The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).......$[illegible]
Country Paper, [illegible]

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NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to one paper, at the rate of [illegible] cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers [illegible].

Auction Sales This Day.

By the Sheriff, at [illegible] o'clock, at F. Salmon's [illegible] [illegible] street, [illegible].

A GRAVE ERROR.

These [illegible] people who, without rhyme or reason, anticipate something favorable to peace from the meeting of the Federal Congress which takes place to-morrow. This appears to be one of the most groundless and palpable of delusions, and it would be well for those who have cherished it at once to put it away as an unqualified error. There is not the slightest reason to believe that the U. S. Congress will do anything whatever except to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to strengthen the Administration in the prosecution of the war. Consider for an instant the facts as they exist. In the first place the organs of Mr. Lincoln—those journals which are the recipients of his confidence, and the exponents of his views, such as the *Times*, the *World*, the *Evening Post*, &c., are as savagely bent upon the maintenance of the war as they were two months ago. They acknowledge the difficulties accompanying it, and do not deny that the subjugation of the South would be a work of immense labor, to be achieved, if at all, at a tremendous and appalling sacrifice; but their daily language proves beyond a doubt that they are willing to encounter all this and more, rather than abate a jot of their fiendish and frantic hostility towards us. They simply echo in a quieter repeat just what ABRAHAM LINCOLN thinks. In them, as in a mirror, are his sentiments reflected; and we may therefore be absolutely sure that the Federal Administration is as thoroughly committed to the continuance of the conflict as it is possible to be.

Again: the political complexion of the United States Congress forbids the idea of the slightest encouragement to peace propositions. There are not in both branches twenty—perhaps not ten men—who would have the moral courage to denounce the President for his repeated and infamous violations of the Constitution, or who would dare to lift their voices in denunciation of the war, or in defence of the South. By an overwhelming majority Black Republicanism commands the Senate and House of Representatives; and were this otherwise, was a scintilla of independence or genuine bravery be expected to flash from a body which will transact its business beneath the ominous gleam of the bayonets of fifty thousand Pretorian Guards? We are told that VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, and WOOD, of New York, and perhaps BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, will confront the danger of arrests for treason, and will speak their minds as becomes the citizens of a once free republic. So, indeed, they may. They may possibly court martyrdom, or at least contumely and abuse, by a display of independence, but it will be mere *brutum fulmen*—the harmless and ineffective as the lightning which a cloudy summer's night corruscates in the heavens, and passes silently away. We are firmly convinced that Mr. LINCOLN's Congress will prove as plant as wax in his hands. He will make known to the members how many hundred thousand men, and how many millions of dollars he will need to devastate and conquer the South, and the submissive and soulless Representatives will hasten to register his decrees and give them ample form of law. So far as mere paper edicts possess authority and value, they will be issued as fast as Old Abe calls for them. How far the people may respond to the clamor for soldiers and for an overflowing treasury is quite another question.

We are not disposed to deny, and we appreciate at their full merit the exhortations and earnest efforts in behalf of peace of a small minority in the United States who have had the discretion and the coolness to withstand the frenzy of enthusiasm which carried away nine-tenths of the population, and the firmness and courage to disregard the dangers to their personal safety arising from the excesses of an infuriated mob. They are doing some little good, and the circle of their beneficent influence is gradually widening. But the time is not ripe for the success of these friends of peace and public order. Thus far the people of the North listen to them with a cold and reluctant ear. All they can do is to drop seed along the highways and by-ways, in the hope it may take root in a grateful soil, and germinate and flourish at some future period. No one can place too high an estimate on the handful of Northerners who, with an intrepidity equaled by their honesty, have fought against the tyrant at Washington, his execrable designs, and the knaves and madmen who have sought to carry them into effect. Hereafter the struggle may be equalized, but for the present, while we admire the energy, the fidelity and the boldness of the individuals and newspapers which Lincolnism has neither bullied into approval, nor bullied into silence, we have no right to look for more from this source than we have already indicated. The moment may not be far distant when an impoverished people, a blighted commerce, wholesale demoralization, and the perils of an approaching military despotism may awaken and alarm the consciences of the deluded masses, and raise up obstacles to the war which fanaticism itself will be unable to overleap. Until then let us act as if peace was not to be thought of, or only to be hailed as the result of our own heroic and triumphant combats.

JOURNALISM.—It is rumored that negotiations are on foot to merge the New York *Courier and Enquirer* into the *World* newspaper. This arrangement was to take place on the 1st of July.

If the telegraph is to be believed, John C Breckinridge and Lazarus Powell will attend the session of the Federal Congress, as Senators from Kentucky. We had expected better things from both of them. To what base uses must we come at last!

General Johnston's army was encamped at Winchester on the 22d ultimo. Shortly after they left Harper's Ferry, about 300 of the Maryland Line made a flying visit to that place. They have returned, and report having burned the rifle works, destroyed the Shenandoah Bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac, brought away 20,000 rifle stocks, and seven Union men as prisoners. Verily, a good night's work, and worthy of double rations! These rifle stocks are valuable, being made of seasoned wood, several years old, and valued at $1 50 each.

BLOCKADING THE BLOCKADE.—We find the following in the New York *Herald* of the 29th ultimo:

By our Havana correspondence we learn that the British frigate Jason, one of the finest in the navy, has just arrived at that port on her way to the mouths of the Mississippi river, for the purpose of ascertaining with what effectiveness the blockade is carried on in that quarter. She is to be followed by a number of other first-class frigates, with smaller vessels, which will be distributed all along the blockaded coast, with instructions to break the blockade wherever it shall be found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective.

This is important intelligence, and may be the harbinger of serious trouble should the blockade prove not effective at all points. But we trust it is now, or shortly will be, completely so, and leave no opportunity for John Bull to pick a quarrel with our Government.

Our correspondent says the British war frigates have instructions to "break the blockade wherever it may be found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective." So, then, the British officers are to be the judges of the effectiveness of our blockade, and will undertake to escort safely to port or to sea all vessels bearing their flag, if they deem the blockade not effective, and if any of our ships of war should interfere they will give them battle. If this intelligence be true, the sooner we are prepared to meet the contingency the better.

NORTHERN SOLDIERS.—One of the editors of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who ought to be a good authority with the Republicans, writes to his paper the following graphic account of a Lincoln regiment he saw while on his way from Chicago to Cairo:

A Rip Roarer Regiment and their Colonel.—At Mattoon, the junction of the Illinois Central with the Terre Haute and St. Louis road, we were treated to a concert which has become quite familiar to the citizens of that place. There is a regiment of soldiers encamped on the fair ground, about a mile from the town—said to be the worst set of Yahoos in the West, and they are supposed to be in town on a general drunk, howling and yelling like a parcel of wild Indians. The Colonel's name is Goode, and the citizens of Mattoon speak of him in the bitterest terms. They say he is in a chronic state of drunkenness, and has been so for years; that he is notoriously incompetent; that he never had any military experience, except as one of Montgomery's jay hawkers in Kansas; that he encourages the men in small stealings and petty outrages upon the peace and dignity of the good people of Mattoon; and, finally, and emphatically, that he is a d—d rascal. Not having the pleasure of Colonel Goode's acquaintance, I cannot pretend to say that any of these charges are true, although admitting the [illegible] charge, it is the last thing in the world of which the people of Mattoon should complain, unless as a matter of sheer envy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

[EVENING DISPATCHES.]

Missouri Overrun by Lincolnites—All the Towns on the Missouri in their Possession—Lane and Montgomery Marching Down—Proclamation of Gen. McCulloch.

Memphis, July 2.—An express has arrived at Little Rock, bringing news that Missouri is being overrun with Federals, and that Illinois Lincolnites are in possession of the towns on each side of the Missouri river.

Gen. Lane and Montgomery, the Abolitionists, are marching for the Indian country.

Springfield is filled with Federals intending an invasion of Arkansas through Fayetteville.

General Ben McCulloch has issued a proclamation, calling on the Arkansians to *rendezvous* promptly at Fayetteville to drive back the invaders and sustain the Missourians.

Important from Europe.

France and the Southern Confederacy.

New York, July 2.—A most significant article, published simultaneously in the Paris *Patrie* and *Moniteur*, foreshadows the coming recognition of the Confederate States. The Emperor announces for himself and other Europeans that the Confederacy has the same claims of acknowledgment as the new kingdom of Italy, when it shows that it can maintain itself and that international relations can be established with its rulers.

From Washington.

Washington, July 2.—The ship St. Nicholas has been seized by Southern passengers.

No diplomatic appointments will be considered till after the adjournment of Congress.

The Seizure of the Ship St. Nicholas.

Baltimore, July 2.—Captain Hollins, late of the United States frigate Susquehanna, went on board the ship St. Nicholas disguised as a woman. After the seizure of the St. Nicholas he captured three vessels laden with ice and coffee, and took them to Fredericksburg.

Washington, July 2.—Hon. J. C. Fremont has been commissioned a regular Major-General, ranking next to Gen. McClellan.

Orders have been given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potomac with extra rations for six days.

General Patterson's delay in advancing keeps every thing waiting. The Government has decided to take him out of the way.

It is believed that a general advance will occur on the 4th of July.

Washington, July 2.—The Federalists want Fairfax on the 4th of July.

Serenading Speech of Blair.

Washington, July 2.—Blair, of Missouri, was serenaded last night, and made a speech. He called the Maryland Legislature a nest of conspirators, and spoke tauntingly of Southern chivalry amusing itself picking off Federal pickets. He declared himself for a war of extermination to the enemy, abominated a compromise, and paid high compliments to General Lyon.

The Southerners are running cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

The Confederate steamer George Page is cruising in the vicinity of Aquia Creek.

Col. Stone is to occupy the Maryland hights commanding Harper's Ferry.

Messrs Wm. Brent, of South Carolina, and Henry Scott, of Maryland, have been arrested as alleged spies.

Sailing of United States War Vessels.

The United States steamers of war Pocahontas and Pawnee have sailed for Mathias Point.

A Citizen of Richmond Killed by Federals.

Alexandria, July 2.—Henry C. Harper, a citizen of Richmond, was killed while attacking the Federal pickets.

[MORNING DISPATCHES.]

Capture of the Steamer St. Nicholas and Three Other Prizes—Full and Interesting Particulars—Arrival of Federal Prisoners at Richmond.

Richmond, July 1.—About thirty Federal prisoners were brought here this morning, having been captured last week at sea by fifteen Marylanders.

Apparently reliable reports state that Commodore Hollis, at Baltimore, devised the plan of seizing the steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Capt. Thomas, disguised as a female, with several others, took passage for Philadelphia. At some point below Baltimore, Commodore Hollis, with others, went aboard, and subsequently the whole party armed themselves and took charge of the steamer, meeting with but little opposition.

They took a Baltimore bark with three thousand bags of coffee, and two schooners, one laden with two hundred tons of ice for Washington, and the other with two hundred tons of coal for the Federal fleet. All three of these prizes were landed on the Rappahannock river, above the Confederate batteries, and the St. Nicholas was brought to Fredericksburg.

The St. Nicholas is a valuable mail steamer, and is believed to have on board interesting documents.

The prizes are valued at about four hundred thousand dollars.

Commander Hollis, with the captain of the St. Nicholas, arrived this afternoon.

A report says that Captain Thomas was disguised as a French lady, and that Commodore Hollis recognized her as a Parisian acquaintance whom he had known many years ago. A long French conversation ensued, and at one o'clock Saturday night the party appeared thoroughly armed with guns, cutlasses, &c., and took possession of the steamer.

Universal gratification is expressed at this achievement.

Mark A. Cooper and G. B. Lamar are both in Richmond.

Several workshops in the Penitentiary were destroyed by fire this afternoon.

We have had seasonable rains in this neighborhood for the past two days.

There is nothing interesting from Manassas, Yorktown or Winchester.

Release of the Schooner Tropic Wind.

Richmond, July 2.—A card from the British Consul in Richmond states that the British schooner Tropic Wind, lately seized by the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads and sent to Washington, has been released and given back in charge of the master of the vessel.

Arkansas Calls Out for Ten More Regiments.

Memphis, July 2.—Arkansas calls out ten additional regiments for immediate service on the border.

A splendid comet is visible here to-night.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 1.—The Massachusetts Regiment has moved beyond Hampton. Gen. Butler dislikes that regiment.

The Naval Brigade, with a battery, has crossed Hampton Creek.

Clark, a Louisiana Zouave, has been captured. Lieutenant Butler goes home to induce Massachusetts to furnish a regiment of cavalry.

A vessel bearing a flag of truce has arrived from Norfolk with Lincoln's Doctor Richards aboard.

Washington Reports.

Washington, July 2.—Fifty dollar Treasury notes, redeemable in two years, are afloat in business circles.

More Federal war steamers are going to the mouth of the Potomac.

It is rumored that Hon Mr. Welles has resigned the Secretaryship of the Navy. Commodores Stockton and Vanderbilt are mentioned as his successors.

Daniel Sickles's brigade has Summoned.

Gossip of the New York Journals.

New York, July 2.—The *Post* says that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, has not resigned.

The *Express* says it is not the intention of the Government to give the Southerners battle on a grand scale till after August. The Southerners can have a battle by advancing, but Gen. Scott will make no advance in the direction of Richmond till the month of September.

The Cairo Mercenaries Hard Up.

Cairo, July 2.—The troops here are in want of money and can get none, the colonels themselves not having five cents to buy papers with. Those of the troops who have enlisted for three months are all going home.

Transmission of Contraband Articles to Kentucky.

Louisville, July 2.—Mr. Cotton, the Surveyor of this port, is going to station an agent at Franklin, Ky., the first station above the Tennessee line, to prevent the transmission of contraband articles.

Death of the President of the Bank of Savannah.

Cincinnati, July 2.—Mr. Lewis F. Harris, the President of the Bank of Savannah, died here on Sunday last.

From Louisville—Express, Postal and Other Matters.

Louisville, July 2.—Single letters addressed to the American Letter Express Company at Nashville, in order to secure transmission north-ward, must be accompanied by fifteen cents. Foreign letters must have in addition to this amount the foreign postage. It is not necessary to use United States stamps or stamped envelopes, as they are not recognized.

Editors having written this company for northern exchanges are referred to "Mr. M. W. Barr, agent of the New Orleans Associated Press, Louisville, Ky."

GEN. BREWSTER.—This distinguished officer has arrived in Richmond. He is a private in a Georgia company.

Gen. Henningsen.—It is greatly to Gen. Henningsen's honor that he has thus demonstrated his sympathy for and zeal in the cause of the Confederate States, and it is shameful that men of his tried and acknowledged military attainments and capacity have been driven to the ranks, while mere striplings, notoriously incompetent, have been created Majors, Captains and Lieutenants in this important crisis.—*Columbus Sun*.

REACTION.—The New York *Daily News* of the [illegible] says:

On all sides symptoms of reaction are visible, and the still small voice of peace is swelling into a clamor. The people will gladly terminate this terribly slow [illegible] of war, of which they are weary. The day is not far distant when the whole people will come to a peaceful understanding with our Southern brethren.

England Unable to Follow the Changes of American Sentiment.

[From the London Times.]

The Americans, accustomed to make their own interest and feelings the standard of international law; to repudiate whatever was inconsistent with their claims to universal dominion in the New World; to support at one time the claims of authority, at another the indefeasible rights of existing majorities; to cite precedents or defy them, as it suited the cause they favored—are now, in all innocence and with full belief in their own consistency, holding within six months two opposite theories of their own Constitution, and expecting Englishmen to change their views just as popular feeling in the States has changed.

The doctrine which we are denounced for not instantly and eagerly acceding to dates from the 19th of April, 1861. On that day a proclamation of President Lincoln was received at New York, calling out a large force of militia to combat the Secessionists, who had just taken Fort Sumter. The Northerners, who till then had been perfectly apathetic, whose leading orators had treated disruption as an irreversible event, and whose newspapers had courteously advocated the seizure of Canada to make up for the loss of the cotton States, now found in the prospect of a campaign a sufficient reason for repudiating the constitutional theory which had hitherto prevailed. That theory had been fully enunciated by Mr. Buchanan, and assented to by the leading statesmen of the North, and by none more completely than by Mr. Seward, who, while expressing a hope that the seceders might be coaxed back, yet acknowledged that an appeal to arms was impossible; and who, *even after he became Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, repudiated a war policy on the ground that the subjugation of recusant force was abhorrent to American principles, and that the last argument of monarchies was inapplicable to the solution of political difficulties in a republic*. The revolutionary right to secede was clearly acknowledged by the President of the United States, the authority from whom foreign nations are bound to take the law on constitutional questions relating to the Union. *We may therefore go even so far as to say that if Great Britain had, on the strength of Mr. Buchanan's decision, recognized the independence of South Carolina immediately on her secession, the act would not have been a ground of legitimate complaint.* For nearly four months this view of the case prevailed, and we in this country merely followed in the wake of American discussion when we speculated on the likelihood of the Southerners "coming back;" of the planters seeing their folly in quarreling with their customers, agents and bankers; of the attachment to the name of American proving too strong for sectional interests and electioneering pique; and of the lovers' quarrel proving a renewing of love. The whole grievance of the Northerners against us is, that we think as they thought six weeks before. The "electric shock" which they describe themselves as having felt when Sumter fell, was, unfortunately, as in the case of the ill-fated telegraph, too weak to be propagated through the mass of the Atlantic. We have not been startled by the fate of the Federal troops who might have been killed in that celebrated fortress. Hence the Government and people of this country have retained, for the most part, the opinions which the Americans themselves held and taught us up to the 18th of April, the day before the New York firemen changed themselves to Zouaves, and the *Herald* was forced to reconsider its principles by the appearance of a mob in front of its office. If before that date any English member of Parliament, or any English newspaper, had ventured to suggest that the new President should organize a large standing army, blockade 3000 miles of coast, and invade a flourishing region at the head of 150,000 men, what an outburst of indignation would have met the Machiavellian counsel! How we should have been reminded that a republic rests on the consent of the governed, not, like the old British Empire, on tyranny and taxes; that the Southern States were not a Hindostan, to be reconquered in a twelvemonth; that the people of New York and other seats of commerce were not likely to make themselves catspaws to carry out England's Abolitionist schemes, by invading the Planting States and encouraging lazy niggers to rebel against their masters! In short, it would have been triumphantly demonstrated that our sympathy for the Federal authority was only affected with the diabolical purpose of embroiling the two sections of the American people. Yet because from a sudden access of patriotic feeling, the Northern populations are organizing a descent on the South, we are expected to forget all the decency and prudence of international intercourse, and join in branding our ancient friends as rebels and traitors to the invaders! That the people of the North should be unable to control their anger at finding that an independent foreign power does not commit itself to demonstrations of hostility against ten millions of civilized men with whom it has no quarrel, and whose rights to independence, though now denied, were admitted by the North itself a few weeks ago, shows to what a point of irritability the Americans had been brought by years of prosperity and success.

This country has chosen its course, and is not likely to depart from it. That the Americans should expect us to be swayed by any strong feelings of attachment to the United States Government, argues an extraordinary forgetfulness of what the conduct of that Government has been to us on all occasions. While our behavior to the people of the United States has been always conciliatory, it is no exaggeration to say that their Government has been uniformly hostile and ungenerous beyond any European precedent, except perhaps that of the first French Empire. In our European disputes our statesmen, when called upon to face hostile despotisms, have always been haunted by the fear of having the American Government on their backs. In the paltry quarrel they fixed on us in the business of the enlistment, or the tone of Mr. Seward's speeches, likely to rouse us to enthusiasm in the cause of the Government at Washington? Neutrality—strict neutrality—is all that the United States Government can claim; and, as we maintained neutrality in the Italian war, when all our sympathies were awakened, *much more shall we maintain it when we look on a struggle where our judgment still waits for further information, and where we shall assuredly not rejoice in the military successes of either party.*

A Remarkable Statement.

As a specimen of the deliberate style in which the Northern papers palm fictions upon their leaders, take the following from the New York *Tribune* of the 25th ult. It is only one out of a dozen statements in the same sheet equally credible:

Two Plenipotentiaries.—We learn from sources in which we place perfect confidence that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, have both been in the city within the past ten days, on a mission to the Hon. Fernando Wood and the leaders of the Democratic party, and to various magnates of the financial world in Wall street. Indeed, for aught we know, they are still here. It is almost unnecessary that we should add that their mission is a secret one, and that both these distinguished gentlemen have conducted their negotiations with all possible privacy. In fact, from prudent regard to their personal convenience, they were both disguised, and went about their business under the cover of darkness and in the secrecy of close coaches and back parlors.

This business was nothing else than to arrange the terms of a new compromise for satisfying the rebels and settling the rebellion, to be presented to Congress at its session next month. How far the Plenipotentiaries were furnished with evidences of their authority to speak in the name of Jeff Davis we do not pretend to know, but that they did assume to speak in his name there is not the least reason to doubt. The propositions made by them in behalf of Davis & Co., in which firm Hunter is a full partner and Bayard a sleeping partner only, were as follows:

I. That the independence of the seceding States be admitted and recognized, or else,

II. That the United States give a perfect constitutional guaranty for the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery in all the present and future Territories south of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude; that a complete amnesty for every offence connected with the rebellion be agreed upon, with a guaranty to every former citizen of all rights of citizenship, including the right to hold office (it is evident that Hunter still hopes to be President), and to every military and naval officer of his appropriate rank in the service. On the basis of these guaranties Messrs. Hunter and Bayard say that the insurgent States will lay down their arms and return into the Union. They would much prefer separation and independence, but they will put up with this compromise.

Under the inspiration of these eminent statesmen a petition has already been prepared and secretly circulated for signatures praying Congress to make peace on these terms; the gentlemen who gives us this information estimates that when it was offered to him for signature it already bore more than a thousand names.

In bringing these facts to the knowledge of the public, we say frankly that we have no fear that terms so fatal and degrading will ever be adopted by the American people.

We dare say that some of these statements will be disputed, but we repeat that we have them from authority which with us is conclusive; that they are confirmed from various quarters, and that no denial which can come from the rebel camp can be received as evidence against them.

SECESSION IN CALIFORNIA.—The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 25th ult., says:

Intelligence has just been received here from California stating that a most formidable movement is on foot, on the part of the rebels of that State, to proclaim the southern part of it out of the Union, and form a new State for admission into the Southern Confederacy. It appears that efforts have been made for several years back to divide the State, and make a slave State out of the southern section, embodying that part below the thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, under the secret circular sent from this city, dictated by rebel conspirators. Although the scheme was exposed and failed, yet about a year ago the Legislature actually passed an act authorizing the southern counties to form a separate Government, if the people should so vote. The proposition was submitted and carried, and within the last two months they have organized and raised an independent flag, and have declared their intention to go with the South.

The object of this move was clearly to be seen. It was necessary that the rebel States should have an outlet on the Pacific coast, and they, of course, strike for the fine harbor at San Diego. Nor does this scheme stop here. They expect and have the assurance of the co-operation of the rebels in Arizona and New Mexico. They have also the co-operation of Judge Terry, of Nevada Territory, who has organized a force there to resist the authority of Governor Nye and to prevent the establishment of the United States Courts there.

Changes in Public Opinion.

We copy the following passages from an excellent article in the New York *News*:

The "barometer of public opinion" at last begins to indicate its susceptibility to the influence of the surrounding atmosphere. We foretold in our last issue that the New York *Herald* "would soon be seen drifting on the returning wave of popular opinion, to where the banner of peace unfolds its snowy radiance;" and lo! without an intervening day, the prediction is fulfilled. Our Protean cotemporary has already undergone a transformation, and gives promise of a rapid convalescence after so long tossing and raging with the virulence of its quotidian war fever.

The *Herald* of yesterday says: "The idea of a compromise is set on foot even now, and on the authority of an organ of the War Department, which has its cue probably from that quarter, a proposition from the Southern Confederacy will settle the whole question in twelve days. It is far more probable that an offer of peace will come from the United States Government." The *Herald* is right.

There can be no doubt that the Federal Government is holding its immense military preparations in check, with the intention of hazarding no movement that will complicate the chances of a peace. The same article further says: "War is undoubtedly an evil of great magnitude, and we all desire peace. We do not desire to venture upon untried experiments, and to launch out upon an untried ocean. We are for peace, but not at too great a sacrifice." The *News* rejoices, for the sake of humanity and the country, to be able to chronicle such language from the powerful organ of the people. We were well satisfied that such would be the case, for the *Herald*, despite its chameleon propensities, has been too long in advance upon the highway of enlightenment and progress, to persevere in preaching the ruin of the land with whose astonishing strides it has kept pace, until it now stands on the pinnacle of journalism. And assuredly, during the quarter century of the *Herald's* existence, no such magnificent field of action has been offered as now presents itself for the gathering of imperishable laurels, in nursing a frenzied people through the stages of delirium, and healing the self-inflicted wounds of a bleeding country.

It is a subject for grateful contemplation that the peace feeling in this city has been so rapidly developed that before any decisive blow has sealed the country's doom, not only an influential journal has been won to the right side, but the most zealous of the organs of discord are already faltering, and their furious clamors become fainter as the mild rays of reason gleam athwart the war path. This dawning light is the harbinger of a rising sun, which, when it climbs to its zenith, will strike the sword from uplifted hands and make men stand rebuked in the face of the open day. The Middle States are even now ready to chant *Te Deum* with the first flutter of the dove. New England, perhaps, true to her record of fanaticism and intolerance, will cling to the saber hilt until her hand is paralyzed for very shame. As she was the first to preach a dismemberment of the Union, she will be the last to take up the olive branch. Befogged in her cloud of isms, she will resolutely shut her eyes against the past, the present, or the future. With the same stupid ferocity that reveled around the death fires of Salem, she will shriek for blood until a sea of it surges between Mount Vernon and Bunker Hill.

Serious Disaster on the Northern Division of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Collision of Trains—Two Men Killed and Twenty-Five Wounded.

We find the annexed details of a sad calamity in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of Sunday:

The non-arrival of the passenger train, due yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, caused some anxiety in the city, which became intensified as the day wore away without tidings of the train and grave fears of accident were entertained. At about five P. M. the train finally arrived and made certain what was before supposition and dread. It brought tidings of a serious accident which occurred on the upper division of the road, resulting in considerable damage to the company, and what is of far greater consequence, loss of life and serious injury to many who survived the disaster. And then the fact that this deplorable accident was the result of gross negligence or worse on the part of the engineer and conductor of the train, made the disaster more terrible. We hope the culprits who have sought to escape will be apprehended and made to suffer the severest penalties known to the laws for their outrageous conduct in thus trifling with the lives of a military company entrusted to their care.

We subjoin such particulars as we have been able, after diligent inquiry, to obtain and doubt not the information is reliable as far as it goes.

It appears that on Thursday night a special train with a company of cavalry, comprising sixty such and their horses, bound north, came in collision with a regular freight train, south bound. This collision occurred near Trenton, Tennessee. Twenty-five of the soldiers were wounded; two so badly that it is thought they cannot possibly recover. Only one horse was killed. The damage to the company, it is estimated, is not less than $5000.

The locomotives were stove against each other—or, as our informant expresses it: "the smoke-stacks stood hugging." Saying all efforts at conciliation. Several of the cars were materially damaged. The conductor and engineer of the up train, seeing the terrible disaster inevitable, took to the woods. The soldiers on the train became indignant and excited at the carelessness of these officials, and would have administered summary punishment upon them, had they been overtaken. But, during the confusion attendant upon the disaster the fugitives got too much the start and escaped pursuit.

The above are all the facts we could obtain, which are meagre and imperfect, necessarily so, as our informant was not at the scene of the catastrophe, and received his information second-hand at Corinth. We shall doubtless get the full particulars in a day or two. There seems to be no doubt that the disaster was the result of criminal negligence or recklessness on the part of the engineer and conductor.

Indemnity for the Past and Future.

The New York *Tribune* has another earnest article in favor of a "short and sharp war." The country, it says, must be restored to quiet, and trade and commerce and manufactures be revived by the 4th day of next March, or the people will hold the authorities to a terrible reckoning. They will not, they cannot endure the existing state of things—therefore, short work must be made of the rebels. The middle States must all be subjected by September, and then the winter months can be employed in driving the traitors to the other side of the Rio Grande. Any amount of money and number of men necessary to accomplish these results, within the time specified, are ready for the Government whenever it will call for them; so no excuse will be taken. Mr. Lincoln must see to it. This is a very common strain of talk among the Northern editors, who are quite as ignorant as they are impudent. They imagine that they have only to issue an order for 500,000 armed men, and $500,000,000, and the one and the other forthwith present themselves. They forget that they have been nearly three months raising their present army—whose term of service is almost expired—and that their Secretary of the Treasury is out of money and cannot borrow a cent.

But their anxiety for a short war discloses more than they wish to be known. It tells of that under-current against the war which exists more or less throughout the North, and which may at any time submerge the dominant faction.

We are sorry to believe that there is not an indication that the wishes of these champions for a short war will be gratified. We of the South have not got warm to the work yet. There is no feeling more general and intense among our people than that of making the Yankees pay us for every cent expended in this atrocious war. They began it without any provocation from us. We wished for peace and a fair settlement of the common property, and a quiet separation. But they would not listen to the proposition. Nothing would content them but invasion and subjugation. They opened the ball. They have sent their hordes of marauders to devastate our lands, pillage our property and murder our people. On their heads be the consequences. Relying on the God of Justice, we will never desist from this contest until we shall take a full measure of vengeance and redress in blood and treasure.—*Richmond Whig*.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Says the Lafourche *Union*:

During the week our town and neighborhood have been blessed with heavy, drenching rains, plentifully supplying our cisterns, thoroughly cleansing our streets, and proving very acceptable to our planters, whose crops were beginning to suffer from the drought. Cane looks magnificently, and the prospect for a heavy yield is great.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather, the Pic-Nic, and the Fair.—The rain, which commenced falling about noon yesterday, and continued almost uninterruptedly throughout the afternoon, was a most disagreeable event, and particularly discouraging to the patriotic enterprises of the ladies at the City Park and the De Soto School-house. The fair opening last evening was not so much interfered with by the weather, but was a grand affair despite the elements; not so, however, with the pic-nic, under the oaks. After having very nearly completed their picturesque and tasteful arrangements, the ladies were sadly annoyed and disappointed by the untimely shower, and had to seek the shelter of their houses and wagons, giving up all thoughts of the pic-nic for that day. From what we saw, however, we think that it will be a grand success to-day, to-morrow and the next day. The ground is easily reached by either the Canal or Esplanade street cars and connecting omnibuses, and if the weather is fair to-day, there will be an immense crowd in the Park in all likelihood.

The Military Fair in the Third District.—This praiseworthy affair opened last evening under favorable auspices at the De Soto School-house. The ladies were flying around, arranging tempting edibles and pretty things generally. This will be one of the most attractive entertainments of the season. The different tables and stands are arranged with great taste, and calculated to strike the visitor with their beauty and neatness. Each of the fourteen Southern States is represented by a table. Virginia, the first one encountered on entering the large and roomy school-house, has, in addition to other attractions, a large tobacco plant—the natural and ashed "weed"—growing in all the luxuriance of its native soil. Louisiana is complete's occupied with the cane wealth—sugar-cane, Indian corn, rice and cotton—all growing finely, being interwoven over the table representing the State, and rendering it the most attractive, though not the most elaborately furnished of all. The fair will be, we doubt not, to be, hugely attended.

The Crescent Blues.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that this fine corps is ordered to assemble at their armory on Thursday morning, for the purpose of celebrating the glorious Fourth.

Card Writing.—We were shown, a few days ago, some beautiful specimens of card writing executed by Professor St. Geo. H Bristow (son of the late Mr. Bristow, the English writing master,) who has been long established at Mr. Hyde's. Entrance, St. Charles Hotel. We would recommend him to ladies and gentlemen as a superior teacher.

Capture of a Notorious Thief.—Mike McKenna, than whom there is hardly to be found a smarter or more notorious thief in the Confederate or United States, was captured by Corporal Miller at three o'clock yesterday morning, while trying to escape from the dwelling of Mr. Singer, at the corner of Washington and New Levee streets. He had got into the building, and was in the act of ransacking it, when his presence was discovered and an alarm was given that brought Corporal Miller. McKenna was armed with a bowie-knife, and made a desperate resistance, wounding Miller in three places before he was overpowered. McKenna had a pair of outsiders on him at the time, and, strange to say, he had been committed to the Workhouse for ninety days only a short time since.

Dangerous and Suspicious.—At a late hour night before last, as our confrère of the *Crescent* was leaving his office to go home, with a package of books, he was arrested by a green watchman, who was certain he had caught a thief. At the police office the clerk pretended he did not know Mr. G., and argued with the watchman that he looked rather honest, but the sturdy guardian of the law had sure signs by which he told him to be an experienced "professional," so after having a good deal of quiet fun out of the unsuspecting watchman, the reporter was pretendedly locked up until he had gone back to his beat, rejoicing in his own superior shrewdness.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—In the case of Antoine Benoit, alias Benit, f. m. c., to whom a new trial was granted by the Supreme Court, Judge Collens, having been formerly his counsel, recused himself, and the bench was taken by Judge H. D. Ogden. Benit then offered to plead guilty of manslaughter, to which the Attorney-General assented. Judge Ogden then sentenced him to fifteen years at hard labor in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of ten dollars. Judge Collens then resumed his seat and sentenced the following parties: Henry Springer, for assault and battery, twenty-four hours in the Parish Prison, and to pay the costs, or stay there ten additional days; Hannah Cornelius, f. w. c., in the State in contravention to law, one year in the Penitentiary; Robert Healey, assault and battery, one month Parish Prison; John Fahey, assault and battery, two weeks; Thomas Ryan and Thomas Kinney, convicted of murder without capital punishment, Penitentiary for life. A petition for a new trial in the case of Juan Ferris was argued by A. Sambola, Esq., and for James Gallagher by Messrs. Rundell Hunt and M. M. Reynolds, Attorney-General Semmes appearing for the State. That for a new trial in the case of S. M. Deane, charged with passing counterfeit money, was argued by Colonel Field for the prisoner, and District Attorney Reynolds for the State. These three cases were taken under advisement by the Court.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—S. Berthet, who keeps a cabaret on St. Ann street, between Galvez and Johnson streets, gave $250 bail to answer the charge of selling liquor to Dorsey, a slave of Mrs. Carter. Charley Bock, for striking Thos. G. McCarty, Mary Ann Williams, for beating Ida Durand, and A. Bock, for assaulting F. Leppt, were sent for trial to the Criminal Court.

The case of A. Stern, accused of beating Fanline Franklin, was dismissed, not being proven. Ellen Merritt and Molly Williams were fin'd ten dollars each for fighting. The case of Catherine and Elizabeth Weinhamer, charged with assault and battery by Owen Hubbard, was dismissed, there being no assault.

Margaret Adams, f. w. c., was fined ten dollars for renting a room to a slave. Baptiste Moiroud, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, was discharged, the allegation not made out. R. Ouliff, Mary Bardon and F. Martin were fined $5 each for forgetting the prudent use of their tongues. Antonio Simon, for insulting E. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, accused of abusing Mrs. Hoffman, and John Vick, alleged to have exacted fifty cents for shaving Mr. J. M. Romano—all gave bail for their appearance.

DIED,

On Tuesday, July 2d, 1861, EMMA IDA DINKEL, aged 11 months and 7 days. The funeral will take place TO-DAY, Wednesday, July 3, 1861, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the parents' residence, No. 106 Chartres street. The friends of the family, also the members of the New [illegible] Benevolent Society, are hereby respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.
ANA BARBARA DINKEL,
FRIDALIN DINKEL.
New Orleans, July 3, 1861.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15.

FUNERAL HONORS.

THE members of the above Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late comrade, RAPHAEL TOLEDANO, who died yesterday, at the age of sixty-four years. The funeral will take place This Day at 5 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, Ursulines street, No. 164, between Rampart and St. Claude.
By order of the President.
jy3 1t PHILIP LANAUX, Secretary.

TAKEN from our office, on or about the 24th June inst., a RECEIPT BOOK. [illegible] would be pleased to have it returned. [illegible]
jy2 1w HELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON and after June 19th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive at 9:15 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. The Morning Train makes close connections at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Meridian, at which place connections are made with the trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, both North and South. Night Train connects at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Both trains make close connections with Mississippi Central Railroad for all points North and East.

Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50.
" Selma $20 50.
" Montgomery $25.
Time to Mobile 24 hours.
" Selma, 45 hours.
" Montgomery 35 hours
jy2 tf T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Office of Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Nine Directors for the ensuing year will take place at the office of the Company, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, on MONDAY, 8th inst., from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
jy2 6t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned under the style of "E. ROGER & CO.," is dissolved by limitation from the 30th instant. The liquidation of the affairs of the firm will be made by Mr. HENRY SAMORY.
New Orleans, June 30 1861.
E. ROGER,
HENRY SAMORY.

Continuation of Business.

The undersigned will continue the Auction and Commission business for his account, and as formerly, cash advances will be made on consignments, and credit sales closed.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861. HENRY SAMORY,
jy2 45 and 47 Old Levee street.

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership in commendam which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, under the style of COLLINS, CARRIERE & CO., for transacting a Grocery business in this city, is dissolved from the 29th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.
C. C. COLLINS,
D. CARRIERE,
G. D. LOGAN,
Partner in commendam, A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.
jy2 1m C. C. COLLINS

Selling Off at Cost!

G. HOLLAND, Hair Dealer,
No. 96 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

PERSONS in the city and in the country are informed that owing to the present state of affairs, that from the 1st of July the following goods will be offered at cost:
Curls for bands.......................$1
Curls.....................................
Tresses upon Combs, per pair, from...... 2 upwards.
Tresses for the back hair, from......... 2 do
Comb-hiders.............................
Gentlemen's Wigs........................ 20 do
Full Wigs for ladies.................... do
Perfumery from the best houses in Paris on the same terms. A special saloon for the ladies. Champooning and hair dyed.
jy1 1m

To Rent, or For Sale.

A ONE-STORY HOUSE, at Madisonville, with four rooms, two of which are fine rooms; a kitchen in the rear; two lots of ground, measuring 96 feet front by 48 feet in depth. All the rooms freshly painted and papered. For terms apply at Madisonville, to Mr. FRED. PERRAIN, or Mr. KLAS MAKLE, his neighbor, and in New Orleans to Mr. J. F. CALICO, Orleans street, No. 131, between St. Claude and Tremé streets.

SWEETMEATS—40 cases French jelly and marmalade.
BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases apricots, cherries and assorted fruit.
MATCHES—20 cases Southern matches.
JUGS AND JARS—2000 jugs and jars, from 1 to 12 gallons.
SALMON—20 boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.
LOBSTER—30 boxes lobster, 1-lb cans.
OYSTERS—30 boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.
HUNTING FLASKS—20 boxes glass hunting flasks.
VINEGAR—22 barrels French vinegar.
PRUNES—40 cases Entes prunes, second quality.
In store and for sale by
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
jy2 8 and 15 St. Louis st.

CLARET IN CASKS—40 casks St. Emilion, 100 do Margaux, from the well known houses of Larronde Roux, F. Rousseau, and Lescompte & Co. For sale by
jy1 S D GRATIAA & CO, 39 Customhouse st

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Nolet's Imperial; 20 do Loraine Souhart; for sale by
jy1 B D GRATIAA & CO. 39 Customhouse st

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—50 cases in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
No. 19 Customhouse st.

VINEGAR—[illegible] bbls White Wine Vinegar in store; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 No. 39 Customhouse st.

BOURBON WHISKY—A fine assortment in store, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 39 Customhouse st.

GREEN PEAS—20 cases in half boxes, for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 39 Customhouse st.

PLAGNIOL OIL—150 baskets Plagniol oil, 12 os; do do, 11 oz; for sale by
BLAMIRIN & GIRAUD.
jy1 71 Old Levee st.

OIL—150 baskets Plagniol, in store and for sale by
CHAUDET & NEE,
jy1 147 and 149 Royal st.

PAPER CIGARS—[illegible] bund[illegible], in store; for sale by
E. THOMSGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
jy26 bet Chartres and Old Levee sts.

RUM—10 pipes Havana rum, in store and for sale by
E. THOMSGROS, 18 Customhouse st.,
between Chartres and Old Levee.

PALE ALE—60 casks H. Ewgon's India Pale Ale, of superior quality, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by
DUNTZE & CO,
corner Royal and Conti sts

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER—50 casks of the celebrated Bavarian Lager Beer, in store and for sale by
DUNTZE & CO.,
corner Royal and Conti sts

ABSYNTH—300 boxes Absynth Suisse, in store and for sale by
CHAUDET & NEE,
jy1 147 and 149 Royal st

WINES—30 bbls. Haut Sauternes and Chateau d'Arche for sale by
S. FLASSAN,
38 and 40 Old Levee st.

[Eagle]

Slavonian Rifles, Attention!

ALL the members of this Company are requested to meet at their Arsenal THIS DAY (Wednesday), July 3, at 6 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on business of importance.
By order of the Captain, P. G. FASIO.
P. GAGETINICH, Sergeant. jy3

Headquarters Crescent Blues,
Corner Natchez and Camp streets,
New Orleans, July 3, 1861.

CRESCENT BLUES. ATTENTION!—You are hereby ordered to assemble at your Armory, in full dress uniform, on THURSDAY MORNING, 4th inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence—a day now become doubly sacred to the South. Every member is expected to be punctual to the hour.

Honorary members are particularly invited and requested to meet at the same hour and place to join in the celebration.
By order: F. A. BARTLETT, Captain.
JOHN HAWN, Orderly Sergeant. jy3 2t

Headquarters of the Louisiana Slavonian Rifles.

THE active members of this Company are notified to meet, in full uniform without knapsacks, on THURSDAY, July 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at their arsenal, thence to proceed to Camp Lewis.
By order of the Captain, P. G. FASIO.
P. GAGETINICH, Sergeant.

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,
New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—1. The approaching anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, will be celebrated with all proper military honors by the Volunteer Corps of this Division.

2. The celebration will take place at Camp Lewis, above the city, where the uniformed Volunteer Companies of the Division, with provisions for a day in the field, will join the corps now in camp.

3. The commissioned officers of the militia, not in command of organized corps, will join the Major-General and Staff in full dress at the Camp, on the morning of the 4th.

4. Brigadier-General Chas. A. Labuzan, commanding Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Jas. Trudeau, commanding Louisiana Legion, and Colonel L. A. Charbonnet, commanding First Brigade, are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.
By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST FORSTALL,
jy2 Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters First Brigade First Division L. V. Troops,
New Orleans, July 2d, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 30.—1. In obedience to Division order, the Volunteer Companies of this Brigade, fully equipped, and with provisions for one day in the field, will assemble at Burthe's Station (Lafayette's to Camp Lewis) at 7½ o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, prepared to celebrate with full military honors the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776.

2. Commanders of corps are charged respectively with the execution of this order.

3. The Brigade line will be formed at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, to enter Camp Lewis. Officers of the Staff, in full uniform, mounted, will report to the commanding officer at 7 o'clock, A. M., at Burthe's Station.
By order of L. A. CHARBONNET,
Colonel Commanding First Brigade.
E. S. LaBARTON, Major, Acting Aid-de-Camp. jy2 3t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,
New Orleans, July 1st, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS NO 8.—1. The different uniformed corps composing the Louisiana Legion will assemble at their respective armories on THURSDAY, July 4th, 1861, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence with due military honors.

2. The celebration will take place at "Camp Lewis," above the city, where the uniformed companies of the Louisiana Legion, with provisions for a day in the field, will join the corps now in camp.

3. Lieut. Col. J. L. Montier, commanding Orleans Rifle Regiment, Major Jules Mangoiero, commanding Battalion Cazadores Españoles de Orleans, and the companies attached to his command, Captain H. Ruffier, commanding Reserve Company of Orleans Artillery, Lieut. C. G. de Trijalva, commanding Cuban Rifles, Captain Tissot, commanding Tirailleurs d'Orleans, Captain Christen, commanding Guides d'Orleans, are charged with the execution of this order.

4. The staff officers will assemble, in full uniform and mounted, at headquarters at seven o'clock, A. M., punctually.
By order of General JAMES TRUDEAU,
Commanding Louisiana Legion.
Major J. O. DREUX, Brigade Inspector. jy1 3d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of CABALLERO & SABUALDO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. CABALLERO is charged with the liquidation, and will sign according y.
J. M. CABALLERO.
J. M. SABUALDO
Pp. F. P. MARTINEZ.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1861.

I will continue the business of the late firm, under my own name and for my own account
New Orleans, July 1st, 1861 J. M. CABALLERO. jy1 3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Preau & Couturie is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Am. Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place.
J. B. PREAU
AM. COUTURIE
New Orleans, June 30, 1861 jy1

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE partnership between Messrs. MICHON & DESPORTES is dissolved by mutual consent from this day, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public. New Orleans, June 29th, 1861.

Notice of Copartnership.

A copartnership has been formed under the style of MICHON & SWEITZER, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public. Mr. Michon avails himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same, which he will endeavor to deserve, as heretofore, by strict attention to orders and a considerable reduction in prices. jy1 10t

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY limitation of contract the firm of JEANNET, QUERTIER & Co is this day dissolved.
New Orleans, June 30, 1861.
LEOPOLD JEANNET,
ERNEST QUERTIER,
CHARLES LAFITTE,
M. H. SORDE.

Copartnership.

From this day the undersigned will continue the business of the late firm JEANNET, QUERTIER & CO. under the style of ERNEST QUERTIER & Co.—New Orleans.
M. H. Sorde & Co.—Paris.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1861.
ERNEST QUERTIER,
CHARLES LAFITTE,
M. H. SORDE,
jy1 4t ALFRED DUFILHO.

A Guide for the Whole Campaign.

NOW READY, a complete TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE WHOLE CONFEDERATE STATES, together with Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and District of Columbia. PRICE, 75c. Published and for sale by E. EZEKIEL,
Exchange Bookstore, J. C. Morgan's old stand.
A liberal discount to the trade. jy1 1w

Notice.

AN election for Directors of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, to serve for the next ensuing year, will be held on the eighth July next, at the office of the Company, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. J. M. CRAWFORD,
jy1 1t Secretary.

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company,
New Orleans, 22d June, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, 3d July next, at noon, for furnishing this Company with FIFTY city railroad cars, in accordance with specifications on file in this office.

Bidders are requested to state in their proposals the number of cars they propose to furnish, and the day they will engage to deliver them to the Company, complete and ready for immediate use.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing cars."
jy23 td J. B. SLAWSON, President.

Notice.

TWO NOTES drawn by Marie L. and Philip S. Key to their own order, and endorsed by them, dated 25th January, 1861, payable 17th and 25d February, 1862, for twenty-three hundred dollars each, are lost, and the public is duly notified not to negotiate them. je23 1m

Removal.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction by the late fire of my establishment, corner of Conti and Chartres streets, the store has been removed for the present to No. 160 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis, where I will fill up all orders given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will use my best endeavors to deserve their confidence as heretofore.
jy17 J. P. SARRAZIN.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.
New Orleans, 26th June, 1861.
SITTING OF 26TH JUNE, 1861.

WHEREAS the existing difficulties between the North and South render the transmission of funds for the payment of the interest due on the Consolidated debt of this city dangerous and almost impossible—

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fiscal agent be requested to pay the interest coupons on the Consolidated Bonds and other city obligations falling due on the 1st of July proximo, here in the city of New Orleans, and that they be requested to refuse the payment of any coupon or coupons known to belong to residents of the States not in the Southern Confederacy.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, June 28th, 1861.

In conformity to the above, the coupons due in New York on the 1st proximo will be paid by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on and after that date
je28 2taw3w F. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb clothes; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Covers, Matting for Stove, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. Will sell at low prices.
jy1 A. BROUSSEAU & CO

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by
VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND,
je27 64 Magazine st

HAVANA CIGARS—100,000 Havana Cigars of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Severas and Miller, &c., of the most favorite brands of Cabanas, Intimidad, El Sol, Flor de Morales &c., in store and for sale by
VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND,
je27 64 Magazine st

FOR SALE IN BOND—40 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale in bond by
VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND,
je27 64 Magazine st.

HAVANA CIGARS—450,000, in store, of different sizes, of Cabanas, Figaro, Intimidad, Dosdemo, Perfeccion, Meridiana, Southern Confederacy, Tuerbo, Milan, Flor Vega, &c., guaranteed genuine and of direct importation. For sale by GUMA & MASICH,
jy1 82 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET, CLARET—80 casks Quinsac claret, in store; 25 do 95 Emilion do, do 44 do Cambiannes do, in store and for sale by
S. FLASSAN,
jy1 38 and 40 Old Levee st

SARDINES—30 cases [illegible] boxes [illegible] lines, fresh importation, for sale by
S. FLASSAN,
jy1 38 and 40 Old Levee st

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] baskets Champagne, sundry brands, for sale by S. FLASSAN,
jy1 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

CLARET—200 boxes St. Julien, Margaux, 200 do Margaux, Margaux—in store and for sale by
S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st

SUNDRIES—400 cases empty wine bottles, 100 cases jugs and sundry bottles; 100 baskets Champagne, H. Piper; 100 do, Moet and Chandon; 100 do, Roderer & Fils; 50 cases Maraschino; 40 do Dutch Curaçoa; 200 do Vermouth, N. P. & Co.; 100 casks soft shell Almonds; for sale by LANATA BROS.,
jy19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—100 cases, 100 boxes each, sardines in oil; 100 do, 100 half do do sardines in oil; 200 baskets olive oil, Fossel. 50 boxes Gruyere cheese; 25 cases Dutch cheese. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

VERMOUTH—[illegible] boxes Noilly, Prat & Co.; 50 do Cornadi & Co.; 125 do Jeney & Co; 50 do Noilly, Pratt & Co.; for sale by
jy1 BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
71 Old Levee st

Bank of America.
New Orleans, June 2, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, 4th inst. Bills and notes due on that day must be paid on Wednesday, 3d inst.
jy3 A. M. FORTIER, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, the 4th inst. Notes due on that day must be paid on WEDNESDAY, the 3d.
jy2 1d GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank.
New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed THURSDAY next, Fourth July. Bills and notes due on that day must be paid on WEDNESDAY, 3d instant.
jy2d L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, 4th inst. Notes and bills falling due on that day must be paid on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., and offerings for discount made on TUESDAY, 2d inst.
jy1 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Branch Louisiana State Bank, 3d M'y,
New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY NEXT (4th July.) Paper falling due on that day must be provided for on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst.
jy1 R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Bank of America,
New Orleans, 29th June, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months was declared, payable to the stockholders, or to their legal representatives, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th July proximo.
jy1 10t AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

To the Public.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army desire to make the following statement:

It is now about five weeks since this Society went into thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and completed nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our patriotic volunteers.

When the little work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Sincerely believing that we have done our part in the good cause, or at least feeling conscious of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually to give us your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes it a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware where the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called to our country's defense, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow-citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women honorably employed during the summer.

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily tender their services, averaging about fifty in attendance, who work exceedingly for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.

To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants for lunch sent us, and to our city press in general, our considerations are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 12 Camp street.

Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association.
By order. MRS JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 16, 1861. je17 tf President.

A The Committee appointed by the public meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 12d May, to raise funds for the relief of the families of volunteers, finding it necessary to increase their numbers, have obtained the consent of the following gentlemen to receive contributions from such of our patriotic citizens as may be disposed to aid families left destitute by the absence of their protectors from home in the service of their country, viz.:

T. P. Leathers,	O'Dowd & Sullivan,
Henry Esterbrook,	R. H. Short,
W. A. Violett & Co.,	Henderson & Gaines,
W. C. C. Claiborne, Sr.,	P. Poursine,
Patrick Irwin,	Sampson & Keene,
John Watt,	Flint & Jones,
J. M. Allen,	Edw. Thompson,
S. S. Newman,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
A. D. Kelly,	Jos. Lallande,
A. Carriere,	W. W. Sully,
J. W. Carroll,	H. M. Wright,
John O'Brien,	Archibald Given,
James Tharp,	Alex. Harris,
Jos. P. Frere,	A. D. Donovan,
M. O. H. Norton,	George Nathan,
J. C. Payne,	Chas. Potthoff,
Jos. H. Stauffer,	H. F. Stoercket,
N. C. Folger,	P. A. Giraud,
D. F. Logan,	R. W. Ogden,
S. M. Kennedy,	Alex. Pentland,
Robt. Geddes,	P. E. Bonford,
John Pemberton,	T. O. Kearney
B. W. Huntington.	

T. O. SULLY,
CHAS OAKFORD,
S. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Committee.
H. S. BRADY,
jy12 tf E. A. BOURKE.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 21st day of June 1861.

IN accordance with the following Ordinance of the Common Council of the city, I hereby announce that a book of subscription will be opened at the office of the City Treasurer on Monday, the 24th inst., for a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be appropriated for the defense of this city.

In order to enable all our people to take part in this movement, certificates will be issued for twenty-five dollars and upwards, and I shall replace said certificates by bonds as soon as they can be prepared.

I confidently appeal to the well-known patriotism of all our citizens to aid the Council and myself in the accomplishment of an object that shall not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.
JOHN T MONROE, Mayor.
[No. 5642.]

AN ORDINANCE to raise Money for the Defense of the City of New Orleans.

ARTICLE 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated to be specially used for the defense of the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE 2. *It is further ordained*, That in order to raise the aforesaid sum, and owing to the inability of the city to advance said sum from its current receipts, the Mayor of the city and the Chairmen of the Finance Committees are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared, without delay, bonds of the city for the amount aforesaid, in such form and such sums as they may determine; said bonds to be signed by the City Treasurer, countersigned by the Controller, and to be made payable on the 1st of July, 1862, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date until paid.

ARTICLE 3. *It is further ordained*, That immediately after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause books of subscription to be opened at the Treasurer's office, under his supervision and that of the Chairmen of the Finance Committee and the Mayor is also requested to give public notice to the residents of the city of New Orleans, inviting them to come forward and subscribe to the aforesaid loan. All subscriptions to be paid cash, and the subscribers to receive their certificates as soon as they will be ready for delivery.

ARTICLE 4. *It is further ordained*, That all sums arising from the aforesaid loan shall be deposited in bank, separate from the other deposits of the city, to be used only for the purpose aforesaid, and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except by order of the Common Council.

ARTICLE 5. *It is further ordained*, That all bonds issued as above shall be received in payment for all taxes collectable after the 1st of January 1862.
[Signed] J. O NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 18, 1861.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
je23 tf

Attention, Volunteers!
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVE SERVICE!

THE BONFORD GUARDS will receive a few able-bodied men.

A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into active service.

Equipments and uniforms furnished.

Apply at the Armory, 61 Customhouse street, (up stairs) jell tf

ARMS FOR SALE.

100 MUSQUETOONS,
PERCUSSION LOCKS,
Weighing between
Six and Seven Pounds,
ENTIRELY NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER.

Enquire at the CRESCENT OFFICE, where a sample may be seen. je23 tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. LEFEBVRE'S
PERFECTED
New Vaporiferous Apparatus,

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

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

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatuses, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. je3 tf

LESTRADE HOUSE,
AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment is now open to travelers and sojourners of the Lake shores. The accommodations are complete in every respect, and will give general satisfaction. A first-rate cook is attached to the house, and the wines have been chosen with the greatest care.
my2 6m

DR. RANCE
Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. KUNEMANN during his absence.

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 232 BOURBON STREET,
apl 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

HOOP-POLES
—AND—
FIRE BRICKS,

For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 39 Carondelet street.
je23 1m CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

Hops. Hops. Hops.

JUST received, 30 bales new Hops, superior quality, for brewers' use. For sale by
jy1 2w GUMACHS & OGDEN,
corner Royal and St. Philip streets.

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
75 and 71 Old Levee street.

Notice.

LOUIS DUVIGNEAUD, late Judge of the Third District Court, informs his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of his profession. Office, No. 25 Exchange Alley, (up stairs.) je21 1m

War, Business and Education.

As those who cannot go to war must be qualified to attend to other public duties, and the business of those who do go.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the city of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Common streets,

will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads speedily for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements with all. RUFUS DOLBEAR,
je25 1m President.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
E. R. STEVENS & CO.,
56, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL—viz.:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,

Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in prices will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements, with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Buck Knives
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.

German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.

BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Braithwaite's "Lea."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.

RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufacturers in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS.
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.

ACCORDEONS,
Low price, medium and fine.

FLUTINAS,
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.

FLUTES.
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.

GERMAN HARPS,
HARMONICAS,
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.

Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12
.. .. .. Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10-0.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. 1-0 to 6-0.

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—24 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—300 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation [illegible]
[illegible] Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.
Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.
Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allsop's .. ..
Sparing Needles.
Bonnets—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. .. India Rubber, straight and crooked.

HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony.
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
.. Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Foil Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
Goode's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags, Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces, Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 61 St. Louis street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets. nov21 1y

CORKS—A complete assortment of Corks, for sale by CABALLERO & SABUALDO,
45 Old Levee st, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.
je23

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]
[illegible] ONE DOLLAR [illegible]
Advertisements inserted [illegible] will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every [illegible] for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Pollevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M. cars, Pontchartrain Railroad; returning, will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M., in time for the seven o'clock cars, M. Monday morning. For further information apply to
je8 tf P. A. SHAW Agent
corner of Gravier and Levee sts.

Notice.

THE SLOOP AZELIA, Frank Blon, master, about ten tons burden, will sail every eight days from Bayou St. John, Bernard's Bay, [illegible] Pass, and will take freight brought by Opelousas Railroad, which will be delivered in good order.
je6 1m DESIRE JACQUIEN, Shipper
Bonnabel City

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT.

Amount of premiums unearned on the 31 May, 1860	$[illegible]
Amount of premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861:	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On River Risks	151,[illegible]
On Marine Risks	155,[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861	$[illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861	$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year:	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]
Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less Interest	[illegible]
Net Profits	$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums	$[illegible]
Less earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. has been returned	103,512 [illegible]
Amount participating in profits	$247,[illegible]
The company have the following assets:	
Cash on hand	$[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	171,175 [illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage of Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bonds of the Confederate States	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Less	
Net earned premiums	$[illegible]
Interest to be paid on Scrips	35,376 [illegible]
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	37,390 [illegible]
Actual assets	$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 4, 1861, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lesassier, Secretary, of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LESASSIER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 4, 1861.
ARTHUR SAUCIER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

New Orleans, June 6th, 1861.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 20 per cent. on the net earned premiums last year, and to pay six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

—DIRECTORS:—

J. H. Hervins,	S. O. Nelson,
Geo. Connelly,	S. Mioxsingra,
John Pemberton,	C. H. Slocomb,
F. Simpson,	S. P. Vochus,
F. Poole,	S. O. Villard,
S. Howell	

Notice.

THE undersigned by agreement, having ceded to his sons his interest as partner in commendam in the firm of Bragg & Daquin Jr., has this day (31st May 1861) withdrawn from said firm.
jy1 tf A. DAQUIN

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held on the 28th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Bondeau, resigned.
jel J. M. LAPAYRE, President

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIER, PHILIPS & MOORE, is dissolved by the firm of dissolution. The firm will be liquidated by L. Pesquier and Philips Weber.
L. PESQUIER
PHILIPP WEBER.
L. MOORE.
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861. jel

E. DEFFEZ,
Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,
General Commission Merchant and Importer of
WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.
Depot of Pouiot, Lafitte, Margaux, d'Arche, Guiraud, &c.
57 ....Royal street,.............. 57
between Conti and St. Louis streets

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 28 Carondelet street.
febl 1y (Ground floor back office.)

May Butter.
AVET BROTHERS,
At the Blue Stores,
17 Front Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee.

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles composing their stock of groceries—
[illegible] firkins May Butter.
500 baskets Oil.
400 bbls Flour, extra and superfine.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
50 bags Cocoa do.
100 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
100 packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
500 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
100 bbls Mackerel.
500 boxes Star Candles.
2000 boxes Soap.
je15

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable cook and chambermaid. No objection to the country. Apply at 53 [illegible] street, No. 28. my21

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Widow LOUIS FOUCHER are requested to present the same at the office of A. & A. Pitot, Attorneys, No. 29 Royal street. F. V. DE GRUY
my28 Testamentary Executor.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

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

New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White, of the latest European style, &c.

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

Also, articles of all sorts concerning funerals, such as Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes, black and small top and side Coffin Pieces, such as the Ornaments, Crucifix, Virgins, Lamps, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

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

Hearses and Funeral Cars of the city, made and constructed in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; all and every thing in regard to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and finished with velvet, satin, alpaca, silk, cloth, &c.; cedar, mahogany and walnut; large and small Hearse Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, with Candles, black and White Crape Cases of Justifiers, and also everything relating to funerals.

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

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

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the Burial of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral febl tf

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

Does and sells at his Undertaking Establishment, FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES and all other manufacturers; as also
COFFINS
of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.
ESTABLISHMENT
51..........St. Ann Street..........51
febl 6m

CAMILLE LACOSTE,
FANCY GROCERY STORE,
No. 209 ROYAL, COR. DUMAINE STREET,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Preserves, Cordials,
Sweet Oil, &c. &c. jel4

JAMES H. PUTNAM,
Late of the firm of Hall, Rose & Putnam,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 61 Carondelet street.

ORANGES—300 cases choice Sicilian Oranges, for sale by LANATA BROS.,
9 and 11 Jefferson st

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—10 cases mushrooms in oil, 5 cases, 100 half boxes truffles, 10 do, 100 qt do do, truffled pies. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice, 5 Delmas, 100 do brandy cherries, 50 do brandy fruits. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st

WINE—30 casks Chateau Margaux, Pichon Gebiagnon; 50 casks Burgundy Wine, 200 quarters, 200 casks Medoc, 100 do do Paris, in store and for sale by
CHAUDET & NEE,
147 and 149 Royal st.

WINES—45 bbls. Haut Sauternes and Haut Sauternes for sale by S. FLASSAN,
38 and 40 Old Levee st

THE Italian bark ANTONIETTA, from Palermo, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. The consignees of the said vessel are requested to come and take delivery of their goods on the levee. The goods that shall be sent to the public warehouse at the own risk and expense. LANATA BROS.
9 and 11 Jefferson st

SARDINES, SARDINES—100 cases, of 100 half boxes each, sardines in oil; 100 do, 100 qr boxes do. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st

PORT WINES—100 quarter pipes Spanish Port, from the house of Lacaze & Echeverria, of Oporto, in bond and in store; for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 39 Customhouse st.

SUNDRIES IN STORE—30 casks old superior fine dry sherry, 18 half do very old white wine, 60 casks good ordinary claret; 200 boxes claret, various brands; 100 do absynthe, Pernod & Lescoubez; 200 do do do; 200 barrels old Monongahela and Bourbon whisky, 50 quarter casks Madeira wine, all of superior quality; for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
jy1 71 Old Levee st

CLARK'S MATCHES—12 boxes, containing 12 gr. each. For sale by S. P. DOCONGE,
je23 No. 20 Chartres street.