New Orleans Daily Crescent, Friday Morning

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY [illegible] STREET. - - TERMS: DAILY, $10; WEEKLY, $3 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XV. FRIDAY [illegible] 1862. NUMBER 15.

Military Notices.

$75 BOUNTY.—CAPT. B. M. HEWITT WANTS [illegible] young, able-bodied men, for a Company of Sharpshooters for the war, to join Gen. Beauregard's command, for which $75 bounty will be paid. Will be [illegible] Rifles, with sword bayonets, of the most approved pattern, and also all outfits. To rendezvous [illegible]. For enlistment and further information [illegible].
H. & W. H. NORTON & CO.,
or B. M. HEWITT, [illegible] street.

HEADQUARTERS CRESCENT RESERVE, [illegible]
CAPT. JOHN A. HALL, FORMERLY captain of Company A, Sth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. Having an order from the Governor to complete a regiment for the Confederacy, calls upon the remaining members of the Crescent Regiment, and all persons able to join a volunteer company, to come forward and complete the roll.
Applications for membership will be received at the Armory, corner [illegible] and [illegible] St. Charles street, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—FOR THE CONFEDERATE GUARDS Regiment, Company B, four good Cooks, for ninety days' service under Gen. Beauregard. Apply to
[illegible] D. H. F. W[illegible],
C. G. R., Company B.

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.—ABLE bodied men wanted for the BROOK ARTILLERY, attached to Pinckney's Battalion, now stationed at the Upper Fortifications.
Apply at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette square.
A. D. APPLEMAN, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE GUARDS ARTILLERY, New Orleans, March 18, 1862.
HEREAFTER THE DRILLS OF the Company will be as follows:
Company Drills every MONDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M.
Squads Nos. 1 and 2, every TUESDAY, at 5 P. M.
Squads Nos. 3 and 4, every THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.
By order of
C. C. LEWIS, Captain.
J. H. Collins, O. S.

WANTED—SIX FIFERS AND TWO DRUMMERS, for the Confederate Guards Regiment, for ninety days' service under Gen. Beauregard. Apply to
D. H. FOWLER, [illegible] Co. B,
Confederate Guards Regiment, Armory, 294 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN TO FILL UP the ranks of CRESCENT RIFLES, CO. B, (Co. H, of Col. Terry Hays' 7th Louisiana Regiment), now stationed at Manassas. A bounty of fifty dollars will be given, and uniform and transportation to Virginia furnished. For further particulars, apply at No. 59 St. Charles street, over the office of the Board of Health.
W. P. HARPER,
Crescent Rifles Recruiting Officer.

RECRUITS WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED recruiting officer of company B, Crescent Blues now in Virginia, wishes to enlist forty active and healthy men, for service in their company during the war. The Crescent Blues is a company made up of picked men from this city, and persons wishing to serve their country could hardly find a better set of comrades.
Inquire at the Armory of Company A, Crescent Blues, corner Natchez and Camp streets, third story.
LIEUT. J. H. SAUNDERS,
SERGT. A. M. [illegible].

HEADQUARTERS CO. A, CRESCENT ARTILLERY, New Orleans, February 22, 1862.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY will meet at their armory, Room No. 14, [illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock.
All young men wishing to join this Company, for home defense, will apply at the Armory from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. daily. Uniforms and equipments furnished.
C. H. HUTTON, Captain.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS—$50 BOUNTY—Wanted, thirty or forty able-bodied men for the VIRGINIA BLUES, Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, now stationed near Manassas Junction, Va. Recruiting office, No. 32 Gravier street, where the bounty money will be paid.
D. A. WILSON, Jr.,
Captain Virginia Blues.

HEADQUARTERS BEAUREGARD RANGERS, New Orleans, February 21, 1862.
ORDER NO. 2.—YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED to assemble at your armory on MONDAY, February 24th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and EVERY MONDAY thereafter, at the same hour, for Company Drill. Thursdays, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in full dress uniform, for Battalion Drill. All members will be drilled at the same hour. Members are requested to be punctual.
By order
JULES VIENNE, Captain.
W. L. [illegible], O. S.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS PLANTERS' LIFE GUARD, No. 35 [illegible] street, New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1862.
THIS REGIMENT WILL RECEIVE men, uniforms and completely equip them. Companies for the war. Each company must have the full complement of 76 men.
Immediate application must be made at these Headquarters, where they will be mustered into service at once.
T. J. HARRIS,
Lt. Col. Comd'g, P. L. G.

CALHOUN GUARDS, CO. A, CO. B 6TH Louisiana Regiment Volunteers, now at Manassas, Va.—A FEW GOOD MEN will be received to increase the number of the above Company to one hundred and twenty-five.
A BOUNTY OF FIFTY DOLLARS board, lodgings, transportation and clothing furnished immediately.
The Company numbers now one hundred and one, so that only a few are wanted to bring it up to the maximum prescribed by law.
As the Company is about to be re-organized, young men joining will have the privilege of electing their own officers. The Company is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the Confederate service.
For further particulars, apply at No. 8, Charles street, Branch of Strong's.
HENRY STRONG, Recruiting Officer,
Calhoun Guards, Company B, Sixth Louisiana Regiment Volunteers, Col. I. G. Seymour, Commanding.

RECRUITS WANTED—FOR WHEAT'S TIGER GUARD, now stationed at Manassas. Wheat's Battalion. Apply at No. 101 [illegible] street. Best offices, bounty, $50. Rations and clothes furnished as soon as enlisted.
FRANCIS S. CAREY,
Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer.

$70 BOUNTY.—CONFEDERATE GUARDS.—For active service, $70 bounty will be paid on enlistment. Clothing, arms and equipments will be furnished. Apply at No. 10 Perdido street.
W. K. WEELER, Captain.

HEADQUARTERS ORLEANS HOWITZERS, New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DRILLS OF THIS COMPANY will, after this date, take place at the Crescent City Cotton Press, corner Race and Tchoupitoulas streets, as follows—
Squads 1 and 2, MONDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
Squads 3 and 4, WEDNESDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
Squads 5 and 6, THURSDAYS, [illegible]
Battery drill, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4½ P. M.
Monthly meetings first Monday in every month, at 15 Canal street.
By order of
S. J. McPHERSON, Captain.
WALTER S. CRAWFORD, O. S.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS PLANTERS' LIFE GUARD, No. 35 [illegible] street, New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1862.
MESSRS. BROWN, FLEMING & CO. [illegible], attend to the business department of this Regiment. Parties having money or produce in their hands belonging to the Regiment, will please transfer the same to the above house.
All subscriptions to the Regiment of Sugar, Molasses, etc., will be forwarded to them at New Orleans; and Cotton to Messrs. Legg, Henderson & Co., Natchez, Miss.
THOS. J. HARRIS,
Lt. Col. Comd'g, P. L. G.

SOUTHERN SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Depot, No. 27 St. Charles street.
FACTORY, Nos. 19 AND 21 ST. FERDINAND STREET.
Are now manufacturing a superior quality of Pump, Welt and Double-Sole Oak-Tanned RUSSET SHOES, to which they invite the attention of those having to purchase that article. These Shoes are branded on the bottom "Southern Shoe Factory, New Orleans," and can be obtained only at the Depot of the Company.
GEO. H. ROZET, Secretary.

MRS. WARDLE,
195 CARONDELET STREET,
Between Girod and Julia streets.
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to her during her residence [illegible] for the last four years, begs leave to inform her friends in the city and country that she has made every arrangement to receive and execute all orders with the most reasonable terms.

CRESCENT CITY
Steam Sugar Refinery.
DOUBLE REFINED
LOAF,
CRUSHED,
POWDERED,
GRANULATED, and
CLARIFIED
Sugars, Molasses and Syrups.
Equal to any made in the North.
A. THOMSON & CO.,
63 Tchoupitoulas street.

PERRY'S COAL OIL LAMPS.
And the Original MAYSVILLE COAL OIL
At PERRY'S OLD LAMP STORE, (of 20 years standing) No. 112 Poydras street.
Where you can find 20,000 gallons of Oil and 5000 Lamps, [illegible] Coal Oil Lamps of all kinds, together with a great variety of Camphene, Burning Fluid and Solar Lamps.
I generally have on hand Coal Oil by the barrel, which I guarantee pure, and, as usual, continue to supply the trade with from one to twenty barrels at a time, and just as many from an common Coal Oil Lamps as the trade requires, at as low prices as can be found elsewhere.
H. PERRY.

GEORGE HEWS—(Late of the firm of Shumway & Hews)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Furniture,
26 ROYAL STREET,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.
Stock Capital $250,000
Surplus 265,976.11
Total assets on the 1st of May, 1860 .... $515,976.11
This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas and Rivers and Loss and Damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.
Insurers in the Union Insurance Company are allowed the privilege of participating in the profits of the Company, according to the 26th article of the charter; or, if they prefer, a discount of fifteen per cent. will be allowed on their premiums. All losses promptly and equally adjusted.
A. CHIAPELLA, President.
John M. Crawford, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN HOLMONDE, firm of [illegible] & Co.
A. B. CHARPENTIER, firm of [illegible] Charpentier &
M. J. ZUNTS, firm of J. M. Morris & Co.
CARL KOHN, firm of C. Kohn & Co.
R. W. OGDEN, firm of [illegible] & Ogden.
L. F. GENERES, firm of Abat, Generes & Co.
VICTOR M. KNEAN.
JOSEPH DRENGOUR.
A. CHIAPELLA.

F. ASKEW. G. P. SMOOTE. J. P. AUSTIN.
ASKEW, SMOOTE & AUSTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
[illegible], Arkansas.
—Refer to—
Henderson, Terry & Co. G. Yale Jr., & Co.
A. T. Hawthorn W. H. Smith.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

The Board met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

Members present: Hon. S. P. DeLabarre, President pro tem.; Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

The reading of the minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The following communication was read:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, March 18, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—Having been informed that the Board of Directors of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company intend to [illegible] from the Confederate Government in its construction of that railroad, I have considered it judicious to draw your attention to the subject. It is scarcely necessary for me to [illegible] importance of this enterprise to the city of New Orleans, in both a commercial and a military point of view, and to urge the immense benefits which its consummation would confer on the country. In some degree, I may [illegible] its military importance can hardly be over-estimated [illegible] a chain of railroad 800 miles in length, extending from New Orleans to the heart of Texas, and would afford [illegible] for the rapid concentration of the greatest number of troops that Texas can, at any moment, furnish to the cause of the Confederacy.

In addition to this, it would constitute an avenue of supply for provisions of all kinds, thus rendering us independent of the sources from which we are now cut off. The length of road finished from New Iberia, on the route to Orange on the Sabine, is 1[illegible] miles. To complete this, the sum of $2,000,000 is needed. The directors of the company, in view of the military importance and necessity of the enterprise, apply to the Confederate Government, through our Senators and Representatives in Congress, for a loan of $1,000,000 to enable them to accomplish the work. They believe that the recommendation of the grand city of New Orleans, in its corporate capacity, will carry with it great weight, and tend to secure the success of the application.

I trust that you will view the subject in the same light, and that, in such form as you may consider expedient, you will not hesitate to accord the request which the company is about to make. Every day brings us more closely [illegible] the force which the distress of war [illegible]. You will doubtless embrace a much more complete expression of the benefits and the value of this enterprise [illegible] than it is possible in this communication.

Respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The communication alluded to was sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen.
THEO. MARKS, Sec'y to Mayor.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Stith offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read twice and adopted, and were, on motion, sent to the Assistant Board.

Yeas: Messrs. DeLabarre, Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

Whereas, The "New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company" has been duly organized for, and is now engaged in the construction of the railroad from New Iberia, on Bayou Teche, to Orange, on the Sabine River; and

Whereas, The completion of this link of road will give a rail road connection with all parts of Middle, Central and Southern Texas, by means of the railroads now finished in that State, and thus open to us an avenue through which we will be enabled to draw ample supplies of meat and breadstuff not only for consumption in this and neighboring cities, but for the inexhaustible supply of beef, so essential to the necessities of our troops, both of which are now of great moment at this time, as the interruption of our lines of military defence in the West has, to a great extent, cut off our supplies from that quarter; and by the construction of this railroad we would be made independent of the Northwest for our meat supply, and the State of Texas furnishing enough for the consumption of all the Confederate States; and

Whereas, The military importance of this road is superior to all other considerations at this time, as it would enable Texas to throw large numbers of troops to this point, or other places on the Mississippi River, at very short notice, and furnish us with very important [illegible] in time of emergency, as the whole line of railroad would be in a continuous [illegible] march, perfectly invisible, and the line of the road being [illegible] to all but by the enemy from [illegible] by a line of [illegible], would [illegible] defended to great advantage; and

Whereas, The construction of this railroad will undoubtedly [illegible] the capacity of beef and hog products, thus saving on an estimated [illegible] of freight [illegible] per annum, and [illegible]; and

Resolved, That the "New Orleans and Texas Railroad" is a military necessity of the first class, and the immediate construction [illegible] and important to the best interests of the country, [illegible] necessary for Louisiana and Texas, [illegible] defense, and [illegible] of the Confederate States and the [illegible].

Resolved, That we call the attention of the Louisiana delegation in Congress to this matter, and earnestly request them to use their immediate exertions to [illegible] the Confederate Government [illegible] to render all the aid to complete the railroad [illegible] as may be deemed expedient.

Resolved, That certified copies of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our delegation in Congress and to the Secretary of War, also a copy to the officers of the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Wiltz, on behalf of the Finance Committee, offered the following report:

The Finance Committee, to whom has been referred the following [illegible], have the honor to report:

That a [illegible] to appoint a joint committee to report upon the best method of relieving destitute families, the heads of such families being in active service in camp, [illegible] would report a substitute for adoption.

P. S. WILTZ,
L. E. FORSTALL,
JOS. H. HUCKINS,
GERARD STITH.

The following substitute, offered by the Committee on Finance, for a resolution of this Board, "to appoint a joint committee to report upon the best method of relieving destitute families, the heads of such families being in active service in camp," was read:

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen dollars per month for the support of the wife of the volunteer, in needy circumstances, who shall have been mustered into the service of the State and in camp, and three dollars for one child, five dollars for two children, eight dollars for three children, and ten dollars for four or more children, be paid to such families [illegible] during the time that the term of such families [illegible] service.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee of the Common Council be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a committee of citizens in each ward of the city, [illegible] families [illegible] the above resolution, and they are hereby authorized to make all the necessary rules and regulations for their government, and to pay to the families of the volunteers the amounts ability [illegible] mentioned, as they in their judgment may deem proper, and [illegible] by said resolution, [illegible] to the Common Council monthly their action thereon.

Mr. Stith moved that the foregoing substitute be amended by striking out the second resolution. Carried.

The foregoing substitute, as amended, was adopted by the following vote, and was, on motion, sent to the Assistant Board:

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Wiltz offered the following resolutions, which was read twice and adopted, and were, on motion, sent to the Assistant Board:

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Safety be and they are hereby requested to appoint a committee, to consist of eleven members, [illegible] Committee of Public Safety, [illegible] each municipal ward, and committee to be [illegible] on Subsistence to Families of Volunteers.

Resolved further, That said committee shall organize immediately, and shall proceed to make out a full and complete list of all the families of volunteers who may be in need of assistance, the number of persons in each family, and their place of residence, and [illegible] shall have been made and approved by said committee, a [illegible] be deposited in the hands of the City Treasurer, who shall pay monthly to the families therein named the amount specified by said committee, and [illegible] the pay-roll shall be paid out of the funds [illegible] in the [illegible] fund for public defense and other purposes.

Resolved further, That all resolutions or ordinances contrary to the above be and the same are hereby repealed.

Resolved further, That a copy of this ordinance shall be transmitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Safety.

The rules being suspended, Mr. DeLabarre offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee, by the following vote:

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins, Stith and Wiltz—5.

Nays: Messrs. DeLabarre and Robin.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the Committee of the [illegible], said amount to be expended by the said Committee in paying the rents of the families of volunteers whose names are registered [illegible], who may be in need of such help.

The following communication was read:

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, New Orleans, March 11, 1862.

The Honorable President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to inform you that the following resolution, adopted by your honorable body, was concurred in by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, viz:

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the Orleans Artillery, Capt. Wade, for the [illegible].

The amendment to the resolutions of the Assistant Board, providing means for families of absent volunteers in active service to join Gen. Beauregard, in needy circumstances, adopted by your honorable body, was concurred in, with a further amendment, to strike out the words "Finance Committee," in the last line but one of the third resolution, and [illegible] the Common Council," which amendment you are invited to concur in.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. PEARSON, Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Stith moved to amend the resolutions of the Assistant Board, (mentioned in the foregoing communication, "providing means for the families of absent volunteers, in active service to join Gen. Beauregard, in needy circumstances,") by striking out the last resolution. Carried.

The resolutions, as amended, were sent to the Assistant Board.

The following communication was read:

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, New Orleans, March 11, 1862.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen—You are invited to concur in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen, viz:

1. A resolution "authorizing the Public Safety Committee to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body, etc."

2. A resolution "instructing the Finance Committee to make a settlement with the heirs of the city who [illegible] resolution No. 5031."

3. A resolution "authorizing the Comptroller to sell a contract for making sidewalks on the northwest side of Second street."

4. A resolution "authorizing the Street Commissioner to have a gas lamp placed corner of St. Andrew and Annunciation streets."

5. A resolution "granting leave of absence for ninety days to Theo. Bulson, keeper of the City Park, to go to the seat of war," etc.

6. A resolution "granting leave of absence to Wm. Carr, Deputy Street Commissioner, for the time he may be absent at the seat of war," etc.

7. A resolution "amending resolution No. 5845, regarding the completion of shell road on Carrollton avenue without delay."

8. A resolution "authorizing the contractor of the draining machine on the Gentilly road, (W. Wolf,) to drain the water from the Broad street Canal, the city paying him for said extra work," etc.

9. A resolution "authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of John Bailey, for the sum of $1,[illegible], in full of all demands regarding the contract for attending the [illegible] wharves and levees."

10. A resolution "authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer to pay sundry bills."

11. A resolution "authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer to pay sundry bills."

12. Resolution granting leave of absence for thirty days to Dr. W. H. Berthelot, to visit the army at Corinth.

13. Resolution approving the adjudication by the Comptroller of a contract to Thos. Fanning, for attending Magnolia street bridge, and accepting security.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. G. PEARSON, Secretary pro tem.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Assistant Board, were read twice and concurred in, the rules being suspended:

A resolution authorizing the Public Safety Committee to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body, etc.

A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to make a settlement with the heirs of the city who was, as per resolution No. 5031.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to have a gas lamp placed at the corner of St. Andrew and Annunciation streets.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

A resolution granting leave of absence, for ninety days, to Theo. Bulson, Keeper of the City Park, to leave for the seat of war.

A resolution granting leave of absence to Wm. Carr, Deputy Street Commissioner, to leave for the seat of war.

A resolution amending resolution No. 5845, regarding the completion of a shell road on Carrollton avenue, without delay.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer in favor of John Bailey, for the sum of $1,[illegible], being in full of all demands regarding the contract for attending the [illegible] wharves.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw warrants on the Treasurer to pay sundry bills, adopted March 11, 1862.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

A resolution granting leave of absence, for thirty days, to Dr. W. H. Berthelot.

A resolution approving the adjudication by the Comptroller of a contract to Thos. Fanning for attending Magnolia street bridge, and accepting his security.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

The following resolutions, adopted by the Assistant Board, were referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings:

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell a contract for making sidewalks on the southwest side of Second street.

A resolution authorizing the contractor for the draining machine on Gentilly Road to drain the water from the Broad Street canal—the city paying him for said extra work.

The following resolution, adopted by the Assistant Board, was read twice, the rules being suspended:

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to warrant on the Treasurer to pay sundry bills—for the payment of the rents of the offices and courts of the Justices of the Peace.

A motion to concur in the foregoing resolution was lost, for want of the legal majority.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, Forstall, Huckins and Stith—4.

Nays: Messrs. DeLabarre, Robin and Wiltz—3.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were referred to the Finance Committee:

Of A. Pinier, Captain of the Voltigeurs Guards, asking for a proportion of the money appropriated by the city to help companies ready to go to the war.

Of Crescent Artillery, Company A, asking for an appropriation of one thousand dollars, to aid in making their necessary outfit.

Mr. Cox, on behalf of the Committee on Streets and Landings, offered the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Streets and Landings have the honor to report upon the following resolution of the Board, and recommend the adoption of the same, viz:

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to put in good repair the banquettes fronting on property belonging to the State, on Philippa and Common streets, the city paying the expense thereof on completion, and to be reimbursed by the State.

Respectfully submitted,
G. ROBIN,
J. COX,
S. P. DeLABARRE.

The following resolution was adopted, as recommended in the foregoing report:

A resolution authorizing the Surveyor to put in good repair the banquettes fronting on property belonging to the State, on Philippa and Common streets, the city paying the expense thereof on completion, and to be reimbursed by the State.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre, Forstall, Huckins, Robin, Stith and Wiltz—7.

The following resolution, adopted by the Assistant Board, and amended by the Committee of Streets and Landings of this Board, was called up:

A resolution granting to Christian Myers permission to erect a steam engine on his premises on Liberty street, between Melpomene and Thalia streets.

A motion to concur in the foregoing resolution was lost.

Yeas: Messrs. Cox, DeLabarre and Robin—3.

Nays: Messrs. Forstall, Huckins, Stith and Wiltz—4.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

The Board met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, Mr. Menaman was called to the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, viz.:

Messrs. Bonit, Davis, Laborde, Leefe and Menaman—5.

There being no quorum, on motion of Mr. Leefe, the Board adjourned to Tuesday, March 23, at 6 o'clock P. M.

H. G. PEARSON, Secretary pro tem.

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

THE ONLY PREPARATION
—That has—
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS!
And grown more and more Popular every day!

And testimonials new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.
Prof. Wood: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble county, Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.
Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.
Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney-and-Counsellor-at-Law.

Depot, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle. The medium bottle holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle. The large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Dr. Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS,
—And—
Dr. Hoofland's
BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases, and the people have pronounced them worthy.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The BALSAMIC CORDIAL has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, without fail, the most severe and long-standing COUGH, COLD OR HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, PNEUMONIA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION!

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHEA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Agents,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Mothers.

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of
DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL,
and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous relief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains
NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE
of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind-Cold in the Head, and Croup, also for Softening the Gums, Reducing Inflammation, Allaying the Bowels, and Relieving Pain, it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless [illegible].

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1862.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP.—We call the especial attention of military men to Gen. Lewis' order No. 31, published to-day. It relates to the vexed question of how certificates of membership in volunteer companies must be given, to exempt from militia duty.

MORE TROOPS.—The steamer Trent, from Shreveport, arrived yesterday with the Dixie Rifles, 80 men, under command of Capt. O. L. Durham.

The steamer Gen. Hodges, from Grand Ecore, arrived yesterday with the McLaurin Invincibles, 76 men, under command of Capt. McLaurin.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Provost-Marshal H. D. Ogden, of the Fourth District, gives notice elsewhere that his office is on Rousseau street, between Jackson and Philip. Open from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M.

TRANSFERS.—It will be seen, by reference to Gen. Lovell's order, published to-day, that volunteers transferred to C. S. service, who choose to enlist for the war, can do so, and will be held discharged from their present companies.

EJECTMENTS.—Ejectments of families of C. S. soldiers and marines, for rent, hitherto done, are suspended. See order of Gen. Lovell.

COL. DOLBEAR.—We refer to Col. Rufus Dolbear's notice in another column, respecting a new regiment, which he is authorized by Mr. Benjamin to raise.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS AND HARDWARE.—For sale by Chas. H. Churchill, 39 Magazine street.

NEGROES WANTED.—Fifteen men for a sugar plantation. See advertisement.

MESSRS. McCHARDY & LANDRY sell this day, at 11 o'clock, the contents of a dwelling-house, No. 189 Basin street, consisting of household and kitchen furniture.

The attention of buyers is requested to the partial sale of a cargo arrived from Havana. The sale will take place at store No. 43 Old Levee street, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CAVALRY ACCEPTED WITHOUT ARMS.—In answer to the inquiry of Gov. Pettus, Secretary Benjamin says that he "will accept cavalry companies for the war without arms."

The Charleston Mercury vouches for the statement which we published yesterday, that two vessels have just run the blockade, one of them with arms, munitions, etc., in large quantities.

[illegible] of Safety, the stock of flour proves to be sufficient for ninety days. We suggest to all millers, dealers and shippers in the country not to be deterred from sending their stocks, if they have any, to this market. Fifteen and sixteen dollars per barrel will be realized on all shipments for a space of time, at least for eight or ten weeks.

The telegraph was silent again yesterday, that is, up to the usual hour of the closing of business. At a late hour some advices were received, indicating that the enemy had made no advances down the river. These accounts were regarded as highly favorable for the Confederate cause. In the meantime, push on the column to the assistance of Gen. Beauregard. Our impression is, that Carondelet street will have an opportunity for a grand huzza; if not, then we may have to talk of a great drawn battle. We shall see.

From New Mexico.

The special correspondent of the Houston Telegraph writes an interesting letter from Arizona, dated "Camp Frank Terry," January 20, from which we make the following extracts:

Gen. Sibley, as is already known, having been authorized to receive into the service of the Confederate States such an amount of troops as he might deem necessary for the conquest of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, succeeded in organizing three regiments of cavalry to serve during the war.

Gen. Sibley had no arms and munitions of war to place into the hands of his troops—no abundance of clothing, with which he might fit his men to undergo the severities and hardships of a winter campaign in such a climate as this—no large supplies of commissary stores for the sustenance of his brigade—but he came to San Antonio without money and means, and through his own energy has succeeded in the organization of as fine a body of men as were ever mustered into the service of our Government.

The second regiment of this brigade, under the command of Col. Thomas Green, took up the line of march from San Antonio on the 30th of October, 1861, and arrived, in fine condition, at El Paso, on the 1st of January, 1862, having accomplished a march of almost 700 miles.

The journey was tedious, wearisome and fraught with some privations—water, in many places, was scarce—and our animals were forced to feed upon the grass of the mountain and valley, there being no forage of any kind whatever.

We had hoped that the command would be permitted to remain at El Paso for several weeks, in order to recruit the strength of our much jaded and almost exhausted horses; but, contrary to our expectations, the General ordered us to our present encampment.

Col. Reiley's regiment is encamped near us. The advanced division of Col. Steele's is at El Paso, and will join us in a short time.

Lieut. Colonel Baylor's companies, numbering about two hundred men, have been ordered to this place. Col. Baylor's command is very much reduced through sickness.

With the exception of three or four cases of small pox, the Sibley Brigade is very healthy, though blankets and clothing are very scarce, and the weather is very inclement.

Fort Craig is but seventy miles distant, and is in the possession of about three thousand Federals and Mexican volunteers. It is strongly fortified, and within it there are large supplies of commissary and ordnance stores. Our enemies are well armed, and have some pieces of heavy calibre.

There is one fine battery, with us under the command of Capt. Teel. Our small arms are of a very inferior character, and we have but a scanty supply of ammunition. But we are not on this account discouraged. Our soldiers are in high spirits, and are eager to be led on to the affray.

Fort Union is, perhaps, the strongest fortification in America, and is the depot of all the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance stores for this department; to reach it, however, we will be compelled to endure many privations and hardships, and to march through a country which is one wild waste of snow. We will leave our present encampment for Fort Craig very soon, and you may expect to hear stirring news from the extreme limits of the Confederate States Commonwealth.

With us, defeat is not thought of—and disaster to our army would be absolutely ruinous. There are no resources in the country—no assistance is expected—and we will be compelled to depend upon the strength of our own right arms and the fortitude of our own hearts, with a firm reliance upon the goodness of an overruling Providence, for the success of our cause.

The country surrounding us presents a wild mountainous and desolate appearance. The snow lies upon the mountain-top. There is nothing pleasing or inviting to the eye of the agriculturist.

The narrow strip of land that lies on either side of the Rio Grande would, under proper cultivation, yield a bountiful supply to the hands of the husbandman. The mountains contain minerals and ores of the richest kind, and when the country becomes quiet, Arizona and New Mexico will reveal to the efforts of the miner hidden treasures of the rarest value.

There has been much speculation among the people of Texas, in regard to the position that the Mexican States, bordering on the Rio Grande, would maintain to the Southern Confederacy during the present crisis. To cultivate feelings of friendship, Gen. Sibley, several weeks ago, sent Col Reilly on a mission to the Governor of Chihuahua. It was a complete success. The Governor, in his reply to the General, expressed the warmest feelings of friendship towards the Southern people. He desired to see the people of the South successful in their struggle for freedom and in the maintenance of their institutions. He also stated "that no order giving the Federals permission to pass through Mexico, had been issued by the ruling powers at the capital, and if such an order were given, he would not obey it."

He also gave permission to us to purchase whatever supplies that we may need, without any duty, and ordered some duties that had been paid previously by us for stores, to be refunded.

Col. Reilly has been sent on a similar mission to Sonora, and will, no doubt, meet with the same success. It is to our interest to cultivate relations of friendship and unity with our Mexican neighbors and with whatever tribes of Indians that may desire peace.

Local Intelligence.

THESPIANS.—A few moments at the Academy of Music, last night, convinced us that the first performance of our Juvenile Thespian Association was a success. It was a success as regarded the brilliant and crowded audience which it was able to command, and in itself from the amount of talent which it displayed. All seemed pleased and, we think, all were pleased. To most persons who know the generally rapid character of amateur performances, it must have been not only a relief but an agreeable disappointment.

THE WATSON BATTERY.—We are informed that Mr. A. Gamard, of the firm of E. Marquese & Co., has received a dispatch, dated the 19th inst., from his son, a member of the Watson Battery. They are stationed at Courtland, Ala., near Decatur. As the Watson Battery has not been heard from, publicly, for some time, this information will probably be interesting to many of our readers.

THE THOMPSON GUARDS.—This fine company, under Capt. Boddecke, now stationed across the river at Camp Tracy, near the Powder mills, is to have the presentation of a fine banner made to it to-morrow, at 4 o'clock P. M. We shall take pleasure in being present, if possible.

COFFEE-HOUSES.—Some of these institutions are becoming restive, it seems, under the early-hour system at present enjoined. Some are caught open after eight, others are not only caught open, but refuse to extinguish their lights after being admonished.

Of this latter class is Mr. Juan Fernandez, on Levee street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets. The same kind of establishments at Nos. 27 and 31 Main street, between Chartres and Levee, the one kept by Mr. Nolan, corner of Jefferson and Chartres, and the one at the corner of Craetmen and Louisa streets, kept by Simonds, as also a grocery corner of Prosper and Elysian Fields, were found open a little too late.

It may be that these parties think they have found some legal flaw in the order, through which they can creep out; but they should remember that martial law is not overly technical. Perhaps they proceed on the calculation that the order is partly joke and the rest bravado; but here they would make a more serious mistake, probably, than in the other case. The only ground for compassion on which they can stand at all, is that parties who do not pay any license profit by their loss—that their customers proceed to gambling saloons, where there is always plenty of liquor.

DIED.—Mr. Snider, who was yesterday reported so badly hurt by falling, while jumping from a car on Magazine street, is said to have since died of his injuries.

Death of a Celebrated Character.

We find in the Brownsville Flag the following notice of the death of Col. Henry L. Kinney, killed at the siege of Matamoras:

HENRY L. KINNEY IS DEAD!—The end of a remarkable record is embraced in the above fact. Henry L. Kinney was born in Pennsylvania about fifty years ago. From thence he removed at an early day to one of the new States of the Northwest, where he aspired to and was elected a member of the Legislature. From Indiana he removed to Texas in 1835, and settled in Corpus Christi at a time when there were but few white men west of the Nueces. He purchased largely of the great land titles which were then sold for mere trifles by their Mexican owners, and at one time is said to have owned so much valuable land, in one tract, near Corpus Christi, that his eye could not detect the limits of his possessions in any direction from a position in the centre of his surveys. On the organization of Nueces county, he was sent to the Legislature, and often afterwards represented the same district in the assemblies of the State. At the time of his death he was one of the few remaining members of the old Senate of the Texas Republic; and in many other respects he was one of the landmarks of the country.

In the Mexican war Col. Kinney became a contractor for the army, and to the day of his death he held heavy claims against the United States for transportation furnished to Gen. Taylor's army in its march from Corpus Christi to Port Brown. The claim originated in the loss of a large train which was attacked and destroyed by Indians, and which the Government had delayed to settle, owing to the destruction of certain vouchers which the deceased had but recently replaced.

Kinney was a contractor for Gen. Taylor's division for a time, but his genius and his faculty for trading with Mexicans led him to follow Scott to Vera Cruz, where he at once obtained immense contracts, and where he must have handled millions of money. As a matter of course he made large sums, but he was not of a disposition to hoard money, and he generally expended it as fast as he acquired it. At the close of the Mexican war, he made one of the most extensive purchases of mules, horses and wagons that one man ever engaged in, and was eminently successful in realizing a ready profit from all his purchases.

After the Mexican war was ended, Col. Kinney returned to Corpus Christi again, but his stirring nature refused to content itself with the dull routine of a country town, and he started out for new adventures and new speculations. California had been discovered, and the various routes to that golden empire were being discussed and sought after with avidity. The deceased, with his usual judgment, selected the most favorable of all the transits, and commenced operations on the Nicaragua route. He procured an immense grant of land in Mosquito from the puppet king of that disputed territory, and set to work founding a colony at the mouth of the San Juan river, on lands that are peerless for their productive qualities. His headquarters were at Blewfields and Greytown, and his agents were busy in New York and California. Gen. Walker's expedition interfered with Kinney's plans in that part of the world, for Walker doubted Kinney's honesty, and then he did not desire to divide his fortune with any man. Kinney visited Granada at one time, and proposed magnificent financial projects to Walker, but the latter refused all association with the splendid speculator, and ordered him out of town under a guard, with a parting injunction that it would be unhealthy for him to remain in Nicaragua. Kinney subsequently went to New York, and was wrecked in a second expedition to Central America, on which occasion he lost largely and spavined his fortune.

His history is unimportant for the intervening space, until the present war broke out, and then again the papers teemed with notices of his movements. He traversed the Confederacy, and at last made his appearance in Brownsville, where his course has been such as to attract the suspicion of some and the approval of others. It was evident to us, however, that his faculties had greatly failed him, and that he was disjointed and unreliable even to himself, forgetting frequently the matter he had in hand.

He took part in the siege of Matamoros, and after many risks, was killed in the desperate fight on the morning of the 24th. He was attempting to obtain a view of the inside of the plaza of Matamoros, and to do so he had to put his head through a loop-hole which had been dug through an adobe wall. He was cautioned against the act, but he persisted, and was shot twice, once in the head and once in the chest, either of which would have killed him. His body was taken care of by his friends, and his funeral, which took place in Brownsville, was largely attended by people who respected his virtues and his long public record, and who charitably forgot his faults.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISPATCHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 20.—The enemy commenced shelling our works at Island No. 10 on Saturday, the 15th, at long distance, and renewed it Sunday and Monday.

They brought down eight gunboats and six mortarboats. Three gunboats lashed together made a desperate attack on Capt. Rucker's Battery; it was really terrific.

Lieut. Clark, of Capt. Rucker's Battery, was killed; no others. The battery itself sustained considerable injury.

During the four days' bombardment, one of the enemy's gunboats was disabled and towed back; other boats were struck, but the extent of damage done to them not known.

Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution.

The river is falling slowly at the island.

A special dispatch to a city paper says: Sergeant Kettle, of McCulloch's Brigade, having escaped from the Yankees, reached Fort Smith the 14th inst. He reports the enemy's loss in killed and wounded to be 2000; we took 400 prisoners; many of them are citizens.

The Yankees are preparing for another attack. Gen. Sigel was wounded in the arm slightly.

Two Texas regiments, sent to bury our dead under a flag of truce, were fired on by the enemy.

Three thousand Yankees are on route to reinforce Gen. Curtis.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON THE YANKEES NEAR ST. MARY'S.—Capt. Clark, of Col. Davis' mounted regiment, of Florida, and a number of volunteer citizens, started from Callahan station on Wednesday night last to intercept a Federal gunboat which had gone in pursuit of the little steamer Hard Times. After traveling twenty miles to the bluff, in the vicinity of Albert's mills, they found that the gunboat had passed up beyond that point. They then galloped four miles farther up, to another bluff, to await the return of the boat, and after hitching their horses at a convenient distance, they scattered about a half mile along the edge of the bluff, each man taking a tree, with their Maynard rifles and double-barrel shot guns. As the enemy's gunboat got within sixty yards, the first of the ambuscade line opened, and the fire told with deadly effect upon the thickly crowded decks of the gunboat, causing great confusion and excitement among the Lincolnites. Considerable excitement prevailed on board, as they saw their comrades falling—officers cursing men, and men cursing officers.

The Yankees used their ordnance, but to no effect, the shot striking the tops of the trees. They used their navy pistols, also, but with no other damage than wounding a horse that was hitched about two hundred and fifty yards from the edge of the bluff.

Our men fired from one to five shots each. One of them, a volunteer, a noted hunter and excellent marksman, fired five times, and each time selected his man—the one with the most brass buttons on, as he expressed it. After each shot he did not again get a glimpse of his object. An hour intervened when the boat was attacked again by Capt. Long's men, (of Camden county) who were similarly ambuscaded on a bluff about eight miles distant.

One of the volunteers of Col. Davis' mounted regiment shot both barrels of his gun, loaded with wire cartridges of "blue whistlers," or buck-shot, into a group of four of the Federals on deck, about sixty yards from his position, and saw no more of them after he fired.

One of the Yankees cursed one of our men, as he caught a glimpse of him, "You d—d cowardly Rebel." He stepped out and responded, "You are a d—d liar," as he pulled trigger on him, and "settled his hash."

The Yankees took to the hold of their vessel when they found it too hot on deck for them.

A negro, who had been a prisoner of the Yankees, and escaped from Amelia Island to the camp near Fernandina, states that he was made to assist in burying 47 of the Yankees, and reports 16 wounded.

We trust that all our troops in the Confederacy will profit by the example set by this guerrilla movement. [Savannah Republican, 14th.

MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNESSEE.—Our latest intelligence of the movements of the enemy is that a large force has been landed on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Chalk Bluffs, twenty-six miles from Corinth. At this point it is said they have thrown up defences of considerable strength and extent. They have also commenced the construction of a road in the direction of Corinth, several miles of which have already been completed. Their force now concentrated on the river is variously estimated at from forty to sixty thousand.

The outrages committed by their scouting and foraging parties upon the property of the States Rights men, are reported to be of the most destructive character. In every instance all personal property that they cannot remove, or that would not be of service to themselves, is utterly destroyed. Instead of making converts to their cause, their conduct is having the contrary effect, as has been the result of all their forays into the country. [Memphis Appeal, 18th.

A Washington correspondent writes of the developments made by the Investigating Committee of the United States Congress:

They have intelligence of much corruption, in which prominent politicians and office-holders will play an important part. The half has not been told, as I have been informed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, one of the committee. With these fraudulent speculators, diamonds have been trumps for many weeks, but presto, change, the shuffling of the cards has turned up clubs, under the effects of which the exclamations will be many and loud—"Oh, what a fall, my countrymen."

The St. Louis exposure has not yet developed—the treason in high places, next door to the White House and the Capitol, has not yet been promulgated—while, from Philadelphia, New York and other places, the villainous band of fraud will be upheld and exposed to the amazement of an indignant public. In the Senate, House, and public offices of the Government, depravity and debasement is concealed for the time-being; but the day of retribution is near, and the question may, with all propriety, be asked—"who shall be able to stand?" Already, "is it I?" is queried by the guardians of our country, who are devoted in the most hospitable kindness to those upon whose actions depends their fate for weal or woe.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express learns from "reliable private sources" that when the ship with the Port Royal stolen cotton arrived at New York a match was applied to the hold by some one, and ship and cargo were consumed.

The last of the Gladiator's cargo has reached a Southern port. Her cargo was broken into portions at Nassau, and imported into the country by the enterprise of Southern merchants, in small vessels. It has at last all reached us in safety.

The Jefferson Mounted Guards, a cavalry company of seventy-three men, passed up yesterday for Jackson, Tenn., on the Golden Age. They are from Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, and are commanded by Capt. Guy Dreux, brother to the lamented Col. Charles D. Dreux. They are armed with superior carbines, pistols and sabres. [Vicksburg Whig, 19th.

The Virginia's Doings.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 11th concludes an editorial description of the performances of the Virginia on the 8th and 9th, by giving us the following results:

As we looked on towards Newport News we saw the spars of the Cumberland above the river she had so long insolently braved, but of her consort there was not even a timber-head visible to tell her story. But this was not all she had done. The Minnesota lay there riddled like a sieve. What damage she sustained will never be known, but it must have been frightful. And within eight and forty hours she had successfully encountered, defied and beaten—a force equal to 2890 men and 230 guns, as will be seen by the following table:

	Men.	Guns.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here, perhaps, in this short table, is a picture of what she did, and what she dared, than any word-painter, though he were a Vernet, could ever give. That some of the makers of this grand piece of history may be known to the public, we append a list of her officers:

ACTION OF THE 8TH.

Staff—Flag-Officer F. Buchanan; Flag Lieutenant, R. D. Minor—both wounded.

Secretary and Aid—Lieutenant D. F. Forrest, (army.)

First Lieutenant and ex-officio—C. ap R. Jones. Lieutenants—C. C. Simms, 1st division; H. Davidson, 2d division; J. T. Wood, 3d division; J. R. Eggleston, 4th division; W. R. Butt, 5th division.

Captain—R. T. Thorn, C. S. M. C., [illegible].

Paymaster—James Semple.

Fleet Surgeon—D. B. Phillips.

Assistant Surgeon—A. S. Garnett.

Midshipmen—Foute, Marmaduke, [illegible], Littlepage, Long, Craig, Rootes.

Flag-Officer's Clerk—A. Sinclair.

Engineers—1st, Tynan; 2d, Campbell; 3d, Herring.

Paymaster's Clerk—A. Wright.

Boatswain—C. Hasker.

Gunner—C. B. Oliver.

Carpenter—Lindsay.

Pilots—Geo. Wright, H. Williams, T. Cunningham, W. Clark.

ACTION OF THE 9TH.

Lieutenant Commanding Jones.

First Lieut. and ex-officio C. C. Simms.

Lieut. A. Davidson, 1st and 2d divisions.

All the rest unchanged, the Flag-Officer, attended by his staff, one wounded, the other bearer of dispatches, having left.

MORE ABOUT THE "MERRIMAC."—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes the following:

When I left Norfolk, Commodore Forrest told me that the command would be given to Lieut. Jones, but whether it is Pembroke or Catesby Jones, both of whom are from Virginia, I do not know, but I presume it is the former. He is a gentleman who was in Paris during the revolution of 1848, and while engaged at one of the barricades was desperately wounded. He is one of the most scientific men in the Navy, probably the best living, and withal a daring, dashing sailor, equal to any emergency, and ready for any undertaking. A letter recently received from him states that his only fear for the Merrimac was that no attempt would be made to blow her up with submarine batteries. To prevent this a vessel was sent ahead with a deep raft and a long line, to remove these dangerous obstructions, and the presumption is that none were encountered.

Of course, it is useless to comment upon the experiment thus made, beyond the fact that it has been demonstrated to be a complete success. How long it will remain so is purely a matter of time. In less than six months the Yankees will have something out just as formidable, and then the tables may be turned. Meanwhile, however, it behooves our enterprising commander to employ himself to the best of his ability. With his craft well directed he can destroy three-fourths of the Federal shipping which concentrates at Fortress Monroe. He can pass Old Point, lay in the track of the vessels downward bound, and be to them as great a terror as the "Flying Dutchman" to a superstitious sailor. He may run up the Potomac even to Washington City itself, destroy every vessel on the river, and bombard the Capitol; or he can attack Newport News in combination with Magruder and his land forces, and give the Federals all the whipping they require to make them forget Fort Donelson and Roanoke. Certainly the Merrimac is as near invulnerable as naval skill and ingenuity can produce, and as long as she has the reputation, let her use it to the best advantage.

What a blessing it would be if we had something of the kind around Charleston or Savannah. How the Yankees would scatter! I see your glorious women are building a gunboat. Let the success of the Merrimac be another incentive to their noble efforts. The ladies of Georgia are not far behind them, and in a few months our waters will be breaking into dancing waves with a little fleet of vessels, who shall teach the foe, that on water as well as on land, we are more than able to give them their just deserts.

The effect of the victories of the Merrimac must be salutary. They will instill a confidence in the navy which has never existed. They will teach the necessity of increasing this arm of the public service, and possibly induce immediate efforts to build other water batteries, which will enable us to drive the enemy from within the circle they have insolently drawn around the Southern people.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The Key West correspondent of the New York Herald writes, under date of February 15, as follows:

By an arrival from Havana this morning, we learn that seven vessels had arrived there in the last eight days, having run the blockade at Mobile and Apalachicola, with cargoes of cotton. By these arrivals two thousand five hundred bales of cotton have reached Havana, yielding by their sale the snug sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of the Confederate cause. What is the matter with our immense squadron now in the Gulf? It appears the more vessels we have, the more escapes of Rebel vessels have to be recorded. One of the vessels brings to Havana Mobile papers of the 8th inst., by which we hear of the continued success of our arms in Kentucky. At Mobile they appear to be in great alarm—the citizens are called upon to leave their business and repair to their posts in defence of the city, and we have the gratification of knowing that the tone of the entire Southern press is of the most desponding character. It will be more so before many more weeks pass over their heads.

As soon as Gen. Brannan and the balance of his brigade arrive, we hope that instant possession of Apalachicola will be taken, and then we will not have to hear by almost every arrival from Havana of vessels having escaped from that port. All of Western Florida should be in our possession in less than six weeks from this time, and in a little while longer the entire State, if not voluntarily, by force of arms, be back in the Union, where her citizens may depend she will remain, no matter how much they may wish to the contrary.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Another blockader arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande on Monday. We now have three of the plundering concerns hanging about in this vicinity, watching and preying upon such neutral commerce as happens to be unprotected. They had better be hunting the shipwrecked Yankees that Burnside stranded and lost off Cape Hatteras, than loafing about in places where they do no service, and have to crawfish out of what mischief they do perpetrate. [Brownsville Flag.

SAVANNAH SAFE.—The Vicksburg Whig of the 18th says:

A gentleman just from Savannah informed us yesterday that the people of that city were no way uneasy about the enemy. They feel perfectly safe, and no attack is apprehended.

The enemy seem to have reached the lowest round in the ladder of meanness. To disregard a white flag is something unknown in civilized warfare; yet our Vandal foe have not only disregarded it, but dressed themselves in woman's apparel and hoisted the white flag in order to deceive and kill our men. Such barbarity, however, is but in keeping with the past conduct of the treacherous enemy.

At a recent meeting of the planters of Henry county, Ala., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting do earnestly recommend to the planters of this county, and also to the planters of Alabama and to the cotton States generally, to plant full three-fourths of their present crop in corn, and not more than one-fourth in cotton.

Montgomery, the Kansas jayhawker, has had the command of the 3d Kansas regiment taken from him, and been ordered to take the position of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD.—The Richmond Whig of the 8th says:

A company composed chiefly of youths between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, was mustered into service on the Capitol Square yesterday afternoon. It is commanded by Capt. Read, a young Louisianian, who has served as a volunteer in the army of the Potomac. The designation of the company is the President's Guard, and the duties to be performed by its members are to guard the public buildings, etc.