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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G Leaumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 69 Chartres street, boots, shoes, brogans, hats, caps, shirts, ready-made clothing.

By N. Vignié, at 11 o'clock at the corner Conti street and Exchange alley, household furniture.

By D. E. Morphy, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange, thirty-eight excellent slaves, belonging to the succession of James H. Reggius.

CONSISTENCY.

Our Black Republican ex-brethren are difficult to please. They profess to hate slavery, and to account it a sin. They deprecate all association with slaveholders, and yet, instead of rejoicing at secession as the severance of a bond they pretend to detest, they not only denounce us for quitting them, but are extremely anxious to employ fire and steel to compel us to go back. This is not very consistent, but the Black Republicans are not in the habit of regulating their action by a regard for that unassuming virtue. The Abolitionists proper—the men who speak of slavery as a covenant with death and a compact with Hell—are truly consistent. Wendell Philips, the oracle and mouth piece of that faction, holds language in perfect keeping with his previously expressed opinions. He says he is filled with joy and gladness at the secession of the South. He wishes to see the United States Government cut loose entirely from all connection with slaveholders. He does not scruple to declare that the border States must get rid of their slaves, or follow the example of South Carolina. Now this is frank and fearless. We can understand Wendell Philips's position. There is no sneaking compromise with his honest convictions about him. He carries out his theories manfully to their legitimate consequences. They may be pernicious, absurd, fanatical, but he stands up to them squarely. We feel towards this prince of Abolitionists that sort of qualified admiration one is apt to experience at the contemplation of a thoroughly bad man, who does not seek to veil his depravity, but glories in it as the consummation of human selfishness.

The Black Republicans are a cowardly set after all. They have not the courage of their own convictions. They tamper with principles. Loathing slavery, they are willing to incur almost any sacrifice rather than surrender the border States. Appearances indicate their disposition even to forego the exquisite delight of sending fleets and armies to make war on the Confederated South, rather than run the risk of forfeiting the allegiance of the frontier slave States. We see by this how hollow and perfidious is their policy, and how inconsistent are their acts with their professions. The truth is they abhor slavery, but they are fully alive to the danger of losing their power and influence should they drive Virginia and the other border States out of the Union. They chafe doubtless at the hard necessity of permitting South Carolina and her sisters to escape from their thralldom, but it is a necessity, and they must perforce submit to it.

The Permanent Constitution.

We occupy much of our available space this morning with the publication in full of the Constitution of the Confederate States of North America, for which document we are indebted to the enterprise of our cotemporary of the *Delta*, for whose benefit it was transmitted from Montgomery by telegraph. As this mode of communication is necessarily somewhat imperfect, it is possible that a few errors may have crept into the telegraphic version. Substantially, however, we believe the document to be correct. Upon perusing it carefully we perceive that most of the leading features in which it differs from the Constitution of the United States were noticed by us yesterday. The third section of Article Fourth provides in the most positive manner for the recognition and protection of the institution of negro slavery in all new territory which may hereafter be acquired, while the second section of the same Article enacts a stringent provision for the restitution of slaves escaping into any State or Territory of the Confederate States.

Upon the whole our impression is that the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States will command general approbation, inasmuch as it appears admirably and accurately to reflect the popular sentiment of the Southern masses. We apprehend no obstacles to its ratification by the several States of the new Confederacy.

LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Thursday, March 14.

The Convention was called to order at five minutes past 12 o'clock, President Mouton in the chair, and 85 members in their seats. The journal was read and adopted. On motion, leave of absence was granted to several members. Mr. Bienvenu, of St. Bernard, offered a petition of Mr. Jean Serpas, census taker, asking for his pay, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Walker, of Orleans, offered a memorial, which, on his own motion, was referred to the Committee on Patents without being read. Mr. Norton, of Orleans, on behalf of the committee appointed to take an inventory of all the Federal property within the limits of the State, offered a report of the value of apparatus and furniture belonging to the Mint. It represented a value of $12,000 in the general and coinage departments, at which point its further reading was dispensed with, and it was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Lawrence, of Plaquemines, offered a resolution instructing the President of this Convention to have the permanent Constitution printed for the use of members as soon as he receives a certified copy from Montgomery. This was carried, and immediately after, Mr. Lewis, of Claiborne, arose to say that he thought this a very proper period to move an adjournment. His motion was put and carried, which, of course, precluded any consideration of Mr Canon's ordinance for submitting the Constitution directly to the people, which otherwise would have been the next business in order.

Loss of the Steamer Blue Bird.—A correspondent at Donaldsonville writes us that on Wednesday last the small steamer *Blue Bird*, employed as a mail boat on Bayou Lafourche, which left Donaldsonville at six o'clock, A. M., came into collision, when about three miles up the bayou, with the steamer *Music*, on her way to New Orleans, and was so much injured that she sunk in a short time. The accident was caused by a dense fog, and might have been followed by fatal results, as the water entered the cabins of the *Blue Bird* so rapidly as barely to allow the passengers and crew to take refuge on the hurricane deck, the rear portion of which alone is out of the water. The *Blue Bird* had four or five passengers on board, and among them a lady who was saved from drowning with some difficulty. After the accident the boat was propelled a short distance by the engine, and then turning around, sunk in front of the Hewitt plantation. It is said that the *Music* made the proper signal, and that the *Blue Bird* failed to reply in time to avert the collision.

Texas.—Texas papers of the 11th, received yesterday, confirm the intelligence of the conflict between the Convention and Gov. Houston reported by the telegraph. At the latest accounts the difficulty was unsettled, but Gov. Houston will be compelled to recede.

Affairs at Fort Brown are approaching a crisis. Some fifteen hundred Texas troops have arrived at Brownsville, and Capt. Hill must surrender the fort, or defend it by force of arms. The prevailing impression is that he will give it up.

Taken Down the Black Flag.—The flaunting phrases, "no compromise," "no concession to traitors," have been removed from the head of the New York *Tribune*, and of course its followers, far and near, follow suit.

Another of those terrible tenant murders has just occurred in New York. A man, wife, and five children were burned to death at a fire on the 5th, in a house so constructed that the prompt and energetic exertions of the firemen were unavailing to save the occupants. The reader will remember a still more sickening catastrophe of this nature which happened last winter.

Horrible Affair.—On the 28th ultimo, the wife of B B Cooley, living in Frederick county, Va., was missed from home, and discovered under most extraordinary circumstances. A letter to the Alexandria *Gazette* says:

Darkness approaching, and the lady continuing to be absent, caused considerable alarm, and the hands who had then come in from the field instituted a search. On approaching the meat house, groans were heard emanating therefrom, and as the key could not be found, attempts to break down the door were begun; but while these were in progress, the key was found in the dwelling house, the door opened, and the lady, in a complete state of nudity, was found sitting on the floor, with her hands covering her face, and perfectly unconscious. Some of her clothing was hanging from the meat hooks in the rafters, and some was strewed about the floor. A salting tray was almost filled with blood, apparently freshly spilled. Marks resembling those made by the pressure of fingers were upon her arms, and her head, neck and sides were horribly mutilated by what appeared to be a blunt-pointed puncturing instrument. Her shoes and stockings were found under her bed, in her chamber, saturated with blood. Medical aid was promptly procured, and every thing done for the unfortunate lady that science and skill could suggest, but all was of no avail. She lingered in the same helpless condition in which she was found until Saturday last, when death came to her relief. Her husband, who had started from his home on the freight train of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with cattle for the city, on the same day his wife met this terrible calamity, was telegraphed to return instantly, but returned just in time to see his estimable lady expire. No clue has as yet been obtained for the solution of this most extraordinary occurrence.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna—Large Shipments of Specie—No Tidings of the Australasian—Liverpool Cotton Market Quiet.

New York, March 14.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship Etna, from Liverpool on Wednesday, February 27, via Queenstown the 28th, arrived at her berth this morning.

She brings £260,000 in specie on freight.

The Arabia would sail on the 2d for Halifax and Boston, taking out £200,000 to £300,000 in treasure.

The accounts by the Etna are two days later than those by the Prince Albert at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway the 26th.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The Canadian mail steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, Me., had arrived out at Liverpool. All well.

The Vigo, of the New York, Liverpool and Philadelphia line, from New York, had also reached Liverpool.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, February 28.—The sales of two days (Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 27th and 28th) in the Liverpool Cotton market comprised 15,000 bales, of which 4000 were on speculation and for export. The market generally closed quiet, but the quotations were barely maintained.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, February 28.—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. report Breadstuffs dull but steady. Provisions were dull.

London Money Market.

London, February 28.—The closing quotations for Consols to-day were 91⅝ to 91¾. The Bank of England has made no alteration in the rate of discount.

The British Parliament—England and the Southern Confederacy.

Lords John Russell and Palmerston, in the House of Commons, deprecated the policy of America preventing the right of search, and permitting prostitution of its flag.

Mr. Cave thought the introduction of free labor into Cuba would be the most effectual means to suppress the slave trade.

Mr. Buckstone feared the Southern Confederacy would revive the slave trade. He hoped the Government would not recognize it without express stipulations against carrying on the trade.

France and the Southern Confederacy.

M. de Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has officially assured the American Minister that no delegate from the seceding States had been received by him or by the Emperor.

The Bourse was drooping. The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 68f. 5c.

General Intelligence.

The Etna brings no tidings of the missing steamer Australasian, which left the port of Liverpool on Saturday, February 16, bound for New York.

The political intelligence by this arrival contains no features of an important character.

The Italian Parliament.

The Italian Senate, by a vote of 129 against 2, has adopted a law conferring the title of King of Italy on Victor Emanuel and his successors.

Military Movements.

A Piedmontese brigade will soon enter the city of Rome. The Romans are secretly preparing to receive King Victor Emanuel.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has signed a new constitution. The new Diet has the right of legislation. The Hungarian constitution remains intact.

Turkey.

A serious insurrection has broken out in Soutaria, Turkey.

The Syrian Question.

Lord John Russell said that nothing had been determined upon respecting the prolonged occupation of Syria.

The Weavers in England.

The Blackburn weavers have partially resumed their work.

China.

The Chinese rebels had taken Woosung and commenced a general massacre, when the French interfered.

Murder at Sea.

Captain Pike, of the ship Gen Parkhill, from Liverpool to Charleston, was killed at sea by the crew. The mate was somewhat injured. The ship returned to Liverpool, and the crew were put under arrest.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Southern Congress—The Tariff Act—The Constitution Ratified by Alabama.

Montgomery, March 14.—In the Congress, yesterday, the veil of secrecy was removed from the Tariff act, which goes into full operation on the 1st of May.

Compared with the Tariff act of the United States, most of the 30 per cent. is reduced to 25. The greater number of articles of 24 and 19 per cent. are reduced to 15. There is a large 10 per cent. schedule, and a very small free list.

The Convention of Alabama, now in session here, has ratified the permanent Constitution adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States. The vote in favor stood 87 against 5.

Gen Jamison, the leading Co-operationist, took a bold position in favor of its ratification.

The Governor has appointed Mr. Jere. Clemens Major-General of the army of Alabama.

Messengers to Fort Sumter—Probable Evacuation on Monday.

Washington, March 14.—A correspondent arrived from the South last night says a messenger has passed through Raleigh with Government dispatches for Major Anderson.

Gen. Scott, it is reported, said that the garrison would be out of Fort Sumter on Monday.

New Appointments.

Washington, March 14.—The Commissionership of Patents has been tendered to Mr. Holloway, formerly a member of Congress from the State of Indiana.

Mr. Dale took the Commissionership of Indian Affairs to-day.

D. K. Carter, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Nebraska.

The Confederate Commissioners.

Washington, March 14.—Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth, the Commissioners from the Confederate States, having received assurances of the pacific intentions of the Administration, will not make official demands pending the Fort Sumter movements.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Transfer of the State Military.

Baton Rouge, March 14.—In the House, Mr. Cage offered a resolution to authorize the transfer of the regular military of the State to the Provisional Government, together with such arms and munitions of war as are deemed necessary; also, to allow volunteers to take service under the Provisional Government. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed.

Baton Rouge, March 14.—In the House today, Mr Adams offered a resolution that no appropriation be considered during evening sessions. Passed.

Mr Breithaupt offered a joint resolution for the relief of the Board of Public Works and its officers, appropriating over $3000, provided they will resign and surrender the books and maps to the Engineer to be appointed by the Governor. Laid over.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution that no member be allowed to speak longer than ten minutes on any question. Mr. Gray opposed the resolution—which was laid over.

Mr Gray introduced a joint resolution that the Convention should submit the Constitution of the Confederate States to the people, or to a Convention elected by the people for that purpose. Laid over.

Mr. Phillips, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill to provide means for the payment of the State debt, by creating a sinking fund of the surplus money in the Treasury. Considerable discussion ensued, during which Mr. Gantt said that instead of having the surplus made a sinking fund, the State would have to borrow $500,000 to meet the appropriations already made. He looked upon the bill as holding out a false idea of the people. Mr. Phillips defended the bill, saying the debts amounted to $6,000,000, and wished to pay the debts contracted without making any more. The bill then passed.

Mr. Levy, of the Committee on Banks and Banking, submitted a report which was ordered to be printed without being read.

Mr. Bradley, of the special joint committee of conference in regard to the Land Office bill, reported in favor of the Senate amendment, striking out the third section, which refuses to receive more applications till those on hand are disposed of; also, compelling applicants to take all the land embraced in their petition.

The bill was considerably debated. Mr. Levy said the land sharks about the capitol enter thousands of acres to sell on applications to poor men. He really wished small farms paying nothing, making money. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment.

A message was received from the Governor stating that he had signed the bill relative to the Charity Hospital and other charitable institutions.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to allow the police jury of the parish to close the mouth of Bayou Plaquemines with piles, was carried, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The act to provide for the authentication of foreign records, documents, legal proceedings, &c., under the new regime, being the order of the day, was taken up and passed.

The bill to clear certain bayous in the parish of St Landry was lost.

The act for the relief of the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans, appropriating $15,000 for the completion of the building, was finally passed.

The act annexing a certain portion of Madison parish to Tensas came up and was discussed at some length. The House refused to engross it.

Another joint Committee of Conference on the Land Office bill is to be had.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock.

5 P. M.—House met. In accordance with the resolution passed this morning, all the business transacted was of a local character.

The Senate bill relative to Harbor Masters was lost.

Mr. Adams's Sheriff bill passed a second reading with great difficulty.

An act was introduced relative to medical practitioners, forcing them to take an oath as being graduates of some regular school of medicine.

Murder in Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, March 14.—Dr. Williamson, an esteemed citizen of Assumption parish, was murdered last night at 8 o'clock, while leaving his buggy at the door of his residence, by two unknown white men. The citizens went in pursuit of the murderers, but discovered no clue.

Later from Havana—Arrival of Steamer De Soto.

New York, March 14.—The United States mail steamship De Soto reached her dock to-day, from New Orleans the 5th, via Havana the 9th inst.

Her Havana news has been anticipated by the Bienville at New Orleans.

The Southern Congress—Admiralty Court in Mississippi—Vessels of War Coming South.

Montgomery, March 14.—In the Southern Congress, to-day, a bill was introduced providing for the establishment of an Admiralty Court in Mississippi, the Judge to reside at Vicksburg.

The balance of the business transacted to-day is of an unimportant nature.

In the Convention nothing of interest transpired.

News received here from an apparently reliable source states that five war vessels left New York Tuesday night, with a large number of marines and ample provisions. It is believed they are destined for some Southern port.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, March 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War respecting the mustering of troops in the District of Columbia into service since January the 1st, &c. Lies over.

Mr. Douglas called up his resolution relative to the Southern forts.

Mr. Clark's resolution passed that the seats occupied by Senators Brown, Davis, Clay, Mallory, Toombs and Benjamin having become vacant, their names be omitted from the roll.

Marching Troops on Washington.

New York, March 14.—It is reported from Montgomery that President Davis will march fifty thousand troops on Washington, if the Administration makes any attempt at collecting the revenues outside the seceding States.

The Mexican and Spanish Missions.

New York, March 14.—It is again asserted that Hons Cassius M. Clay and Thomas Corwin have declined the missions tendered them.

It is reported that Giddings has been nominated Consul General at Montreal.

Decision of the Supreme Court.

Washington, March 14.—The Supreme Court has decided in favor of Mrs Gaines, carrying to her all the property of Daniel Clark in the Kentucky vs. the Ohio case. The Court held that Congress cannot impose a duty upon a State officer, but the Governor should surrender a fugitive on proper proof.

The Spanish Mission.

Washington, March 14.—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, as United States Minister to Spain.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond, March 14.—Ex-President John Tyler's speech in the Convention to-day was conciliatory, but unequivocally favored Southern rights, demanding that Virginia should put forth her ultimatum.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Per Steamer Etna.

New York, March 14.—The mails of the steamer Etna, which arrived to-day, have been fully delivered. Those for the Southern cities were sent off by this evening's train.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. James Hewitt & Co. report a decline of ⅛d. in cotton since Friday, and partially 3-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote a decline of 6d. in Flour.

They quote White Corn at 38s. to 39s.

Beef dull. Pork dull.

Lard ruled dull at 55s. to 56s.

Sugar and Coffee closed quiet at previous rates.

European Political Intelligence.

The French are about occupying a portion of the province of Frosinone.

Cardinal Brunelli is dead.

At Constantinople the financial crisis was increasing, and numerous failures were imminent.

Disturbances occurred at Warsaw on the 20th.

The Papal Government declare Napoleon responsible for recent events.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, March 14.—The Ohio river at this point is stationary, with 9 feet 12¾ inches water in the canal.

New York Markets.

New York, March 14.—The Cotton market closed firm; sales of 1100 bales at 11¾c for Middling Uplands. Flour—Sales of 9000 bbls at $5 to $5 10 for Superfine State. Corn—Sales of 42,000 bushels at 68 to 69c. Oats are selling at 34 to 36c. the bushel. The market for Pork was dull, while the sales comprised 450 bbls at $16 75 to $16 87½ for Mess. Sugar—Sales of 640 hhds Cuba at 4¾ to 5¼c the lb. Cuba Molasses is worth 25c. the gallon.

Cincinnati Markets.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Wheat has declined 2c the lb. Flour steady at $5 20 to $5 60 the bbl. Whisky is quoted at 13¾c. the gallon. Pork closed dull at $16 75 to $17 the bbl. for Mess. Lard rules dull at 9c to 9¼c. the lb. Sugar steady; sales, 145 hhds at 5¾c to 7¼c. Coffee—Sales at 14¾c. to 14c. Molasses is quoted at 31c. to 32c. the gallon.

Steamboats Passed Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, March 14.—The steamer Magnolia passed down at 8 A. M., and the D A January at 5 P. M., yesterday. The James Montgomery at 10 o'clock this morning.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent Federal Government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and to secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, but no person of foreign birth, not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all slaves.

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct.

The number of Representatives shall not exceed one to every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until enumeration shall be made, the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to choose five, Florida two, Mississippi seven, Louisiana six, Georgia ten, Alabama seven, and Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or other Federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. But any judicial or other Federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may, at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of the Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the Confederate States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office, but Congress may by law grant to the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department.

SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate or House of Representatives may be necessary (except a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises for the revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes, but neither this nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement, intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removing of obstructions in river navigation, in all which cases such duties shall be levied on the navigation facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States.

7. To establish post offices and post-roads; but the expenses of the Post-Office Department after the first day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall be paid out of its own revenues.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederacy, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of one or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the Confederate States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and,

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Confederate States, or any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby prohibited, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the said importation.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or from any Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves, shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the Treasury except by a vote of two thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of Departments and submitted to Congress by the President, or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which has been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in Federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purposes for which it is made, and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant after the contract shall have been made or the service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign potentate.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederate States than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

20. Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net product of all its duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports and exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Confederate States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, except on sea going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors, navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations, and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay; but when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice-President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the Representatives from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, upon the fourth of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person, except a natural born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the twentieth of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In the case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States."

SECTION II.

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION III.

1. The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive embassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State, where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects; but no State shall be sued, by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may have directed.

SECTION III.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate—the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory, and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States lying without the limits of the several States, and may permit them, at such times and in such manner as it may by law provided, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the Territorial Government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take into such territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every State that now is, or hereafter may become, a member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session, against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION I.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made; and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention, voting by States, and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, or by the Conventions in two thirds thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention, they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution; but no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION I.

The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified, and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

SECTION II.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States, under this Constitution, as under the Provisional Government.

SECTION III.

This Constitution and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION IV.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

SECTION V.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

SECTION VI.

1. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION I.

1. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

SECTION II.

1. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress, under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President, and for the meeting of the electoral college, and for counting the votes, and inaugurating of the President. They shall also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for the assembling of the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them, not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Ex-Governor Roman.—We regret to learn that ex-Governor Roman, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States to Washington, is detained at Montgomery by sickness.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements This Evening.—Varieties Theatre—"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

St Charles Theatre—Colleen Bawn, or the Brides of Garryowen—"Don't Judge by Appearances."

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

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

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—John Dilahan was tried for an assault with a dangerous weapon, but the case was dismissed by nol pros after the examination of J. Winston and P. Colden for the State, which made it apparent that for the same offense the accused had been sentenced for carrying concealed weapons. Michael Hogan was placed upon trial for entering a house in the day time with intent to steal, but after the examination of the first witness for the prosecution, Josephine Schmitter, it appeared that the visit of Hogan was more of an amorous than of a felonious nature, and the case was consequently dismissed by nol pros. John Coulon, charged with mayhem, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Parish Prison for two weeks. The case of José Pollavia, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was dismissed. The following cases were all dismissed by nol pros: Joseph Ellingham et ale, charged with malicious mischief; Emma Bassett, assault and battery; Pat. Scanlan, larceny; John Williams, larceny; Jas. Levan, assault and battery; Henry Jones, larceny; Jas. Higgins, assault and stabbing with intent to kill.

Recorder Blache's Court.—Charles Hyves, accused of larceny by A. Pellanten, was discharged, as the prosecutor has left the State, but he was fined $10 for abusing James Duffy. The following cases were dismissed for want of evidence: Joe Miller, charged with stealing Joe Grass's coat; Andy Sulivan, accused by the Hon. Pierrot Loizelle of having a skiff and goods in his possession supposed to be stolen; François Lez, charged with stealing $5 from the pocket of A. Gandon; Wm. Manning and Wm. Rankin, charged by V. Lebouchet with entering a sloop in the night time, with intent to commit a felony. John Rogers was sent for trial before the Criminal Court to be tried for stealing a lot of articles from Francis Freret's room, No. 50 Royal street. Bail was given for the appearance of the slave Henry, charged with stealing $65 from the pocket of Jean Marie Duclot, while he was asleep. Annie Smith was held to answer the charge of stealing $10 from the vest pocket of John Toguini.

Stabbing on the High Seas.—Officer Salvatory, of the Third District police, took into custody yesterday one George Blake, a sailor of the ship Marmion, at the request of Capt. Blakeslip, who charges him with having stabbed a fellow seaman named Joseph Kelly, on the high seas. Blake will be held to await the inauguration of a Confederate States court.

Parties wishing to buy cooks, washers, and ironers, house servants, mechanics, laborers, or field hands, are notified by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, that the sale takes place this day, at 12 o'clock, M., in the St. Charles Hotel.

DIED,

Yesterday, March 14th, Mrs. ALEXANDRE PIAGET, born Leocadie Dreux.

The friends and acquaintances of her husband, and those of the Dreux and Beauregard families are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, This Morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from Conde street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

Another Witness—*Important to Prostrated and Debilitated Invalids.*—Thousands of invalid ladies, in various parts of the United States, will confirm the testimony of Mrs. E. Latham, of Pacific street, Brooklyn, New York, who has recently been entirely cured of a distressing Liver Complaint, of some years standing, by a short course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Capt. Latham, the husband of the lady, joins with his wife in expressing unlimited confidence in the preparation, and both are at all times ready to state the fact connected with Mrs. L.'s case, which was a very obstinate and complicated case of Liver Complaint, (as it was termed by her physician) aggravated by dyspepsia and a general derangement of the internal organs. The cure has been thorough and complete; nor is there any kind of stomach complaint, nor any affection of the bowels, which will not yield just as readily to this potent restorative. Sold by all druggists. mh9 6t

Notice.
THE ship STEPHEN BALDWIN, Capt. Bragg, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge cargo at First ... Second District. Consignees will please take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee, otherwise they will be stored at their expense and risk. Parties having goods to order will please make themselves known to
C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street. mh15 5t

LANDING ex ship Stephen Baldwin, from Bordeaux—60 casks Family Wine, for sale by E. DECHAUX, 30 St. Louis st. mh15

LANDING ex ship Stephen Baldwin, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—125 cases claret, St. Estephe; 100 do, Pauillac; 140 do, Cantenac; 75 do, St. Julien; 50 bbls. white wine, Haut Sauterne; 100 cases extrait, Cantenac; 250 do, St Julien; 10 do, Cotes Fronsac; 30 do, Chateau Dillon; 12 cases Chambertin, Clos Marey et Cie, Leger Bclair; 3 do Romanée, do do; 10 do Clos Vougeot, do do. C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st. mh15

BRANDIES—Landing ex ship Stephen Baldwin, under Custom-House lock—10 quarter pipes Cognac, Cocq Pere & Fils, 1804; 10 octaves do; 15 quarter pipes do, J. A. Guerit, 1825; 15 octaves do; for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CONSERVES—A complete assortment of Provisions for ships and passengers, such as Roast Veal, Sorrel Veal, Scarlet Beef, Stewed Beef, Boiled Beef, Sauce Beef, Pintade, Capon, Patés Truffes, Broth, Julienne, Roast Woodcock, Quinsalien Poultry, Green Peas, Salmon in oil, Sweet Milk, Green Peas, &c. For sale by M. A. CALONGNE, mh14 285 and 287 Royal st., corner Dumaine.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

New Orleans Bee Office, Friday, March 15, 1861.

STEAMBOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

RIVER.		
Attakapas	Gov. Powell, Smith	5 P.M.
Grosse Tete	Minerva, Nereaux	10 A.M.
Vicksburg	Mary E. Keene, Richardson	5 P.M.
St. Louis	Nebraska, Postall	5 P.M.
PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.		
Mobile	Mail boat	3½ P.M. cars.
Covington	Arrow, Hoffman	10½ A.M. cars.
BY SEA.		
New York	Steamship Bienville, Bullock	8 A.M.
Brazos Santiago	Steamship Arizona, Smith	8 A.M.

For Attakapas.—The light and fairy packet Governor Powell leaves positively at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Attakapas, St. Martinsville being her destination. The popular Capt. Abe Smith is her commander.

Notice.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of F. FERNANDEZ & ABRAMS, for the purpose of conducting an Auction and Commission Business, and will attend to the sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Stocks, Damaged Cotton, &c. All business entrusted to us will receive close attention and dispatch.
FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, MAURICE ABRAMS. Office, 39 Natchez st.
New Orleans, March —, 1861. mh15 1m

ELECTION OF JUDGES ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL.

Citizens' Ticket.

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

This ticket will be supported without distinction of party by all who wish an able, impartial and independent judiciary. mh9

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

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

For Judge of the 2d District Court.
The Hon. P. H. MORGAN will be supported for Judge of the Second District Court, without regard to party, by mh13 tap MANY CITIZENS.

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

NOTICE.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 13th March, 1861.
THE public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for any of the following described POST NOTES of this Bank which have been redeemed, and are consequently null and void; some of which were stolen from its vault in Toulouse street, and the parties may attempt to dispose of them. Post Notes dated severally on 1st February or 1st August of any of the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846, bearing letter A or B or C, payable at 3, 4 and 5 years, for $100 or $500, or $1000 each, signed by E. J. Forstall, or V. Patin, or W. C. C. Claiborne, as President, and J. B. Perrault, Cashier.
mh14 2w E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 7th instant, a dividend was declared payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 11th inst.
mh11 J. V. CHAERY, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders of the Star Insurance Company.
THE Commissioners of Liquidation of the Star Insurance Company have declared a dividend of thirty per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, at their office, No. 3 Carondelet street. mh11 1w

Third District Public Schools.
THE Third District Public Schools Examinations will begin on the 20th instant, 1861, in the following order, to wit:
On WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1861, the Girls' High School, corner of Frenchmen and Craps streets.
On WEDNESDAY, 3d April, 1861, De Soto School, Mandeville street, between Goodchildren and Love streets.
On FRIDAY, 5th April, 1861, Washington Boys' School, Louisa street, between Levee and Morales streets.
On MONDAY, 8th April, 1861, Milneburg School, at Lake Pontchartrain.
On TUESDAY, 9th April, 1861, Hancock School, at the Barracks.
On WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 1861, LeBreton Boys' School on Bayou road.
On THURSDAY, 11th April, 1861, LeBreton Girls' School on Bayou road.
On MONDAY, 15th April, 1861, Seventh Ward School, corner of Frenchmen and Morales streets.
On WEDNESDAY, 17th April, 1861, Washington Girls' School, corner of ——— streets.
On WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1861, Boys' High School, Bagatelle street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets.
On MONDAY, 22d April, 1861, Macarty School, on ——— street, between ——— and ——— streets.
On FRIDAY, 19th April, 1861, Fillmore School, Bagatelle street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets.
LS. LOMBARD, Superintendent.
New Orleans, March 6, 1861. mh7 12t

New Orleans Opera House Company.
New Orleans, March 5th, 1861.
THE annual election of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., in the Club room, corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets.
By order.
mh6 14t A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Southern Pacific Railroad.
February 22, 1861.
MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 18th of March, ... and in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 25th day of the same month.
Important matters will be presented at these meetings, and it is earnestly requested that each stockholder, in person, will meet ... V. K. STEVENSON, President. mh6td

Commercial Bank of New Orleans
Waterworks Department, 7th March, 1861.
THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable on and after the 1st of April next, and to the stockholders of New York on the 15th of same month, at the office of R. W. Montgomery, Esq., New York.
mh7 1awtd S. B. PERCY, Secretary.

Virginia Apples.
700 BBLS RUSSET APPLES, raised on Wm. Johnson's ... Long Reach, Tyler county, Virginia, brought to this city by Oakey Johnson, landed on the 6th of March to K. Morgan & Co. ... opposite the Pontchartrain Railroad. mh13 7t

To Milliners and Merchants.
KEEGAN & McCANN,
144........CANAL STREET........144
New Orleans,
HAVE RECEIVED A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY,
Which they offer to the trade for CASH at less than cost of importation. mh13 6t

Succession of Charles Paterson, deceased.
THE undersigned, curator of the above-mentioned succession, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to him, duly authenticated, and to all persons indebted to make immediate payment. TH. TROTOT, 129 Dryades street, New Orleans.
March 12, 1861. mh13 1m

Third District Public Schools.
AN EXAMINATION of Candidates will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Fillmore School-House, on Bagatelle street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets, with a view to fill the vacancy of Principal of the Girls' High School of the Third District Public Schools; said situation being vacated by the resignation of Miss H. M. Chase. LS. LOMBARD, Superintendent.
New Orleans, March 12, 1861. mh13 7t

To Rent.
FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, adjoining each other and forming the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Lafayette streets. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., mh12 1m Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Office of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
New Orleans, March 12, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Election of Directors for this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 101 Canal street, on MONDAY the 1st day of April next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.
mh12 tap2 CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.

Removal.
J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS removed to the commodious house No. 107 Royal street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel, where he intends to remain permanently, and continue to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. mh12 7t

Removal.
L. UTER,
Importer and dealer in French and German Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Portrait Frames, Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Photographs, Lithographs, Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cord, &c., has removed from No. 77 Chartres street, to
No. 49 Royal street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. He respectfully informs the public of the city and country that he has recently been in receipt of a most splendid addition to his already large stock of French Looking-Glasses; also, Line and Mezzotint Engravings, Lithographs, &c., embracing every department of the fine arts, from the best French and German houses. His connection with the best Northern and European manufacturers and publishing houses enables him to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of ornamented and plain Mirrors; also, of all the best prints issued, embracing a variety of subjects unsurpassed by any other house in the same line of business. mh11 1m

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.
THE owner of the Grocery Store known under the name of P. BLANCHET, at Dauphin street, offers that establishment for sale; with the privilege of a lease of the house for five years or more. The store has a good custom, and is amply provided with Goods. Apply on the Premises. mh11 1m

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.
WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for office, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.
mh11 1w A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!
J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST, 107 ROYAL STREET, Opposite the St. Louis Hotel,
How many persons lose their teeth, the finest ornament and greatest comfort in the world, by neglect and delaying the necessary operations warned by the pain thereof. As a consequence of the loss of the teeth, the jaw falls in, the visage becomes contracted, and wrinkles and marks of old age invade the very prime of life, when they can prevent these misfortunes by applying in time to a skillful operator.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English.
jan9 ly eo th fr tp

LANDING ex ship Adelaide Bell and in store—300 dozen Neufchatel Cheese, for sale by M. A. CALONGNE, mh14 285 and 287 Royal street, corner Dumaine.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT to a Proclamation of His Excellency Thomas O. Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 28th February, 1861, all qualified voters of the parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1861, for six Judges of the several District Courts in the said parish of Orleans, as follows, to-wit: One Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans, for the parish of Orleans; one Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, for the parish of Orleans; one Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans, for the parish of Orleans; one Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, for the parish of Orleans; one Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, for the parish of Orleans; one Judge of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, for the parish of Orleans.

The Polls will be opened in each election precinct in the said city of New Orleans and parish of Orleans from the hour of eight o'clock, A. M., till four o'clock, P. M., on the date before mentioned—to-wit: MONDAY, the 1st day of April 1861—for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law. The election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned, returning officer, according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, March 7, 1861.
E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. mh8

CHARTER AND ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE Southern Shoe Manufacturing Co. OF NEW ORLEANS. State of Louisiana.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

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

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

The capital stock of said Company is fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into fifteen hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and said capital may be increased to any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by a majority of all the Stockholders. The company shall commence its business as soon as the sum of seventy thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for.

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

ARTICLE IV.—The entire management, care and control of the business and affairs of said corporation shall be confided to a board of five Directors. Each of said Directors shall at all times hold in his own name and right at least ten shares of the stock of the Company, and shall hold office until their successors are elected; in case of death, resignation, absence or removal, the remaining Directors shall fill the vacancy.

ARTICLE V.—The Board of Directors are authorized and empowered, and are hereby expressly directed, to purchase from George H. Rozet, Paul Queyrouze and Henry De Venve, their rights, title and interest for the State of Louisiana in and to certain patents for making Boots and Shoes by machinery which were granted by the United States of America to Jean Pierre Moinet, of Lyons, in France, and transferred to said Rozet, Queyrouze and De Venve as will appear by certain deeds, assignments, certificates and other instruments [illegible]

ARTICLE VI.—On the second Monday in December, 1861, and annually thereafter, an election for Directors shall be held at the office of the Company, of which election previous notice of ten days shall be given in two newspapers published in this city. [illegible]

ARTICLE VII.—A plurality of votes [illegible]

ARTICLE VIII.—A majority of the Board of Directors shall appoint all officers and employés of said Company [illegible]

ARTICLE IX.—The following named Stockholders, viz: Wilhelmus Bogert, Antoine Carriere, John Thornhill, [illegible] are hereby appointed the first Board of Directors [illegible]

ARTICLE X.—The Board of Directors [illegible]

ARTICLE XI.—A failure from any cause to elect Directors [illegible]

ARTICLE XII.—Books for the registry and transfer of stock shall at all times be kept; all transfer of stock shall be made on said books and signed by the share holder or his attorney.

ARTICLE XIII.—None but citizens and residents of Southern States [illegible]

ARTICLE XIV.—It shall be the duty of the President [illegible]

ARTICLE XV.—No certificate of stock shall be issued until the full amount be paid thereon.

ARTICLE XVI.—Minutes of all the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and all proper books and accounts for the business of the Company, shall be kept by the Secretary and verified by the President, and the President and Secretary shall sign all notes, drafts, checks, certificates of stock, contracts, and all other evidences of debt of this corporation.

ARTICLE XVII.—None of the present stockholders, nor their assignees or successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any greater loss or damage than the amount of capital stock held or owned by them respectively.

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

ARTICLE XIX.—Should any Stockholder desire to transfer his stock previous to full payment of the same having been made, he shall be permitted to do so by a substitute of the obligations of the party purchasing, provided the substituted obligations are satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

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

Names	Residences	No. of Shares	Amount
George H. Rozet,	New Orleans,	100 shares	$10,000
Paul Queyrouze,		50	5,000
Wilhelmus Bogert,		50	5,000
John Thornhill,		50	5,000
Henry De Venve,		50	5,000
Antoine Carriere,		25	2,500
J. M. Lapeyre,		25	2,500
A. Frank Pargoud,	Ouachita,	20	2,000
John Watt & Co.,	New Orleans,	25	2,500
Queyrouze & Langsdorff,		16	1,600
Samuel P. Duncan,		15	1,500
Gillis & Ferguson,		10	1,000
Byrne, Vance & Co.,		10	1,000
G. W. Dunbar & Co.,		10	1,000
E. Marquèze & Co.,		10	1,000
Lobit, Charpentier & Co.,		10	1,000
B. Toledano & Taylor,		10	1,000
Dominique Lanata,		10	1,000
Arthur Denis,		10	1,000
R. W. Estlin & Co.,		10	1,000
Frank Perret,		10	1,000
E. F. Lavillebeuvre,		5	500
Ar. Miltenberger,		5	500
A. Miltenberger & Co.,		5	500
W. A. Gordon & Castillo,		5	500
E. F. Mioton & Co.,		5	500
Eug. Rochereau & Co.,		5	500
Michel Hebert,	Iberville,	5	500
Lucien Ma'us,	New Orleans,	5	500
Pothier & Faucheux,		5	500
F. Gaiennie & Co.,		5	500
Piaggio & Viosca, Jr.,		5	500
Darby & Tremoulet,		5	500
Lauve & Leblanc,		5	500
C. Cavaroc & Co.,		5	500
B. R. Martel,		5	500
F. J. DaSilva,		5	500
Ed. Gautherin & Co.,		5	500
Roche & Esclapon,		5	500
Bellock, Noblom & Co.,		5	500
Jules Labatut,		5	500
Aug. Tournemire,		5	500
Jose Barba,		5	500
O. Carriere,		5	500
J. B. Planche & Co.,		5	500
A. F. Cochrane & Hall,		5	500
H. W. Conner, Jr.,		5	500
Francis Moreno, Jr.,		5	500
J. A. & J. Sigur,	Iberville,	5	500
F. Fernandez,	New Orleans,	5	500
Felix Bertoulin		5	500
E. K. Converse,		5	500
Louis Barnett,		5	500
Gabriel Pascal,		3	300
J. & R. of A. H. D'Meza,		3	300
Felix A. Ducros,		3	300
J. Legler		3	300
Jules Durel,		3	300
Cucullu & D'Meza,		2	200
Roman & Kernion,		2	200
L. B. Pothier,		2	200
Henry Peychaud,		2	200
Dorsino Landry,		2	200
J. B. Bres,		2	200
Thos. L. Clarke & Bro.,		2	200
Henry Bezou		2	200
Ed. & Aug. Cabiro		2	200
A. G. Marionneaux		2	200
Jane Durel		2	200
F. A. Gonzales & Co.		2	200
J. Taves		2	200
Paulin Durel		2	200
George Ulmer		2	200
N. Barrois		1	100
Charles Oger		1	100
W. H. Logan		1	100
Louise Logan		1	100
Cortune Fortier		1	100
O. H. Monsseaux		1	100
E. Burget		1	100
B. O'Connell		1	100
C. W. Bradbury		1	100
E. Tircuit	P. Coupée,	1	100
Seven hundred and forty-one shares			$74,100

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
Twelfth Night of COLLEEN BAWN, and last Night but one of Mr. COLLINS'S Engagement.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15th, 1861.—Last night but one of the drama of COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN—Myles Na Coppaleen (with new songs) Mr. Collins; Hardress Cregan, Mr. C. Pope; Anne Chute, Mrs. Perrin; Elly O'Connor, (with song) Miss Laura Honey. The celebrated Water Cave. The Drowning Girl. Danny Mann. The Lakes of Killarney. The Collegians. All invite and receive just appreciation in this the only great Irish Drama yet produced on the stage. After which Mr. Collins will sing his celebrated song the WIDOW MACHREE. The performance will commence with the farce of DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. COLLINS.
Sunday—St. Patrick's Day—Great Bill in preparation for the Benefit of Mr. H. CORRI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Quadroon Boxes, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $6. mh15

VARIETIES THEATRE.
JOHN E. OWENS........Sole Lessee and Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 15th, 1861—Will be acted the beautiful drama called THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, (according to location) from $4 to $6; Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cts. Seats Reserved during the day, $1; Quadroon Gallery, 50 cts; Loges, 50 cts; Colored Gallery, 25 cts; White Gallery, 25 cts.
Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., where Seats and Boxes may be secured two days in advance of the day of performance.
Doors open at half past 6 o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock.
mh15 W. B. CHIPPENDALE, Treasurer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPALDING & ROGERS........Proprietors.
C. G. CHESLEY, Manager | D. R. CALDER, Treas'r.
ZOUAVES.
ANOTHER PLEASING CHANGE.
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 14, 15 and 16, 1861, will be presented a choice selection of New Vaudevilles, Proverb Comedy, and ZOUAVE SPECTACLE—MUSIC by the Orchestra.
After which vaudeville, by Bayard, in one act, PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU—New Song, LE PERE BONHOMME, by Zouave Frederick. The new vaudeville, in one act, LES PETITES MISERES DE LA VIE HUMAINE. To conclude with the brilliant Zouave Spectacle entitled A NIGHT IN THE ROCKY DEFILES OF THE KARABELNAIA.
The ZOUAVES will positively not appear at any other Theatre in New Orleans this season.
Afternoon performance arranged expressly by the Zouaves to inculcate the first lessons of war, without terrifying the juveniles.
Admission, 50 cents. Children and Servants half price to the noon-day entertainment only.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ precisely.
The Museum is open—With its Vast Repertoire of Curiosities, Grand Aquaria, Model Steamship, &c. Admission 50 cents. mh14

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.
107 ST. CHARLES STREET, Nearly opposite the St Charles Theatre.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
Engagement for a limited period of the SCOTCH GIANTESS, FANNIE WALLACE, weighing 675 pounds, who has had the honor of appearing before Queen Victoria. Her first appearance in this country.
THE TEMPLE OF ART
Containing more than 250 FIGURES, LIFE SIZE, representing many of the most celebrated subjects in history—the greater part of the Figures moving by machinery.
To the already Magnificent Collection has been added THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY by President Buchanan, at the White House, May 17. The Clothing and Weapons were presented to SIG. VANNUCHI by order of the Prince Simmi Boozen.
The Conference between LOUIS NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. The Figures in this group are considered splendid likenesses.
BIRTH OF CHRIST IN THE MANGER OF BETHLEHEM—A beautiful Tableaux.
THE LAST SUPPER—THE TRIAL OF CHRIST. CRIMEAN HEROES AND EUROPEAN POWERS. OLD JOHN BROWN AND HIS ASSOCIATE MURDERERS, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, which will represent them faithfully in form, feature and stature.
Admission, 50 cents; children, half price. mh15

The Orphans.
A FAIR for the benefit of the Orphans of the Industrial School of the Third District will be opened on MONDAY, 18th inst., in a room No. ... Camp street and will continue until the end of the week. The Sisters who direct this establishment call upon the generosity of the public to help them to give food and clothing to the children under their care. mh6 9t

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.
Wrought and Cast Iron Sugar Kettles of every diameter ... For sale by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., 52 Bienville street. mh8 1m

ALE AND PORTER
Of the celebrated brand of J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow. ... Pale Ale and Double Brown Stout. For sale, in bond and duty paid, by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., 52 Bienville street.

Notice.
PERSONS ... before ... notary public, the undersigned have formed a copartnership in commendam, under the firm of FERRIER & REIMONENQ, for the transaction of a general commission business ... A. FERRIER, J. REIMONENQ, Active Partners; PIERRE POITZ, Partner in Commendam.
New Orleans, 4th March, 1861. mh5 1m

Succession of L. A. Garidel, Sr.
ALL persons having claims against the succession of L. A. Garidel, Sr. ... HENRY GARIDEL, Administrator ... mh6 1m

Louisiana Academy,
Hospital street, No. 79, between Royal and Bourbon sts.
THIS institution, founded by Mr. A. FERRIER, Professor in the University of Louisiana, ... The ancient and modern languages, Drawing and Music are taught by distinguished Professors. Latin and Greek are taught without extra charge. ... the military exercises, have been engaged. Price, from $5 to $10, according to the proficiency of the pupils. mh5 1m tp

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Mme. MAURY,
Late from the ... Faculty of Montpellier, 1st Laureate ...
MME. MAURY has the honor to inform her countrywomen ... treatment of diseases of the womb. ... Consultations every Saturday, from 12 o'clock, M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Bourbon street, No. 214, between Dumaine and St. Philip. feb26 6m

NOTICE.
MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS, Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square.
informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has entered into partnership with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON.
New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White, of the latest European style, for
Hearses and Funeral Cars.
Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes; large and small ... Coffin Plates, black and white Crapes, Veils, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the largest and handsomest
Hearses and Funeral Cars
of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; all and every thing relating to funeral ceremonies, &c., of which there are all sizes and a choice of all kinds Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and furnished with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloths of all sorts, mahogany and walnut; also Metallic Burial Cases and Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Gloves, Cards of Invitation, and also every thing 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. feb15 6m tp

J. BONNOT,
51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,
Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES,
and all other manufacturers'; as also
COFFINS,
of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.
ESTABLISHMENT,
51........St. Ann Street........51
feb18 6m

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,
New HAYES'S,
OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable and conducted as a "House of Health." It unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Ophthalmic diseases.
TERMS.
Wards........$1 00 per day.
Private Wards........2 00 "
Private Rooms........3 00 "
Slaves........1 00 "
A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Hayes's office, No. 18 Bourbon street. mh4 1y

LEFOULLON'S ACADEMY.
MRS. AND MISS LEFOULLON respectfully inform families that they reopened their Academy for Young Ladies and Boys on the 7th of January last.
The various Classes which were somewhat neglected during the month of December have been completely reorganized. The change in relation to Teachers, which had been delayed, owing to painful circumstances, is now effected, as desired by some families.
Terms for Classes and Music the same as heretofore. mh2 3m

Louis's Restaurant and Boarding,
Corner Exchange Alley and St. Louis street.
THE public are respectfully informed that LOUIS has just opened his Restaurant, and keeps an ORDINARY at all hours. Customers may call at any time and will be waited upon.
They are offered for 50 cents—Any kind of soups, fish entrées, vegetables, roast, salad, assorted desserts—wine included.
Boarding at twenty dollars a month. Permanent attendance from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M. jan23 1p

FOULON & BROCARD,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
71........Royal Street........71
jan1 3m

COAL! COAL!!
AT SIXTY CENTS per barrel. A very good Coal for family use. For sale by P. H. WILLARD, 16 Exchange Place, opposite the old Post Office. mh7 15t

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 81 St. Louis street,
nov21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

SOMNAMBULISM.
MRS. ALLUARD, No. 331 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, attends specially to Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy included, and in eight cases out of ten ... in cases of Pulmonary Catarrhs and Asthma, the cure is rapid and certain, as also in cases of Gastritis and difficult Digestion.
Consultations, Three Dollars for ordinary cases. jan18 3m

IN CUSTOMHOUSE STORES—150 baskets Piaggio oil, 24 qts; 75 do do do, 11 do; 300 boxes vermouth ... for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 18 Old Levee street.

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 to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

STEAMBOATS.

YAZOO RIVER.
Leaves on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR YAZOO RIVER PACKET.—For Greenwood, Sidon, Tchula, Yazoo City, Satartia, and all intermediate landings on Yazoo river—The entirely new, light-draught, fast running and magnificent passenger steamer YAZOO, J. S. Wallace, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh11 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
☞ Will go through Tchula Lake.

TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.
Leaves with Dispatch.
FOR TENSAS AND BAYOU MACON.—The neat, light-draught passenger packet steamer INDIAN No. 2, L. N. Greenlee, master, will leave as above for Girod, Kirk's Ferry, Anchor Plantation, Goheen's, Ritter's, Trinity, and all intermediate landings on Tensas, Bayou Macon and Black river. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh14 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

RED RIVER.
Leaves with Dispatch.
REGULAR RED RIVER AND LAKE Packet—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's, Monroe, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Grand Ecore, Moor's Landing, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings. The entirely new, fast running and light draught passenger steamer LECOMTE, W. W. Withenbury, master, W. D. Bateman, clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh14 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves EVERY MONDAY, at 5 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS WEEKLY Packet steamer T. W. ROBERTS, Ben. B. Keene, master, will leave as above for Shreveport, Jefferson, Spring Bank, Denney's Ferry, Fulton, Washington, Lanesport, Rowland, and all way landings on Red River, giving Cost Bills and through bills of lading. G. J. KOUNS & BRO., Agents.
mh11 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.
☞ The T. W. R. connects at Shreveport every Thursday with the side-wheel steamer Fort Jefferson, and side-wheel Era No. 5 for Fulton, Era No. 4 and for above White Oak Shoals.
☞ Returning, the T. W. R. leaves Shreveport every Friday, at 10 A. M., passes ... every Saturday ... for passengers at Red River Landing, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge and Coast.

With Dispatch.
REGULAR LAKE BISTENEAU Packet—For Minden, Monroe, Port Bossier, Bossier's Landing, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's and Barbin's landing. The entirely new, light-draught steamer MORNING LIGHT, W. S. Dill, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
feb5 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
FOR RED RIVER—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Albany, Swanson's, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Moor's Landing, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings. The fast running passenger packet steamer TEXAS, C. W. Strude, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh7 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR RED RIVER PACKET—For Jefferson, Smithland, Benton, Port Caddo, Swanson's Landing, Albany, Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Norman's, Barbin's, and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new, light-draught and fast passenger packet steamer GEN. J. L. HODGES, W. S. Stage, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
[mh7] J. G. ARNOLD, Adv'g Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR RED RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET.—For Shreveport, Grand Bayou, Coushatta, Campte, Grand Ecore, St. Maurice, Montgomery, Colfax, Alexandria, Norman's, and all intermediate landings—The new and fast running passenger packet GRAND DUKE, Sam. Kellogg, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.
☞ The Grand Duke will take freight for all landings on upper Red river, and for Jefferson, with the privilege of reshipping at Shreveport.

Leaves with Dispatch.
FOR MINDEN DIRECT—For Minden, Monroe, Port Bossier, Bossier's Landing, Grand Bayou, Campte, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, Norman's, Barbin's and all intermediate landings on Red River—The new, light-draught passenger steamer COMET, W. V. Harrel, master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
[mh2] J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 P. M.
RED RIVER PACKET—FOR SHREVEPORT DIRECT—The new, light draught, fast and elegant passenger steamer DE SOTO, H. H. Beard, master, Geo. R. Belknap, clerk, will leave as above, from the foot of Girod street. For freight or passage apply on board.
feb5 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

UPPER RED RIVER.
Leaves with Dispatch.
FOR UPPER RED RIVER DIRECT—White Oak Shoals, Fulton, Lanesport, Rowland, Pecan Point, Clarksville, ... Colbert's Ferry, Preston, Fort Washita and all intermediate landings. The new, light-draught and fast running passenger steamer WM. M. LEVY, ... master, will leave as above. For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

OPELOUSAS.
Regular New Orleans and Opelousas Packets.
To Leave Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
FOR OPELOUSAS—The ... steamer ... will leave every Wednesday at 5 P. M. The fine ... steamer ANNA PERRET, ... master, will leave every Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to the undersigned, agents.
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.
feb13 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

ATTAKAPAS.
Leaves on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 5 P. M.
FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The light draught steamer GOV. POWELL, Abe Smith, master, will leave as above, taking freight for Brashear, Pattersonville, New Town, Jeanerette, Charenton, Centreville, Franklin, St. Martinsville, and all landings on Bayou Teche.
LOBIT & CHARPENTIER.
mh15 tf J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves Every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The ... passenger packet steamer ... master, will leave as above for Plaquemine, ... Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, New Iberia, ... For freight or passage apply on board.
J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
ATTAKAPAS VIA PLAQUEMINE.—The fine, fast and light-draught steamer PICAYUNE No. 3, M. Brouet, master, ... Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, New Iberia, Jeanerette, ... Bayou Sorrel and ... For freight or passage apply on board.
feb11 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

OUACHITA RIVER.
Leaves on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR OUACHITA RIVER Ten Day Packet—For Camden Direct—The new, magnificent, swift-running passenger packet ERA No. 7 (drawing only 15 inches light), Brown, master, will leave as above for Camden, Beach Hills, Little Bay, Miller's Bluff, Champagnolle, Pigeon Hill, Marie Saline, Alabama Landing, Mouth of D'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity, and all intermediate landings on Ouachita and Black rivers. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh7 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
REGULAR OUACHITA River Alternate Tuesday and Saturday Ten Day Packet—For Camden Direct—The new and magnificent fast running passenger packet LIZZIE SIMMONS, Len. Moore, master, will leave as above for Camden, Beech Hills, Little Bay, Miller's Bluff, Champagnolle, Pigeon Hill, Marie Saline, Alabama Landing, D'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe and all intermediate landings on the Ouachita and Black Rivers. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh5 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

Leaves with Dispatch.
FOR CAMDEN BEACH HILLS, Little Bay, Miller's Bluff, Champagnolle, Wilmington, Pigeon Hill, Moro Bay, Marie Saline, Alabama Landing, Mouth of D'Arbonne, Trenton, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisonburg, Trinity, and all intermediate landings on Ouachita and Black rivers—The steamer TOURO, ... will leave for the above points, giving cost bills of lading to Camden ...
[mh5] J. G. ARNOLD, Adv. Agent.

Leaves every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.
FOR OUACHITA RIVER—New Orleans, Monroe and Trenton Regular Weekly Packet—For Trenton, Monroe, Pine Bluff, Columbia, ... intermediate landings—The new steamer J. F. PARGOUD, J. W. Tobin, master, will leave as above. ... must pay freight for all way and plantation landings or return of boat. Passengers will be landed at any point on the Coast at Coast packet rates.
dec17 J. G. ARNOLD, Advertising Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

VERA CRUZ.
To sail on SATURDAY, March 16, 1861, at 8 A. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ—U. S. Mail Line—The superior copper and copper-fastened steamship TENNESSEE, Thos. Forbes, commander, will sail as above, for Vera Cruz as above, punctually, carrying the United States Mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.
☞ The Tennessee will leave New Orleans on the 1st and 15th for Vera Cruz, leaving the latter port on the 7th and 21st.

TEXAS.
Brazos Santiago.
To sail on FRIDAY, March 15, at 8 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO U. S. MAIL LINE—For Brazos Santiago via Indianola—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, R. N. Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the U. S. Mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
mh15 I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp street.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay.
To sail on SUNDAY, March 17, at 8 A. M.
FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line—The superior copper and copper-fastened steamship TEXAS, C. Forbes, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States Mails. For freight or passage, apply on board or to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, No. 57 Camp street.
☞ A steamship of this line will leave every Wednesday and Sunday morning for the above ports.

KEY WEST & FLORIDA PORTS.
To sail on SATURDAY, March 16, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
NEW ORLEANS AND FLORIDA Ports—U. S. Mail Line—For Key West and Florida ports, via Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay—The superior copper-fastened steamship MAGNOLIA, Crowell, commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to I. C. HARRIS, Manager, 57 Camp st.
Freights to Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa Bay subject to lighterage at the steamer's expense, but at the risk of the consignees.
N. B.—Freight bills to Florida ports must be paid in funds current in New Orleans. mh14

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 33 Carondelet street,
feb1 1y (Ground floor, back office.)

LARGE MANUFACTURE OF
MILITARY EMBLEMS
FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,
153........Chartres street........153
Between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, next to the Orleans Hotel.
MR. C. ROUYER, so favorably known in the gold and silver plating line, and other manufactures of Alfenide table sets, informs the public that he is now ready to strike Medals and Stamp the Emblems of the Southern States—Pelican for Louisiana, Palmetto Tree for South Carolina, &c., &c.; also, Belt Buckles and clasps.
Manufacturer of Military Buttons, Scabbard Gilding, and Plating, and also Trimmings of all kinds.