Cole, master, from Bordeaux is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the levee. All goods not permitted within five days from this notice will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.
C. CAVAROC & CO.,
my16 3t No. 116 Royal street.

For Sale or Hire.

A MULATTO BOY, about 20 years of age, a good cook and house servant, and good subject, speaking English and French. Apply to Mr. JULES MARTIN, at Victor's Restaurant, on Toulouse street; or at the grocery store corner Toulouse and Royal streets.
my14 1t

TOILET SOAP—100 boxes; also Colgate and Winchester soaps; for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st
my15

SAUCES—200 boxes walnut, Worcestershire, mushroom and green sauces; for sale by
my15 E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE CITY TAXES

FOR THE YEAR 1861

On Real Estate, Slaves, Personal Property, Capital, Income, Furniture, &c.,

ARE NOW DUE,

and payable at my office, City Hall. Tax-Payers are respectfully requested to call and pay their Taxes. All bills not paid by the 1st July will be advertised according to law.

ap29 2m ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce Mr. CLEMENT RAMOS, late Recorder of the Second District as a candidate for the same place. The election will take place on Monday, June 3d, 1861.

my1 tje3 HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

EMILE WILTZ,

Ex-Recorder of the Second District, is a Candidate for Recorder of said District.

Election on the 3d of June next. ap8

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of H. PERALTA, of East Baton Rouge, as a candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts at the November election.
ap4 te

Beauregard Rifles, Attention!

YOU are hereby commanded to attend regular drills every night this week, and on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in full uniform for dress drill.

By order of J. W. THOMAS, Captain.
ED. SAUTON, Secretary. my16 4t

Headquarters Louisiana Military, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

New Orleans, May 15, 1861.

ORDER No. 359.—I—The Commander-in-Chief has been officially notified by the Secretary of War that no more "twelve months Volunteers" will be received from Louisiana into the service of the Confederate States. The Secretary of War has called upon this State for three thousand Volunteers, to SERVE DURING THE WAR. The Commander-in-Chief confidently expects that among the twelve months Volunteers mustered into the service of the State he will experience no difficulty in promptly supplying the new requisition. The following rules will be observed among the troops now in service of the State.

II—Full Regiments of Volunteers for the war will be received in preference to Battalions, and Battalions in preference to Companies.

III—If more than one full Regiment volunteers for the war, the Regiments so volunteering will be transferred to the Confederate States according to their respective numerical designations.

IV—If full Regiments do not present themselves for the war, then Battalions, which may be formed by the Commissioned Officers of five Companies, will be received, and two Battalions will be joined by the Commander-in-Chief to form a Regiment, and election for Field Officers will be ordered.

V—If neither Regiments nor Battalions volunteer, then Companies will be received, and afterwards formed into Battalions or Regiments, as the case may be, and an election for Field Officers will be ordered.

VI—All Companies, or parts of Companies, refusing to volunteer for the war will immediately disband and deliver up their arms and equipments to their Captains, who will be held responsible for them.

By order of THOS. O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
M. GRIVOT, Adjutant and Insp General. my16 1t

Soldiers Wanted for Active Service.

GENERAL JAMES TRUDEAU having received orders to organize a regiment, has appointed the following recruiting officers: Major Mercer, Captain Peter, Captain Gurell, Captain Byrnes and Captain Ratenhart, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Janvier.

Companies already organized wishing to enter immediately upon active service can report to Lieutenant-Colonel Janvier, at General Trudeau's headquarters, No. 195 Canal street.

Recruiting offices have been opened on Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee and at the corner of Spain and Levee streets. my16 1f

Headquarters Louisiana Legion, Louisiana Volunteer Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, 14th May 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 26.—The members of the Fourth Company of the CAZADORES ESPANOLES DE ORLEANS will assemble at the Arsenal, corner of Basin and Toulouse streets, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., between the hours of 6 and 7 P.M., for the purpose of electing one Captain, one First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant. Captains Lasto and Torres will superintend said election, and report to headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General JAS. TRUDEAU,
Commanding Louisiana Legion.
JAS. R. CURELL, Aid-de-Camp. my15 3t

Grand German Volksfest,

To be held on the Grounds of the *Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association*, (Creole or Union Race Course,)

On the 19th and 20th instant,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF OUR ABSENT CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

Tickets of Admission $1 each day. Ladies and Children, free.

A detailed programme will be published next Thursday.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Charles Pollock, President. Col. H. F. Buerkel, Treasurer. Dr. J. F. Gran, Secretary.

M. Fehrenbach, F. R. Justus, H. Axtheim, Jac. Van Slooten, Jos. Westerhaeder, Major L. Stein, Christ. Krost, W. Volkmann, M. Weinheimer, Theo. Stoeckle, Grand Marshal.

my6 1f

TO DRIVERS, BLACKSMITHS, AND BUGLERS.

Wanted to enlist for the Washington Artillery, for immediate service in Virginia—

Sixty-six competent DRIVERS, for the Battery.

Nine BLACKSMITHS and ARTIFICERS.

Four BUGLERS.

To whom good Wages, Rations and Clothing will be given.

☞ Apply at the Arsenal of the Washington Artillery, Girod street, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., to the Recruiting Officer. my14 tf

Beef! Beef!!

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 118 CAMP STREET, and at the office of the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, at CAMP MOORE, Tangipahoa, La., until 12 o'clock M., the 22d inst., for furnishing the Louisiana troops at Camp Moore with FRESH BEEF, of a good and wholesome quality, (necks and shanks to be excluded,) in such quantities as may be from time to time required for the troops, not exceeding four thousand pounds, on such days as shall be designated by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, at the Camp.

Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all of the bids which may be considered too high is reserved by the undersigned.

Proposals should be superscribed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef." J. T. WINNEMORE,
Quartermaster-General Louisiana Army.
Quartermaster-General's Office, New Orleans, May 13, 1861. my14 td

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

4000 BARRELS repacked Flour can be seen at Szymanski's Press. Will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers, by WM. WHANN,
Tow-Boat Office, 7 Carondelet street,
or No. 2 Marigny Buildings.

Also about 2000 bbls Sour Flour, as it now lays in Szymanski's Press. Will be sold at 25c. per bbl.
my15 tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. LEFEBVRE'S

PERFECTED

New Vaporiferous Apparatus,

FOR the administration of Vapor Baths and Fumigations of all kinds, without removing the patient from his bed; treatment of diseases by purifying the blood and through copious perspiration, and the absorption of medicaments by the pores of the skin.

Apparatus for general Baths, for Shower and Local Baths, Steam Chairs for the treatment of sexual diseases.

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatus, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. my2 tf

C. BELLENOT, Engraver,

Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.

BUTTONS, PELICANS, Stars, Military Attributes.

MR. C. BELLENOT manufactures and delivers, on demand, Buttons for Uniforms, with military emblems, such as Pelicans, Stars, Letters and Numbers for Caps and Knapsacks, Buckles for Belts, &c. He invites the captains of companies and commanders in general to call and examine his specimens. He will sell these articles at VERY REDUCED PRICES.
may6 15t

Copartnership Notice.

MR. WM. KELLEY was admitted a partner in our house on the 6th December last. The style of our firm is changed to MEEKINS, KELLEY & CO.
J. S. MEEKINS & BRO.,
7 and 8 Marigny Buildings, Third District.
New Orleans, April 3, 1861. ap30 1m

E. BOUTREUX,

GENERAL UPHOLSTERER AND FURNITURE REPAIRER,

No. 50.....Dauphin street.....No. 50.

TAKES up Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.; Beats, Brushes, Cleans and Refits the same in twenty-four hours notice. Cuts and makes Draperies, Curtains and Loose Covers for Furniture, &c.; also puts up Cornices and Shades, Repairs and Varnishes Furniture. ap24 1m

Notice

IS hereby given that from the 1st May to the 1st October, 1861, the SUGAR MARKET will close at 12 o'clock, M. ap28

Pelican Buttons,

And Military Accoutrements of all Kinds.

GREAT SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform persons engaged in uniforming and equipping companies that he will undertake to supply as many uniform Buttons, stars for Caps, Waist-Buckles, &c., as may be desired, inasmuch as he has increased the number of his workmen, and that said articles will be made up in gilt and day without interruption.

Gilding and silvering Sabres, Pistols, &c.
ap30 1m C. ROUYER.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN speaking English and French, and sufficiently acquainted with the Drug business to assist in the retail sale. Good references required. Apply by letter to Box 2564, P. O. ap28

Removal.

R. S. SYKES, Auctioneer, has removed from 43 to 80 Magazine street, just above Natchez street.

Sale days, as usual, will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Out-door sales attended to at all times. mh25

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 81 St. Louis street,
nov21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Wanted.

A WET NURSE.—One without a child preferred. Apply immediately at No. 14 St. Ann street, Pontalba Buildings. my4-tf

LESTRADE HOUSE, AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment is now open to travelers and sojourners of the Lake shores. The accommodations are complete in every respect, and will give general satisfaction. A first-rate cook is attached to the house, and the wines have been chosen with the greatest care.
my1 6m

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

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

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

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

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

STEAMBOATS.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Leaves on FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 5 P. M.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS Packet Line—Regular U. S. Mail Summer Packet—For Memphis and the Bends—The first-class passenger packet steamer ALONZO CHILD, D. F. De Haven, master, will be ready to receive freight on Thursday morning and will leave as above, stopping to her regular business as usual. For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

☞ This line connects at Memphis with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and superior packets for St. Louis and Louisville. my9

OUACHITA RIVER.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. positively.

REGULAR OUACHITA WEEKLY PACKET.—The new, swift running, magnificent passenger steamer T. W. ROBERTS, John W. Toblu, master, will leave as above for Ouachita, Mouth Bayou Bartholomew, Sterlington, Point Pleasant, Trenton, Monroe, Pine Bluff Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity, Mouth of Red river, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville and intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board.
my10 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 25th instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR OUACHITA PACKET.—For Camden, Frenchport, Beech Hill, Little Bay, Comeas, Miller's Bluff, Roark's, Eldorado, Champagnolle, Barg's, Wilmington, Monroe, Point Pleasant, Carysville, Marie Saline, Extra Grass, Harris Ferry, Bell, Alabama Landing, Mount Ouachita, New Ouachita City, Lewis, and Port Pleasant, Sterlington, Monroe, D'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe, Mouth Coney, Pine Bluff, Castor's, Columbia, Hamburg, Harrisonburg, Trinity and all intermediate landings on Ouachita river—The new and splendid swift-running passenger steamer ERA No. 7, Leo Moore, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

☞ The Era draws only 15 inches water, and will give clear bills of lading through to Camden. my17

RED RIVER.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 18th instant, at 5 P. M.

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

☞ The Grand Duke will take freight for ... on upper Red river, and for Jefferson, with no ... of reshipping at Shreveport. my

Leaves on SATURDAY, May 18th, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Mooring's, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campti, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Alexandria, Nachitoches, and intermediate landings on Red river and the Lakes—The new and light draught packet steamer COMET, W. V. Harrell, master, J. T. Reeder, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
my7 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 18th instant, at 5 P. M.

REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET.—For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Cotile, Alexandria, Compton, Grand Ecore, Nachitoches, and all intermediate landings on Red river—The fine new elegant light draught passenger packet TEXAS, C. W. Stinde, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
ap30 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ATTAKAPAS.

Leaves on SATURDAY 18th instant, at 5 P. M.

ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The fine fast and light-draught steamer PICAYUNE No. 3, H. M. Broad, master, Geo. Dorr, J. ..., clerk, is now ready to receive freight for St. Martinville, New Iberia, Jeanerette, Centreville, Franklin, Pattersonville, and all intermediate landings on Bayou Boeuf and Bayou Teche, and will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
my15 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OPELOUSAS.

Leaves EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

FOR OPELOUSAS—Regular New Orleans and Opelousas Packets—The fast-draught steamer NINA SIMMES, J. E. Leonard, master, will leave as above, ... for Washington, Simmesport and all intermediate landings. The fine light-draught steamer ANNA PERRET, Jas. Capps, master, will leave every Saturday at 5 P. M. ... For freight or passage apply on board or to
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.
ap30 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

For Havana.

To leave on MONDAY the 20th, at 5 P. M.

THE British steamer GENERAL MIRAMON, ..., will leave positively as above. Passengers who have engaged berths will please call at the office. Letters for Havana will be received at the office of the consignees until Monday at ... P. M.
J. ACEBO & A. COSTA, Agents.
my18

TEXAS.

To sail on SUNDAY, May 19th, at 8 A. M.

FOR GALVESTON, INDIANOLA AND LAVACA—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line—The splendid and completely equipped steamship AUSTIN, R. D. Smith, commander, will leave, carrying the U. S. mails, as above. Freight received at the rate of 65 cents per barrel... For freight or passage, having excellent staterooms, apply on board, or to
my15 I. C. HARRIS, Manager.

Havana.

FOR HAVANA.—The A1 fast sailing Spanish bark ZARIO ..., having a large part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to
my16 PUIG BROTHERS.

Reopening of the Conti Street Baths.

THE new owner of the establishment respectfully ... the public that ... the Baths will be opened on the 1st of April. ... the establishment a careful ... thorough cleanliness. ap2 ...

DENTISTRY.

J. A. CASADAVANT,

Surgeon Dentist.

107 Royal street, opposite St. Louis Hotel.

CONTINUES, at the above place, to perform all operations in the Dental art in the most scientific manner, and asks the attention of those who need the services of a competent Dentist, and whose teeth have been injured by unskilful dentists, to give them a short time after the teeth are filled and whose artificial teeth continued to wear with comfort. By calling on J. A. CASADAVANT they can have teeth plugged conscientiously, and in the most durable manner, and have ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, with continuous gums, in partial or whole sets by the atmospheric pressure, with the last improvements in the art, which are warranted to masticate and perform all the functions of the natural ones.

He has invented a Chemical Process which he applies on the gums, without sleeping the patient, for extracting teeth. It benumbs the gums and lessens the pain.

Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
jn8 ev tuesd wed 1stp

To Military Officers.

G. DUPUY, Guilder,

No. 42 Royal St., between Customhouse and Bienville.

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver Laces of all widths, which are offered on very moderate terms.

TO RENT.

House on St. Ann street, No. 145, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, having two rooms ... the basement floor, staircase, carriage door, ... rooms, a large closet, gallery, and a kitchen ... rooms in the attic, four servants' rooms ... rooms, stables, cistern, and water in the yard. Apply to EDOUARD ... mar8 2aw No. 145 Ross street

Wanted.

A S apprentices to the shoe-making business, several active boys from thirteen years of age. Apply to SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING ... my17 2, St. Charles street.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

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

Office No. 40 St. Anthony Square,

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

New Apparatus and Trimmings,

Black and White, of the latest European style for

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

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

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

Hearses and Funeral Cars

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

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

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

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

J. BONNOT,

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

Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment, FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and all other manufacturers' ; as also

COFFINS, of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHMENT, 51..........St. Ann Street..........51
fe18 6m

JACKSON STORE,

CORNER OF ST. ANN AND CHARTRES STS.

WISHING to reduce our immense stock of Dry Goods, we will offer from this day all our Goods at the price of importation—such as
Silk and Lace Mantillas and Points;
Shawls of every description;
Mits and Filet Gloves;
Embroidered Sets, Handkerchiefs;
Valencia Lace; Embroidered Curtains;
Plain and Printed Jaconets;
Printed Muslin and Organdies;
Plain and Broché English Bareges;
Plain and Check Swiss Muslin;
Irish Linen and Platillas;
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, all widths;
Linen Drilling, French Merinoes, Cassimeres,
Nankinet, Linen Check, French Cottonade;
White and Brown Linen Netting;
Check and Damask Muslin for Bars;
Bobbinet Bars;
Linen Table Sets, Towels, and many other articles, directly imported.
TURCOTTE & BLANCAND.
New Orleans, April 10, 1861. ap19 tf