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TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

[BY THE SOUTHWESTERN AND AMERICAN LINES.]

MONTGOMERY, April 30.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America assembled at noon yesterday—Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, President, in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries of organization had been got through with, the following message of his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was received and read:

The Message.

Gentlemen of Congress—It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government of the Confederate States of America, has been ratified by the several Conventions of each of those States which were referred to inaugurate the said Government in its full proportion and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will.

It only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day that other States, identified in political principles and community of interest with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy, giving to its typical constellation increased splendor, to its Government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness, and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting.

The declaration of war against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the 15th day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is, indeed, an extraordinary one. It justifies me in giving a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and a succinct statement of the events which have resulted, to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties and their natural and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made an explicit declaration in a distinct article—that each State retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power of jurisdiction and right, which is not by this said Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled under this contract of allegiance.

The war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were each by name recognized to be independent.

The articles of Confederation obtained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State after being agreed to by the Congress, and in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates for the purpose of revising the articles of Confederation and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed to the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Government and the preservation of the Union.

It was by the delegates chosen by the several States under the resolution just quoted that the Constitution of the United States was formed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution *between the States so ratifying the same.*"

I have italicised certain words in the resolution just quoted for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored in every possible form to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government or nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States—the Constitution of 1787, however, admitting the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided, in explicit terms, that each State reclaimed its sovereignty and independence.

Some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt the reservation by the States of their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Strange, indeed, must it appear to the impartial observer, yet it is nevertheless true, that all these carefully-worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government set above and over the States an organization created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs.

The creature has been exalted above its creator, the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render a common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burdens on commerce, as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests.

Long and angry controversies grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other, and the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by emigration and other causes more rapidly than the population of the South.

By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their rights as a majority to govern the minority. Without control, they learn to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in Northern minds, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as a maxim which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires in all cases that the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between States and the United States to those which exist between the county and the State in which it is situated, and by which it was created.

This is the lamentable and fundamental error in which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States. In addition to the long-continued and deep seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendant magnitude as at all times to create apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population was imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve out of the fifteen States, negro slavery existed; and the right of property existing in slaves was protected by law; this property was recognized in the Constitution, and provisions was made against its loss by the escape of the slave.

The increase in the number of slaves by foreign importation from Africa, was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress to authorise it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government. The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, while the reverse being the case at the South, made unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections unfriendly.

The Northern States consulted their own interests by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery between their limits. The South were willing purchasers of property suitable to their wants and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were not only in want of constitutional authority but by good faith as vendors prevented from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling vote in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A series of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves.

Fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assidously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt. Means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond.

The constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty. Men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact. Often owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave.

The dogmas of the voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed for the punishment, by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States, who should dare ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theater of agitation and agression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Congress, Senators and Representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation whose chief title to this distinction insisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was not to promote the general welfare, or ensure domestic tranquility, but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States, by violent denunciation of their institutions.

The transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which hold slaves to a condition of inferiority.

Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase, surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited, thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars.

This party, thus organized, succeeded, in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care for the well-being and comfort of the laboring classes, dictated alike by interests and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about six hundred thousand at the date of the adoption of the Constitutional compact to upwards of four millions.

In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction under the supervision of a superior race. Their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands covered with a prosperous people. Towns and cities had sprung into existence, and rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South.

The white population of the Southern slave-holding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution to more than 8,500,000 in 1860, and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avoid the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best to be adopted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party almost uninterruptedly in the majority based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge, as well of its wrongs as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed it is obvious that, under the law of nations, this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the Constitutional compact.

The Democratic party of the United States repeated, in its successful canvass in 1856, the deduction made in numerous previous political contests, that it would faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia Legislatures in 1799, and that it adopted those principles as constituted one of the main foundations of its political creed.

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already alluded—the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. Their principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809 and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States, in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union. Having done this they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of Confederation, which have been also ratified by Conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new Government in all its departments. The functions of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people, as displayed not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the Government thus established by themselves, and but for the interference of the Government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of a people to self-government, has been manifested in every possible form.

Scarce had you assembled in February last, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, when you expressed your desire for the appointment of Commissioners, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments, upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

It was my pleasure as well as my duty to cooperate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said that, as a necessity, not as a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separating, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conducting of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us to peaceably pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will then have been fulfilled.

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial coöperation and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect, and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unobtainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington, on the 5th of March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediator, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President of the United States, who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties, in the organization of his Administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission.

It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating, in the language of their instructions, their wish to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States honestly desired a peaceful solution of these great questions—that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on the strictest principles of justice; nor to do any act to injure their late confederates.

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval, the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form, with the firm resolve to avoid war if possible; they went so far even as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse through an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States, of peaceful intentions, of its determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and, further, that no measure changing the existing status prejudicially to the Confederate States was contemplated; that in event of any change in regard to Fort Pickens, notice would be given to the Commissioners.

The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked, taken in connection with further facts, which I now proceed to relate: Early in April the attention of the whole country was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other Northern ports. These preparations commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, and only became known when nearly completed; and on the 5th, 6th and 7th of April, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from Northern ports bound Southward.

Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th of March, and thereupon received, on the 8th of April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever, to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances were given has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States, by its act of sending a messenger to Charleston to give notice of its purpose to use force if opposed in its intentions of supplying Fort Sumter.

No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the confidence of the Government of the United States towards the Confederacy can be required, than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice.

According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing the expected fleet, and designed for the relief of Fort Sumter, might be looked for in Charleston harbor on the 9th of April; yet, with our Commissioners in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movement.

The notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th of April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive.

That this maneuver failed in its purpose, was not the fault of those who controlled it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive instructions of this Government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the treacherous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise to not open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused. The conclusion was, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston, between the simultaneous fire of the fleets. The fort should, of course, at once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. Beauregard with skill and success, which were naturally to be expected from the well-known character of that gallant officer; and altho' the bombardment lasted some thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over the battered walls until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston.

Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being prepared. The necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson was spared.

I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers accompanying it, for further particulars of this brilliant affair.

In this connection I cannot refrain from a well-deserved tribute to the noble State the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were conspicuously displayed. The people of Charleston for months had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor as a standing menace against their peace and independence, built in part with their own money—its custody confided with their long consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit—intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack. How it was held out with persistent tenacity as means of offence against them by the very Goverment which they had established for their own protection, is well known. They had beleaguered it for months and felt entire confidence in their power to capture it, yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege, and when at length their patience was relieved by the signal for attack and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct, even in the very moment of triumph they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag.

All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding General, with their cordial approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that would wound the sensibility of the commander of the fort; he was permitted to retire with the honors of war, to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel on which he embarked with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had so recently been directed.

Not only does every event connected with the siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people and of this Government from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest, to the fullest extent, the absence of any purpose beyond securing their tranquility, and a sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States—over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds 500,000 square miles.

He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law."

He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice, in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people.

He avows that the first service to be assigned to the forces which have been called out will not be to execute the processes of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that this effort is intended to maintain the perpetuity of popular government.

He concludes by commanding the persons composing the "combinations" aforesaid, to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days.

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident.

The President of the United States calls for an army of 75,000 men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war, which I was not at liberty to disregard because of my knowledge that, under the Constitution of the United States, the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing it as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refuse to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact, that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the powers assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops for the purpose indicated in the proclamation. Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment.

I deemed it proper, further, to issue a proclamation inviting applications from persons disposed to aid in our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have the power to grant.

I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of an organized navy it will be eminently expedient to supply their place with private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States the militia of the sea, and so often and justly relied on by them as efficient and admirable instruments of defensive warfare.

I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President, under date of the 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters of marque issued by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe that it could have emanated from a President of the United States.

Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority; but conceding this to be the case, so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations—will determine the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides by treating as pirates open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized Government.

If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured that mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the secretaries of each, which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for those Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of these powers treaties of amity and commerce.

Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European Powers, in pursuance to resolutions passed at your last session.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them.

As I deem it desirable that Commissioners or other diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American Powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond.

I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a Convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours and become one of us. This Convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action.

I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation, on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of the revenue on the frontier.

Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States, and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible.

In organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory, as fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all necessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the subscription of eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par.

The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It w[illegible] become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion.

I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of the public printing.

Since your adjournment all the courts, with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of marshals an district attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions. In the two States just named the gentlemen confirmed as judges declined to accept the appointments, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies.

I refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provision should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The Patent Office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the laws exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, already average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, regular, volunteer, and provisional, raised and called for under the several acts of Congress—their organization and distribution; also, an account of the expenditures already made, and the farther estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th of February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events.

I refer to the report, also, for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to, and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for common defence on receiving the intelligence of the declaration of war against us, made by the President of the United States.

There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Philip and Pulaski, 19,000 men, and 16,000 are now en route for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of 100,000 men. If further force be needed, the wisdom and patriotism of the Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering their services far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels have been purchased and manned, the Sumter and McRae, and are now being prepared for sea, at New Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city, with two different establishments, for the casting of ordnance—cannon, shot and shell—with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence, at as many points within our territory as possible. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for the preparation of ordnance stores and the necessary appropriation required for that purpose.

Hitherto such stores have been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life—they have no means of support—and by the secession of these States have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States.

I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claim can scarcely exceed $20,000 per annum.

The Postmaster General has already succeeded in organizing his Department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner, if desired by Congress.

The various books and circulars have been prepared, and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail-bags, locks, keys, etc.

He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of the clerical force, and asks for its increase. An Auditor of the Treasury for this Department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his bureau.

The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch of the treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and distributed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this department—to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major Generals, but in the army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General; hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia, not having the same advantages.

To avoid contingencies in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of Generals in the army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law be amended, so that the grade be that of General.

To secure thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school.

Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age, and shall have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provisions be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact that in every portion of our country there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies.

The Presidents of the Railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in convention in this city, have not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but have voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at their reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its own disposal for the common defence.

Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age, the zeal of youth, rival each other in the desire to be foremost in the public defence, and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement and the hope of distinction for individual deportment, they have borne, what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil, constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service with a resolution and fortitude such as to command the approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolute cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit unblemished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops.

The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food, whilst the corn, cotton and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious. We feel that our cause is just and holy.

We protest solemnly, in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor.

In independence we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we have lately confederated. All we ask is to be let alone—that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must resist, to the direst extremity.

The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial.

So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Montgomery, April 29, 1861.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, A COMPOUND Remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases can be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Doloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has and deserves much the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or anything else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain but little if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, New Orleans, and by all Druggists. ja15 6m&W

C. M. RUTHERFORD, COMMISSION Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Slaves. Office and Yard, No. 68 Baronne street, New Orleans, La. ja1 tf

J. G. FLEMING, GAS FITTER AND DEALER IN Gas Fixtures, No. 3 Harris' Row, (642 Magazine street, near the market,) will attend faithfully and punctually to all orders entrusted to him. Stores, Dwellings, etc., fitted up carefully and on reasonable terms.

All orders left in Box No. 240, Mechanics' Exchange will be promptly attended to. m5 1y

ELLIS H. BOSTICK. FRANK W. SEYMOUR.

BOSTICK & SEYMOUR,

—Successors to—

BREWSTER & ZACHARIE,

55 Front Levee and 35 Fulton street, opposite W. A. Violett's between Poydras and Gravier streets,

Manufacturers and Dealers in STOVES and TIN WARE—Wholesale and Retail COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WORKERS.

We most respectfully call the attention of commission and country merchants, housekeepers and hotel proprietors, to our large and well assorted stock of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Heating Stoves, comprising almost every kind in existence. Tin and Japanned Ware, Chafing Dishes, Old Dominion Coffee Pots, Hacks, Urns, Coffee Grecques, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Lanterns and all kinds of Wares suitable for Cooking and Domestic purposes. All of which will be sold at lower prices than any house in the city.

Manufacturers of the CREOLE COOKING STOVE, so well adapted for the use of Hotels, Planters, etc., to which we invite particular attention.

Coal Oils! Coal Oils!

In quantities to suit purchasers.

New York, Kerosene, Virginia, Paraffine and Carbon Oils—all warranted pure—at the lowest prices, by the barrel or gallon. A large assortment of Lamps, Globes, Burners, Wicks, and everything appertaining to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call and examine. fe13 1y

HYDE & GOODRICH, JEWELERS, corner of Canal and Royal streets.

HYNSON, GEO. W. & CO., SHIPPING AGENTS and Commission Merchants, 82 Camp street.

GAINES, C. C. & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Hardware, Cutlery, etc., Nos. 25 Magazine and 46 Gravier streets.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Pursuant with the requirements of their Charter, the CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY make the following statement, viz:

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 30th of June, 1860		$1,067,575 56
—viz:—		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$480,594 77	
" Marine "	285,788 64	
" River "	383,426 75	
" Life "	906 00	
	$1,067,575 56	
Amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending 30th June, 1860		936,005 7
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$249,737 84	
On Marine Risks	149,309 66	
On River Risks	213,419 44	
	$612,466 96	
Deduct for interest, discount, contingent fund, etc ... $134,659 27		
Less General Expenses and Reinsurance ... 115,367 07—	18,292 20—	594,174 76
Net Profits		341,831 00

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable, being Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$223,460 00	
Bills Receivable, Loans on Pledge of Bank and Public Stocks	659,511 40	
Bills Receivable, Premium Notes	145,238 59	
		$998,209 99
Due for Premiums and in course of collection		81,302 2[illegible]
Real Estate		70,000 00
1600 shares Bank Stock		176,500 00
$49,000 Consolidated six per cent. City Bonds		44,100 00
$50,000 City six per cent. Bonds issued to Railroad Companies		40,000 00
Cash		122,250 98
		$1,462,422 15

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on the 25th of July, 1860, before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared THOMAS A. ADAMS, President of the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, does depose and say that the foregoing accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 25th July, 1860.

D. F. MITCHELL, 2d J. P.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on all the outstanding certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after the SECOND MONDAY in August proximo.

Also, to declare a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. (30 per cent.) on the Net Earned Premiums of the Company for the year ending the 30th June, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of October next.

And resolved further, that after reserving over One Million of Dollars of Profits, all the outstanding certificates of the issue of the year 1857, be redeemed on and after the SECOND MONDAY IN AUGUST proximo—interest thereon to cease from 30th June ult.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Bell,	P. Avendano,	Moses Greenwood.
John Watt,	Samuel Smith.	W. B. Tullis
M. O. H. Norton,	John D. Bein	J. J. Noble
C. T. Buddecke,	S. W. Estlin	John C. Bareli
R. B. Sumner,	P. Simms,	Alex. Duthil,
H. M. Wright,	P. N. Strong,	John F. Caldwell
G. S. Hawkins,	Thos. Henderson	A. Heine,
H. Frellsen,	J. J. Person,	Adam Giffen,
S. H. Kennedy	Cornelius Fellowes,	Stamaty Covas,
W. G. Robinson,	James Turner,	M. Gillis.
J. W. Carroll,	S. B. Newman.	jy25 1y

STATE OF LOUISIANA—
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty One, Before me, THOMAS LAYTON, a Notary Public in and for the said city of New Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared FREDERICK RODEWALD, Esq., residing in this city, a Stockholder of the SOUTHERN BANK, an institution incorporated under an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an Act to establish a General System of Free Banking in the State of Louisiana," approved on the 30th day of April, 1853, and organized by written articles of association executed before me, the undersigned Notary, on the 29th June, 1853.

Who represented, that whereas by the said articles of association, the capital stock of the said Southern Bank was fixed at One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($1,250,000); And whereas, since then the said Bank, in adjustment of indebtedness thereto by parties who had suspended their payments, has taken Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000) of said Capital Stock, thus reducing the capital of said Bank to One Million of Dollars, $1,000,000; And whereas, the expediency, either of cancelling the said Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of stock, or of placing the same on the market for sale, so as to restore the capital of said Bank to its original amount of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, can only be determined by UNANIMITY OF ACTION on the part of the Stockholders, the contingency arising on this occasion not having been provided for in the said articles of association of the said Bank;

Now, therefore, the said Frederick Rodewald declared, that with these facts in view, and in virtue of Thirty-One Powers of Attorney, numbered from number one to number thirty-one inclusive, and hereunto annexed for reference, having been UNANIMOUSLY authorized to represent the Shareholders of the said Southern Bank in the premises, he does hereby formally and authentically for himself individually and in his official capacity of agent of each and every one of his constituents hereinafter named, cancel the said Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of the said Southern Bank taken in payment of debt as aforesaid.

The names and residences of the Stockholders, also the number of shares held by them respectively, and represented herein by the said appearer, are declared by him to be as follows:

Names.	Residences.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Adger, Robert, Trustee,	South Carolina,	130	13,000
Barstow & Pope, Trustees,	New York,	50	5,000
Bodmer, Henry,	"	50	5,000
Bernard, Mrs. E. L.,	New Orleans,	60	6,000
Buteau, Rev. S.,	Mississippi,	55	5,500
Bellocq, Noblom & Co.,	New Orleans,	200	20,000
Byrd, Mrs. Eveline	"	29	2,900
Butterworth, J. H.	"	100	10,000
Brewer, James	"	40	4,000
Croom, Isaac,	Alabama,	300	30,000
Claiborne, W. C. C.,	New Orleans,	497	49,700
Claiborne, Miss Clarisse	"	30	3,000
Claiborne, Mrs. Louise	"	5	500
Chaffraix, D. A.	"	70	7,000
Corning Edwin, Trustee,	New York,	10	1,000
Corning, Edwin	"	9	900
Corning, Robert E.	"	10	1,000
Dubreuil, C. E.,	New Orleans	30	3,000
Doswell, J. T.	"	30	3,000
Dalas, Aspasia	"	4	400
Elmer & Co., J. H.	"	20	2,000
Eustis, Mrs. Clarisse	"	90	9,000
Forstall, Placide	"	25	2,500
Fellowes & Co.,	"	110	11,000
Fleming, Thos. F.,	Missouri,	110	11,000
Gifford, Arthur N.,	New York,	50	5,000
Goelet, Peter	"	220	22,000
Goelet, Robert	"	125	12,500
Giraud, P. A.,	New Orleans,	100	10,000
Gautier, Auguste	"	55	5,500
German Society	N. Orleans,	15	1,500
Haskins, John	"	50	5,000
Harper, Dr. Wm.,	Mississippi,	10	1,000
Hinks, dec'd, Mrs. Emma,	New Orleans,	40	4,000
Hayward S.	"	20	2,000
Holt, Geo. Arnold	"	600	60,000
Hughes, Hyllsted & Co.,	"	88	8,800
Johnston, Mrs. M. E.	"	100	10,000
Jones, A. F.	"	280	28,000
Jones, John Q.,	New York,	100	10,000
Jones, Mary S.	"	35	3,500
Johnson Bradish,	Louisiana,	100	10,000
Kennedy, Robert Lenox,	New York,	25	2,500
Kenton, C. H.,	New Orleans,	100	10,000
LeBreton, B. St. M.,	Louisiana	40	4,000
LaVillebeuvre, E. F.,	New Orleans,	25	2,500
Louisiana Mutual Ins. C.,	"	125	12,500
LeCesne, Victor, Trustee,	"	50	5,000
Logan, Mrs. Telside	"	2	200
Lockwood, Roswell E.,	New York,	45	4,500
Low, Wm. P.,	"	5	500
McCloskey, Robert	"	50	5,000
Miltenberger & Co., A.	New Orleans,	165	16,500
Miltenberger, Aristide	"	638	63,800
Miltenberger, Alphonse	"	50	5,000
Miltenberger, Miss Anna	"	1	100
Morrison, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	4	400
Merchant Rev. C.	"	500	50,000
Moore, Thos. O.,	Louisiana,	200	20,000
Musgrove, R. G.,	New Orleans,	10	1,000
Nevins, Alex. A.,	"	500	50,000
Nevins, Mrs. Gertie	"	9	900
Oser, Sib	"	125	12,500
Olivier, Gustave	"	10	1,000
Poupant, E. P.	"	20	2,000
Pennsylvania Co., Trustees & Ex'rs,	Penn.,	105	10,500
Quigley, Lyons & Co.,	Kentucky,	150	15,000
Rogers, Francis,	New York,	20	2,000
Roosevelt, C. V. S.	"	50	5,000
Rodewald & Co., F.,	New Orleans,	830	83,000
Rodewald, Mrs. Amelia	"	35	3,500
Rodewald, Ferdinand	"	232	23,200
Richards, A. E.	"	130	13,000
Roselius, C.	"	100	10,000
Robert, Alexis	"	10	1,000
Stewart, John,	Virginia,	200	20,000
Smith, Jno., Irvine,	N. B.,	50	5,000
Syme, Mrs. Jane,	New Orleans,	40	4,000
Soniat, Edmund	"	100	10,000
Soniat, Miss Amais	"	2	200
Soniat, Miss Mathilde	"	2	200
Soniat, Miss Clemence	"	2	200
Saucier, Edouard,	Mississippi,	21	2,100
Schroeder & Co.,	New Orleans,	100	10,000
Terrell, Dr. Geo.,	Alabama,	30	3,000
Wilson, Col. Henry,	New Orleans,	30	3,000
Wilson, Mrs. Henriette	"	10	1,000
Walker, Wm.,	New York,	550	55,000
Wheeler, M. D.,	Ohio,	5	500
Williams, Ex'r Henry J.,	Pennsylvania,	175	17,500
Williams, Henry J., Trustee for Margaret A. Parker,	Pennsylvania,	85	8,500
Williams, Henry J., Trustee for Clarissa A. Burt,	Pennsylvania,	45	4,500
Williams, Geo. G.,	New York,	20	2,000
White, Philo	"	80	8,000
Wolfe, Jno. David	"	100	10,000
Total shares and capital stock		10,000	$1,000,000

Thus done and passed at the city of New Orleans, in my (the Notary's) office, the day, month and year first above written, in the presence of Felix de Armas and Charles de Armas, competent witnesses, of lawful age, residing in this city, who have hereunto signed their names with the said appearer and me, the Notary, after due reading.

Signed, Frederick Rodewald, F. de Armas, Chas. de Armas, Thos. Layton, Notary Public.

A true copy from the original:

a4 4tlaw THOS. LAYTON, Notary Public.

BILLIARD TABLES—BILLIARD TABLES

35 ....ST. LOUIS STREET..........39

Under the St. Louis Hotel.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a BILLIARD SALESROOM at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand BILLIARD TABLES from the celebrated manufactory of J. W. BRUNSWICK & BRO., Cincinnati, of all descriptions and prices; such as

ROSEWOOD,

BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, MAHOGANY,

BIRCH AND OAK,

With Marble, Slate or Wood Bed. Also, Bagatelle Tables and Balls, Pool Boards, Cushions, Cloths, Cues, Pockets, Cue Leathers, Ten Pin Balls and everything appertaining to billiards or other games.

N. B.—Specimens of the above Tables can be seen at the Saloons, Marble Hall and St. Louis Billiard Rooms.

Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

a29 1y A. W. MERRIAM.

ABSYNTH AND KIRSCHWASSER—100 cases Absynth and Kirsch, of the well-known brand of Constant Lecoultre, in bond and in store, for sale by

S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,

m12 59 Customhouse street.

LOUISIANA..........LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1860, to the 28th February, 1861		$611,900 70
Amount of Unearned Premiums, March 1st, 1860		87,572 [illegible]
		$699,[illegible]
As follows:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$291,750 04	
Premiums on Marine Risks	243,840 04	
Premiums on River Risks	163,931 62	
		$699,[illegible] 70
Less Premiums unterminated	$ 90,477 00	
Less Return Premiums	10,885 85	
		$[illegible] 90
Net Earned Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1861		$598,[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
Fire Losses	$123,284 49	
Marine Losses	156,003 81	
River Losses	73,111 86	
	$352,399 16	
Re-insurance and Expenses, less interest, discount, etc.	32,377 90	
		$384,776 16
Net profits for the year ending 28th February, 1861		$[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$127,078 35
Invested in bank stocks, cost	49,330 00
Invested in city and other bonds	80,250 00
Loaned on pledge of stocks and bonds	169,125 00
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	202,244 84
Premiums in course of collection	32,437 21
Insurance scrip, etc	40,336 30
Cash on hand	146,149 00
Total amount of assets	$866,[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans,

Be it remembered, that on this 15th day of March, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Charles Briggs, President, and H. F. Janvier, Secretary of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
H. F. JANVIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of March 1861.

D. F. MITCHELL,
Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the Second Monday of May next, and to redeem, on and after said date, Fifty per cent. of the Scrip issue of the year 1858, and they have further declared a scrip dividend of Thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending February 28, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first of June, 1861.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

H. F. JANVIER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. Carriere,	E. Brugier,	Mason Pilcher
G. A. Fosdick,	A. J. Rugely,	Thos. Byrne,
R. Nugent,	E. H. Pomroy,	J. L. Macaulay,
J. S. Wallis,	Wm. Lorenzen,	A. Lecourt,
Chas. Lafitte,	Wm. Urquhart	Henry Rodewald,
W. C. Watts,	J. Avet,	S. O. Oglesby,
John Thornhill,	John Fox,	C. Fassy,
G. W. Dunbar,	W. A. Violett,	A. Coste,
A. R. Montgomery,	N. M. Benachi,	F. W. Kirchhoff,
Wm. Prehn,	J. Oriteer,	Richard Nugent,
Leon Queyrouze, m19 tf	A. P. Bri[illegible]	Albert [illegible]

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Premium on Fire Risks	$230,960 65	
Do. on Marine Risks	86,904 36	
Do. on River Risks	34,689 77	
		$352,[illegible] 55
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated on Nov. 30, 1860	52,538 09	
For return Premiums	2,100 80	
		54,[illegible]
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1860		$297,[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$160,930 65	
On Marine Risks	90,504 79	
On River Risks	20,264 84	
	$271,700 09	
Reinsurance, Expenses, etc.	44,646 17	
	$316,346 26	
Less Interest, Discount, Profit and Loss, etc.	50,622 56	
		[illegible]
Net earned Profit for the year ending 30th November, 1860		[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable at short date for Premiums	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	36,[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage	18,[illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	78,[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Bank Stock	[illegible]
Invested in City Bonds, consolidated	[illegible]
Invested in first mortgage construction Opelousas Railroad Bonds	[illegible]
Invested in first mortgage Bonds of Opera House Company	[illegible]
Scrip of Mutual Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total amount of Assets	[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 15th day of December, 1860, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, of New Orleans, who being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 15, 1860.

ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, on and after the second MONDAY in February next.

—TRUSTEES—

Geo. W. West,	S. P. Hunt,
Jas. A. White,	M. Musson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
D. Jamison,	Numa Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger,	Cesaire Olivier,
J. Leisy,	A. Hohn,
	Omer Gaillard.

The Company continue to insure against the perils of the seas and rivers, and loss and damage by fire, at the current rates of premiums.

Office, No. 5 Carondelet street. d17 1y

PRIZE BOAT BUILDER
OF THE SOUTH!

J. MAHONY, Algiers, La.,

Will furnish, at the shortest notice, built on the most approved models, Pleasure and Race Yachts, Club and Skeleton Row Boats, Ship, Schooner and Steamboat Yawls, Skiffs and Row Boats, of all descriptions, built at the shortest notice.

—Also on hand—

Oars, Spars, Blocks, and everything appertaining to Yacht fitting, on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

m28 1y&W

LADIES' WINE..........LADIES' WINE,

SPEER'S WINE OF ELDER,

Celebrated

For its wonderful and splendid qualities as a GENTLE STIMULANT, TONIC, DIURETIC and SUDORIFIC, which is testified to by Physicians and thousands of Ladies and Gentlemen in all parts of Europe and America.

As a Gentle Stimulant and Tonic,

It strengthens the Digestive Organs, improving the Appetite and Purifying the Blood.

As a Diuretic,

It imparts a healthy action to the GLANDS, KIDNEYS, and URINARY ORGANS—very beneficial in DROPSY, GOUT, Eruptic and Rheumatic Affections.

As a Sudorific,

It acts upon the Skin, opening the pores and expelling all impurities by insensible perspiration, thereby driving off Eruptions and cleansing the surface, giving tone and vigor to the whole system, and a BLOOMING, SOFT and HEALTHY condition of the SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

The Chippewa Tribe of Indians

Have long used the Blossom and Fruit of the Elder as one of their most valuable remedies.

In Germany,

The Berries are dried and preserved by families for use in case of sickness.

Speer's Wine of Elder

Is pure from the juice of cultivated Elder, recommended by PHYSICIANS and CHEMISTS, as possessing remarkable medicinal properties, SUPERIOR to any other Wines in common use, and an excellent article for all WEAK and DEBILITATED PERSONS, and the AGED and INFIRM, removing ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, improving the APPETITE and benefitting LADIES and CHILDREN.

A Ladies' Wine,

Because it will not intoxicate, as it contains no mixture of spirits and other liquors, and admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties; imparting a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

A wine-glass full or more may be used with meals, or at any time through the day, as desired.

We will only ask your indulgence to make one trial of this Wine.

For sale in New Orleans by E. J. HART & CO., JOHN WRIGHT & CO., JAMES SYME, Canal street, and by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

The trade supplied at proprietor's prices.

ALFRED SPEER, Proprietor,
my25 1y&W 208 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—100 casks Allsop's EAST INDIA PALE ALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
WHEELER & SHEPHERD
fe12 tf 46 Carondelet street.