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NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By H. Samory, at 10 o'clock, without reserve, at his salesrooms, Old Levee street, Nos. 45 and 47, boots, shoes, brogans, shirts and clothing.

By Vincent & Co., at No. 25 Customhouse street, dry goods.

LINCOLN JUDGED ABROAD.

The elder NAPOLEON used to advise the sovereigns of Europe to wash their dirty linen at home—meaning that domestic troubles should be aired as little as possible. ABE LINCOLN has not the sense to observe this excellent precept. His dirty linen, which, from all accounts, must be alarmingly abundant, instead of being washed *en famille*, is exposed to the gaze of the entire world. He is not deterred from the vulgar exhibition by its unsightly aspect or its repulsive odor. He seems perfectly willing that the folly, the madness, the perfidy, the poltroonery and all the unutterable baseness of his conduct from the moment when he took up the line of march from Springfield to Washington until the present time, should become the object of universal detestation and derision. Little boots it to this shameless caricature of a President that he is known and condemned for his studiously mendacious policy; for his deliberate and systematic deceptions; for his cowardly flight in disguise to the capital at the very time he was protesting that nobody was hurt and that the public peace would be certainly preserved; for his tortuous and evasive diplomacy with the Southern Commissioners; for his prevarications and equivocations respecting the evacuation of Fort Sumter; for his violations of the Constitution, and his scorn and contempt for the writ of *habeas corpus*; or even for his towering and swaggering attempt to bully England, France and Spain. When a ruler takes the downward path, leading to an unfathomable abyss of infamy, he seems to cast aside all remorse or respect for decency, and becomes brutally indifferent to public opinion. Thus is it with our quondam rail-splitter, and, therefore, he is fatally reckless as to whether his dirty linen is purified at home or abroad, or, indeed, whether it undergoes any ablution whatever.

We in the South, together with one or two honest and fearless journals in the North, have exposed Mr. LINCOLN's grievous shortcomings often enough in all conscience; but if we were still attached to the United States, we should assuredly blush at the publicity they receive in Europe. It is painful enough to be governed by a mixture of brute, barbarian and imbecile, but it is far worse to know that everybody in every quarter of the globe is aware of the fact. The people of England and France appear to be as thoroughly informed with regard to old ABE and his wretched and destructive policy as those of the United States or of the Confederate States, and though foreigners judge him with more leniency of language than we do, their decision is not the less plain and emphatic against him. Read for instance the annexed article translated from the Paris *Pays* of the 7th, and see how closely the intelligent Frenchman criticises the conduct of his Abolition Excellency:

THREE MONTHS OF THE LINCOLN-SEWARD ADMINISTRATION.—When we review the policy of Messrs. Seward and Lincoln; when we examine the facts which have transpired, and the occurrences we have witnessed recently at Paris, we are almost tempted to believe that the Administration of the United States is conducted under the delusions of lunacy.

It is a fact that after the Presidential election Mr. Lincoln himself was so far from considering himself elected by the National preference, that he entered Washington City furtively, in order to escape, as he pretended, from certain infernal plots—which plots, it is evident, only existed in his own weak brain.

Assuming the reins of Government, this excellent Mr. Lincoln imagined—at least he predicted—that the Confederate States were only temporarily separated from the rest, and that they would soon return and resume their places under his paternal authority. But the refusal of these States to respond to this appeal of their indulgent father angered him to such an extent that he soon after called on his Northern friends for 75,000 troops, in order to treat the South as rebellious.

Those Southern States which had not yet seceded (and upon the fidelity of which Mr. Lincoln had reckoned, in order to intimidate those which had theretofore seceded) having protested against so unconstitutional, coercive policy, his anger seems to have been thereby aggravated into a furious rage. He proposed to punish them severely, and having doubtless little confidence in his 75,000 volunteers, he decrees, under his individual authority, a regular army of 15,000 men, overleaping utterly the restrictions of the Constitution, which forbid such an act. Like a new Louis XIV, this Republican Lincoln exclaims, "I am the State and the Constitution."

Soon after this we became witnesses here of a similar spectacle. While Mr. Seward declares that he possesses the materials necessary to equip a quarter million of men, and armories capable of making more arms than the Government requires, he sends to Paris certain agents, who, publicly, at the Hotel of Louvre, open a list of individual subscriptions, patriotically destined for the purchase of French and English arms, and these agents hold meetings, in contempt of our hospitality and neutrality, even setting at defiance our police regulations and our laws concerning public assemblages!

And while from the White House Mr. Lincoln threatens Spain, one of his Ministers in Paris solicits her aid! While one of his Ministers defies England, one of his agents solicits arms of her!

In the United States, Secretary Seward pretends that he is strong enough to crush out rebellion, while his Plenipotentiary Ambassadors abroad are demanding, through the columns of *Galignani's Messenger*, the assistance of France, of England, of Spain and of Mexico, in order "to save the Union!"

These same Ambassadors are pretending in France that the purpose of their Government is to purge the Confederate States of traitors and rebels, who are hindering the progress of civilization, while official organs of their party in the State of Massachusetts utter rallying cries which would cause the barbarians of the most barbarous times to blush for shame!

Considering all these things, Mr. Faulkner notifies Mr. Lincoln that his aggressive policy did not, to the European cabinets, appear to be inspired by prudence; that, according to the law of nations, the Confederate States had really a right to the recognition of the European powers; and then, forgetting that these *rebels* are not yet conquered, Mr. Lincoln levels his thunder against all Europe. First, a Minister of his appears in England, and addresses to the *Times* that famous letter which every one knows about. Then comes that *gracious* dispatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton. Then, still later, comes the warning to Europe to suspend all commercial relations with the Confederate States, and finally, we have an ultimatum by which Mr. Lincoln announces that he will declare war against any European power which shall take part in this quarrel. This is the policy of the Washington Government. Unable, thus far, to conquer the Confederate States, it nevertheless pretends to be prepared to carry on a war, if necessary, against the whole world.

Had we not reason for remarking, as we did at the beginning of this article, that the most singular insanity appears to rule at Washington City?

The remarks of the *Pays* relieve us from the necessity of adding any comments of our own. One would hardly have imagined it possible for a Government to fall so low in the estimation of impartial and competent men in so short a time as that of ABE LINCOLN's has done. And to think that the station held by a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a MADISON, a JACKSON, is now polluted by a LINCOLN! Who can now doubt the story of CALIGULA's horse being made Consul of Rome.

The theory of Secession is no stranger to New England. The Hartford Convention in its violent opposition to the war of 1812 claimed the right of the New England States to withdraw from the Union, if the war should be maintained. The well-known Josiah Quincy, when a member of Congress, made a speech on the bill to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in which the following outburst occurred:

"If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union, that it will free the States from their moral obligations, and as it will then be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for separation, amicably, if they can, violently, if they must."

All New England at that time shared and applauded the sentiment thus expressed on the floor of Congress by her then most popular representative. The constitutional right of secession was then preached and advocated, not in secret conclave alone, but in the legislative halls of the nation. How is it that Motley, in his unfair and sophistical account of the secession doctrine, suppresses these facts? Or was he really ignorant of their existence?

TWO PARTIES.—According to the Northern papers there seems to be two parties there now—the Democrats, who are enlisting to fight the battles of the country, and the Republicans, who are robbing them of their rations and clothing by all sorts of swindling contracts."

Lieutenant Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, is now in Richmond and doing good service in the good cause. He is, we hear, a graduate of [illegible] of a good, old Virginia [illegible] make his mark in this great [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Nashville—Seizure of the Trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville, July 4.—The up and down passenger trains on the Louisville and Nashville railroad were seized this morning at Camp Trousdale, near Mitchellville, by order of Major-General Anderson, and both brought to this city.

The managers had taken all the engines and rolling stock, except a few cars, to Louisville, against which policy we had remonstrated, and this seizure was a necessity to protect ourselves.

Gen. Anderson informed the agent here that no further seizures would be made, and that trains should pass uninterrupted.

Connecticut Legislature—Position of the Democrats.

Hartford, Conn., July 4.—Ex-Governor Seymour offered resolutions in the House, which were supported by eighteen fearless Democrats, virtually upholding the Southern Confederacy.

Extra Session of the U. S. Congress—Organization of Both Houses.

Washington, July 4.—The Senate organized this morning in extra session, Messrs. Powell and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Polk, of Missouri, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Pierce and Kennedy, of Maryland, are in their seats.

Messrs. Lane and Pomeroy, of Kansas, presented their credentials—Pomeroy drawing the long term.

Browning, of Illinois, and McDougal, of California, presented copies of the naval-contracts demanded.

Wilson will introduce a bill to-morrow confirming the acts of the President.

Notice of bills for the employment of volunteers and enforcing laws; to increase the military establishment; for the better organization of the military; to promote the efficiency and organization of the volunteer militia force—to be called the United States National Guard—were given.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—One hundred and fifty members answered to their names on the roll being called.

An election for Speaker was then held. The name of Colfax being withdrawn, Hickman nominated Blair, at which the galleries applauded.

Grow was also nominated. There being no choice on the first ballot, Blair withdrew. The second ballot resulted as follows: Grow, 98; Blair, 11; Crittenden, 12.

From Louisville.

Louisville, July 4.—Not a word of confirmation of Gen. Patterson's dispatch has been received. The dispatch was telegraphed here yesterday at noon. The details of such an affair would not be withheld.

The usual morning report from the East failed to-day, and last night's midnight report contained nothing.

The invaders evidently have nothing encouraging.

From Alexandria.

Alexandria, July 4.—Every thing is quiet. Two Southern balloons are in sight reconnoitering.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, July 4.—Official information places Sigle at Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, with a strong force, and Gov. Jackson across the Arkansas line.

From Washington.

Washington, July 5.—Etheridge, of Tennessee, has been elected Clerk of the House.

Great Conflagration in Boston.

Boston, July 4.—The East Boston wharves and salt warehouse, the Suffolk mills, the East Boston iron foundry and machine shops, the sectional dock, the marine railway, the marine and chemical warehouses, an hundred dwellings, an immense amount of lumber, timber and marine stores, the moulds for Paul Curtis's new gun-boat and four vessels, are totally destroyed by fire. Five other vessels and twelve buildings in the city were elsewhere injured.

The Bogus Virginia Legislature.

Wheeling, July 4.—Both Houses of the bogus Virginia Legislature have organized. Governor Pierpont's message, with Federal documents, recognizing the State, was read.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars of Virginia's money have been seized by the Wheeling traitors.

Captures.

New York, July 4.—The Solferino, captured by the United States war steamer Vandalia, has arrived here.

A Southern privateer captured the transport Hannah Balch off Cape Hatteras.

Affairs in Missouri.

Louisville, July 4.—Fifty-five hundred men, including 1000 Tennesseeans, 2000 Arkansians, and 800 Kentuckians, are at Yelville, Marion county, Arkansas, with ten pieces of flying artillery.

The indications are that about 20,000 men will advance, and every able-bodied man in Southern Missouri is enrolling.

Affairs at Louisville.

Louisville, July 5.—No goods are going forward. The merchants are generally withdrawing their stock from the depot.

It is determined to send trains beyond Bowling Green at present. The Directors are undecided as to the Memphis branch, but on neither road will the trains go beyond the State line.

A Voice from England.

New York, July 5.—The London *Money Market Review* says: "We have habitually regarded the United States as a provider of cotton whereby four millions subsisted. Let us not forget we must now transfer this feeling to the Confederate States."

Steamer Catalina Burnt.

Fortress Monroe, July 5.—The Federal steamer Catalina has been destroyed by fire.

Important from Virginia.

32,000 of the Enemy Crossing the Potomac—General Johnston Advancing to Meet Them.

Passengers report that Generals Cadwallader and Patterson crossed the Potomac yesterday morning, with a joint force of 32,000 men.

They also report that General Johnston left Winchester yesterday afternoon, to meet the invading forces.

Engagement at Shepherd's Ford.

It is also reported that an engagement occurred at Shepherd's Ford yesterday between a Virginia regiment, under Jackson, and the enemy. Jackson being outnumbered, fell back on Martinsburg, after capturing forty of the Federal cavalry, and killing and wounding many, the exact number not being ascertained.

The general impression here is that we are on the eve of important events.

Explosion at Richmond.

Richmond, July 2.—Joseph Laidly, an eminent chemist, and formerly a druggist in this city, had his head and arms awfully mangled to-day by an explosion of fulminating powder at the percussion cap manufactory, and died instantly. Robert P. Clayton, his assistant, was seriously wounded.

From Fort Pickens, via New York.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday is received, from which we take the following extract:

"The New York *World* publishes a letter from Fort Pickens confirming the capture of the English bark Etna, with rifles and cannon for the Confederacy; also, the capture of the privateer steamer Webb.

Important from Baltimore.

The *Sun* confirms the military occupation of Baltimore and the seizure of the Police Board of Commissioners. Gen. Banks in his proclamation states that he had received orders to do so from Washington.

Troops at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the *Sun* says that there are between 60,000 and 70,000 troops in the neighborhood of Washington.

Northern Failures.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states that last week twelve failures occurred in New York, fourteen in Boston, and four in Philadelphia.

Admission of Tennessee.

President Davis publishes a proclamation in this morning's *Examiner*, announcing the admission of Tennessee into the Confederacy on the same footing as the other States.

The Enemy's Movement Commenced.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, July 4.—Passengers to-day from York river railway and Yorktown report affairs quiet in that section at present, but stormy times are expected.

Passengers from Manassas, Winchester and points above confirm the invasion of Cadwallader and Patterson, and state that an action had occurred near Martinsburg between about 700 troops under Col. Jackson, and 8000 or 7000 Federal troops, in which only two or three Confederates were killed, and about 17 wounded. Forty-two Federal prisoners were taken, besides quite a number killed and wounded.

This most probably refers to the engagement reported yesterday as occurring near Shepherd's Ford.

The general impression is, that if General Patterson does not retire, a bloody conflict will result, as General Johnston, with a large force, is pushing forward to meet the Federals.

Additional by the Etna.

Additional advices by the Etna say that Spain will maintain a strict neutrality in American affairs.

Sir Henry Bulwer is very ill.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, July 5.—The Fourteenth Regiment and a company of cavalry have arrived. Sharpe's carbines and revolvers leave to-day for Virginia.

Movements of General Patterson—The Confederates Repulsed.

Washington, July 5.—Patterson is reported as having reached Martinsburg yesterday, the Confederates retiring as he advanced. The Confederate loss at the river was sixty killed. Eight miles from the river the Confederates are in a position for a renewal of the fight.

Congressional.

Washington, July 5.—Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, nominated Etheridge, of Tennessee.

Abraham Lincoln's Message

To the United States Congress, in Extra Session.

Washington, July 5.—The following is a synopsis of the message presented to the called session of the United States Congress by President Lincoln:

At the beginning of the present Administration the Federal Government was found suspended in several of the States, except in regard to its postal functions. The national property in those States, except Forts Pickens, Taylor, Jefferson and Sumter, had been seized and put in an offensive position; other forts had been built, armies organized and being organized, which were avowedly hostile to the Federal Government. The remaining forts in these States were either besieged or menaced; a disproportionate amount of arms and munitions of war had in some manner found their way into the rebellious States; the accumulations of the national revenues within the rebel borders had been seized; the Federal navy was scattered, and the Federal army and navy officers had resigned in great numbers; ordinances declaring separation had passed.

These States, under the title of Confederates, were applying to foreign powers for recognition and assistance.

The incoming Administration believed it to be its imperative duty to prevent the threatened dismemberment of the Union.

A choice of means being indispensable, the policy chosen, as indicated in the Inaugural Address of the Executive, was the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to coercion, the Government seeking only to hold the public places and property and the unresisted collection of the revenues, relying upon time, discussion and the ballot-box for the rest, and promising in the meantime a continuance of the mails. Every thing was forborne compatible with the keeping of the Government on foot.

On the 4th of March a letter was received from Major Anderson, in command at Fort Sumter, stating that the place could not be held. After consultation, Gen. Scott coincided with the Administration that the force at the disposal of the Government was not adequate to the relief of Fort Sumter, without immediate victualing. The Administration's duty was thus reduced to the safe withdrawal of the garrison at that place. It was believed, however, that the abandonment of Fort Sumter would be utterly ruinous—that such an action would be misunderstood, discouraging to the friends of the Union, emboldening ruinous enemies, and encouraging the Confederate recognition, abroad, in fact, causing national destruction.

This course was unallowable. Previous to starvation at Sumter, Fort Pickens might be reinforced, thus indicating the Administration's policy and preparing the public mind for the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. Orders were immediately issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens; it being impossible to send these orders by land, they were sent by sea, the first return to the order being received one week before the fall of Fort Sumter, showing that the Brooklyn, acting under Buchanan's *quasi* armistice, refused to land troops for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens before the crisis be reached at Fort Sumter.

To prevent the evacuation of Sumter before the reinforcement of Pickens, the Government planned an expedition to victual Fort Sumter, to be used or not, as circumstances might require. Contingencies required the consummation of this plan, and Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, was notified that if the victualing was not resisted no attempt would be made to throw in men, arms or ammunition without previous notice.

The fort was taken without waiting for the victualing expedition; thus the attack on Sumter was in no sense an act of self-defense. The assailants knew that in no event could Sumter be mischievous, and were notified that the feeding of hungry men was the only object that the Government had in view, wishing only to maintain nominal possession of the fort, thus preserving the Union from dissolution, and trusting to time, discussion and the ballot-box for a final adjustment of the difficulties.

The assailing of the fort had as its object the driving out of all visible authority, and forcing immediate dissolution. This the Executive understood, and having in his Inaugural declared to the South that it could have no conflict without being the aggressors, he took pains to keep this declaration good in the circumstances surrounding the Sumter affair. Then and there the Confederates began the conflict, by which they have forced upon the country the destructive issue of immediate dissolution or blood, embracing more than even the fate of the Union. It solves the question whether a people's government can maintain the integrity of its territory against domestic foes—whether individuals too few to control the Administration by organic law can break up the Government—thus ending free government on the earth.

It forces this question upon us, "Must the Government be too strong for the people's liberty, or too weak to maintain its own existence?" No choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government to resist the force employed for its destruction. The response to the call surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the Administration—Delaware alone, however, of the slave States responding. A few slave State regiments have been raised by individual enterprise and accepted.

The border States were not uniform in action. The course taken by Virginia was the most remarkable and important. The Convention called to consider this question was in session when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, with a large Union majority, which then went over, and carried the State out of the Union.

The State made extensive military preparations, seized upon Federal property, received large bodies of Confederate troops within her borders, entered into a treaty with the Confederates, and sent Representatives to the Confederate councils, and even permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to Virginia's capital.

The Government has no choice left with Virginia, and does it with so much less regret from having been called to protect loyal citizens where it is bound to sustain. Other border States favor armed neutrality; that is arming to prevent Union or disunion troops from occupying their soil. This would be disunion complete. Figuratively it would be building impassable walls along the line of separation, yet under the guise of neutrality would tie the hands of the Unionists, and feed the insurrectionists, thus taking all the trouble from the hands of the Secessionists, except what arises from external blockade, and would give the malcontents disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union, while many loyalties favor it. To prevent its very injurious recurring action, the Government first called for 75,000 volunteers, then proclaimed a blockade.

The insurrectionists announced that letters of marque and reprisal would be issued.

The Administration then called for three years volunteers, for large additions to the army and navy. These measures were ventured upon under the popular demand and public necessity, trusting to Congressional ratification. It was soon after considered a duty to authorize the commanding General to suspend the *habeas corpus* where the public safety required. This was necessary to the execution of the laws. The continuance of this law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, now practically relieves more of the guilty than the innocent. To state the question more directly: Are all the laws but one to be unexecuted, and the Government go to pieces lest one be violated? But if it was believed that the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was not unconstitutional, and for forbearance had been so extraordinary and long continued as to have induced foreign nations to shape their actions or suppositions upon an early dissolution of the Union, the Administration was concerned, but is now happy to state that the sovereignty of the Union is everywhere practically respected, and sympathy with the Government manifested throughout the world.

The Secretaries of the different Departments will give detailed information, and the Executive and Departments are ready to supply any omissions necessary to guide Congress in its deliberations. It is recommended that you adopt measures to make the contest short and decisive; that you place at the disposal of the Government at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars. That number of men is about one tenth of the available militia force within the willing region—that sum of money the twenty-third of the wealth of men who seem willing to devote the whole six hundred millions—less debt per head than the revolutionary proportion. Surely the motive motive now is as strong as then. The result to the world would be worth ten times the men, ten times the money.

The legislative sanction only is necessary; the material for the work is abundant. The greatest perplexity of the Government is the avoidance of receiving men faster than it is prepared to do. The people will save their Government if the Government will do its part do its duty.

While perceptibly there is little difference between secession and revolution, the movers knew they could never raise their treason to respectability by a name implying violation of the law. They could only advance indirectly in the teeth of the noble sentiments of the people. They commenced an insidious debauch upon public sentiment, invented ingenious sophisms which, if considered logically followed, was all incident to the destruction of the Union. This sophism is a legal and peaceful withdrawal from the Union without the Union's consent; thus sugar abating the idea of rebellion in the public mind, dragged during thirty years, and good men are found in arms against the Government.

This sophism derives currency from the assumption of some omnipotent supremacy pertaining to a State. States have neither more nor less than reserved powers, no one of them being a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union before casting off their British colonial dependence. The new ones came in from a condition of dependence; even Texas during her temporary independence was never designated as a State.

The word sovereign State is not in the Constitution, nor, as is believed, in any State Constitution.

[Here follows an elaborate argument against the right of secession, in which it is questioned whether the people of every State, except South Carolina, are not in favor of the Union. The contrary has not been demonstrated. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which "All men are created equal" is omitted; and their Constitution, instead of saying "We, the people," has "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent State."]

Why ignore the rights of men—the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest. I am happy to believe that the plain, common people understand and appreciate this.

It is not worthy that while in the nation's trial officers have resigned and no common soldier or sailor has deserted his flag.

It remains to be demonstrated that those who can fairly carry an election, can also repress a rebellion. That ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets—no appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be the lessons of peace teaching men; what they cannot take by election, they cannot take by war, unless there be uneasiness. Regarding the course of the Government to Southern States after the suppression of the rebellion, it is proper to say that the Government will be guided by the Constitution and laws. The Executive desires to administer the Government as administered by the Government's makers and loyal citizens everywhere claim to be. It is not perceived that there is any coercion, subjugation or conquering in these terms. The Constitution guaranties each State a representative form of government. If a State withdraws, it may change its form to prevent the going out.

As indispensable to maintaining the guarantee, with the deepest regret the Executive has employed the war power for the defense of the Government, but this course being forced upon him, he could not but perform his duty or surrender the Government. No compromises in this case could cure; not that compromises are not often proper, but no popular Government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the country by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election to the people. Themselves, not their servants, can reverse their decision.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not consent that our institutions should perish, much less betray so vast, so sacred a trust as a free people has confided in him. He had no moral right to shrink from, nor count the chances of his own life as to what might follow. In full view of the great responsibility resting upon him he has done what he deemed to be his duty.

You now, in according your own judgment, do yours. He hopes your views and actions will so accord with his as to assure faithful citizens now disturbed in their rights a speedy restoration of them.

Having thus chosen our course, with pure motive and purpose, let us renew our trust and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

U. S. Congress—Senate.

Washington, July 5.—A bill was introduced to-day confiscating the property of civil and military officers, above the rank of Lieutenant, disqualifying them from holding any office of profit or honor; the traitors' property to be applied to the restoration of the Union.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 5.—A boat with a flag of truce, conveying the British Consul, who wished to officially visit Baltimore, was refused recognition by Com. Stringham to-day.

From Richmond.

Norfolk, July 4.—The remains of William W. Bostwick, of the Gulf City Guards, of the Alabama regiment, left to-day for Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The Saturday four o'clock, P. M., train has been discontinued. Passengers can procure excursion tickets at half fare, which will be good on either the morning or evening train of Saturday and the morning train of Sunday; returning, good from Saturday until arrival of the morning train of Monday.

ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN, PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—A law passed at the late session of the Confederate Congress provides for the election of a President, Vice-President and members of Congress, under the permanent Constitution, on the first Wednesday of November next.

The electors of President and Vice President are to meet in their respective States and cast their votes on the first Wednesday in December.

Congress is to assemble on the 18th day of February, 1862.

The President of the Senate will open and count the votes for President and Vice-President on the 19th of February.

The President will be inaugurated on the 22d of February.

THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH.—The New York *World* says:

A gentleman, established at New Orleans, arrived yesterday in this city. He says that the feelings against the North are intense and vehement; that the troops of the Confederate States consist largely of planters' sons, accustomed to the use of fire-arms and fatigues, and are excellent soldiers. The people of the South are much less excited than those of the North; they have a sense of strength, and do not at all doubt of the success of their cause. There is no lack of provisions, according to his report the crops are excellent and abundant. They rely on the importance of their cotton crop. Europe must have cotton and will interfere forcibly for it. New Orleans has never been so quiet, so peaceable, as since April last; no murders nor assassinations have been committed as before. Their available forces are moving to the North, as the South is unanimous in carrying on the struggle, and disposed to make sacrifices.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE SOUTH.—The Mobile *Evening News* of the 3d inst. has the following:

We have conversed with a gentleman who witnessed the capture of some of the vessels named below, whose account is, that on last Sunday week a craft, supposed to be the captured schooner Aid, ran the schooners John Arthur, Major Raisey, Pelican and California into Biloxi, and captured the Fanny, loaded with railroad iron for Mobile, the Olive Branch, with naval stores for New Orleans, Bayside, with brick for Fort Gaines, one with salt and hay, and another with railroad iron for Mobile, and one or two more not distinctly remembered; also a Mexican schooner with flour for a Mexican port. We had heard of the last capture before, but our information has been questioned. It now seems that it was correct.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Nine tons, ten kegs powder and a small quantity of arms were captured by a company of Federal troops, near Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, night before last. These men meditated the destruction of the railroad bridge in that vicinity, but their design was frustrated. They are now held prisoners. W. P. Stebbins, General Agent of the Missouri and Western Telegraph Line, arrived from a trip on the Plains this morning. The various trains sent out by the telegraph companies are progressing satisfactorily.

The first two hundred mile section beyond Fort Kearney is being rapidly constructed.

The advance trains of the Pacific Company are probably by this time very near Fort Kearney.

Mr. Stebbens reports having met some 200 emigrant wagons bound for California, and 400 or 500 going to Pike's Peak, many of the latter being freight wagons.

The California overland emigration is much larger than it has been any year since 1851.

The Overland Mail Company have doubled their stations, which are now not more than 12 or 15 miles apart, and are prepared to make schedule time. They commence the daily service to-morrow, the pioneer coach leaving St. Joseph at that time.

Mr. Stebbens also reports having met two hundred wagons of Mormons, and that there are about three thousand more still at Florence, the Mormon town just above Omaha, and many more are yet to be concentrated there.

It is confidently expected that the telegraph line will be completed to California by the 1st of December next.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE VESSEL BY THE NORTH CAROLINA STEAMER WINSLOW.—On Sunday afternoon last the North Carolina steamer Winslow, Thomas M. Crossan, Lieut. commanding, captured off Cape Hatteras the schooner Transit, Knowles, master, last from Key West. The prize was in ballast, having sailed from New York for Key West with provisions, shot, &c., about the 27th of May. Having landed her cargo safely at Key West, the Transit was upon her return North when captured. She is a fine schooner, of 195 tons burthen. She was built at a cost of $12,000. She is copper-fastened up to nine feet, and has galvanized iron fastenings above that. She belongs to New London, Connecticut. The prize was carried to Newbern by Lieut. Sewell.

Hardly was the above in type when information was received here that Lieut. Crossan had captured another vessel off Cape Hatteras. This vessel was the "Hannah Balch," an hermaphrodite brig, which was captured recently off Savannah by the United States ship "Flag," Lieut. Sarton. She was just from Cardenas, and laden with 130 barrels of molasses. Her recapture was made by Lieut. Crossan, of the steamer "Winslow," North Carolina Navy, on the 25th instant, while on her way to a Northern port in charge of the Yankees.—*Raleigh Register, June 29th.*

FEDERAL OUTRAGES AT FORTRESS MONROE.—We clip the following extract from the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, as an evidence of the atrocious manner in which the Federal troops behave:

The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not unfrequently on the persons also, of Virginians conceived to be Secessionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper degree of discipline would insure the shooting of platoons of scoundrels, not all privates, who seem to have imbibed the idea that they came here to pillage and destroy. The outrages that I could detail are calculated to cause every decent man to blush. A wound has been inflicted that never will heal so long as recollection remains. It is in the hope that some good may be done thereby that I make this disgraceful confession.

Savannah, July 1.—The schooner Adeline, Capt. Augus Smith, has arrived at this port from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of sugar, molasses and fruit. The captain states that the Adeline was chased by a hermaphrodite and a full-rigged brig, (blockaders) and fired at nine times, between Doboy and Warsaw Inlet, where she put in nahurt. Capt. Smith says the Lincolnites knew their business they could have headed him off. The nearest shot came within one hundred and twenty feet of the schooner. The Adeline sailed into Nassau under the Confederate flag, which was gladly recognized by the authorities there. The United States Consul, however, was highly indignant, and wrote abusive letters to Captain Smith, warning him against leaving the post, but the British encouraged the captain to persevere in his independent course. Captain Smith says he can run such a blockade at any time. He has no fear of the Lincolnites.

The Vienna Affair—Six to Eight Hundred Federal Troops Killed.

The following is an extract from a private letter addressed, to a lady of the highest respectability in this city. It comes from a source of undoubted reliability:

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 21, 1861.

Dear ——:—I was very glad to see a letter once more direct from St. Louis, and to hear you were all in the land of the living and well. I do not know how long it may be the case with us Alexandrians. The Federal camps at Shooter's Hill and Arlington Hights have been broken up. There is something going on, but we don't know what. I fear there will be an awful havoc before we drive out these invaders, but I have not the least doubt of our success. The great God who has given animals instinct for self-preservation will put it into the minds of His people to plan and give them strength to execute their deliverance. In all the battles so far they have been marvelously preserved.

At the battle on Monday, at Vienna, the enemy had an immense loss. Vienna is a station on the London and Hampshire road, about fifteen miles from here. There was a long train of cars sent out on Monday, with the Ohio regiment of 1152 men. The train was caught between two of our batteries, and literally torn to pieces. The engineer came in with the remains of the locomotive and one car filled with dead and dying. The car was covered with flesh and blood. The engineer says there were five shot down by his side on the engine; one man had his head shot off. The engineer also says there were from six to eight hundred killed and wounded. The Federal officers have arrested and threaten to hang him for telling. They are afraid of the soldiers here deserting. The Michigan regiment, which were encamped at Shooter's Hill, mutinied yesterday and refused to fight, and there are many more that will do the same. The Federals say they had only seven killed and eight wounded; but we know better. We can count the wagons that came in filled with them. You need not believe a word you see in the papers. We have the means of knowing for ourselves.—*St. Louis Journal.*

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, June 29.—The Pony Express, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press, passed here at ten o'clock this morning:

The Republican State Convention is now in the second day of its session at Sacramento. The attendance is large, and the party is very sanguine of success at the next State election. Leland Stanford has been nominated for Governor.

The platform adopted indorses the Administration, denounces secession and the doctrine that State allegiance is superior to national; expresses gratification at the uprising of the country in support of the Administration, which indicates a speedy crushing of rebellion. The Convention also adopted resolutions expressing profound grief at the death of Senator Douglas.

Demonstrations of mourning at Douglas's death have been general throughout the State.

The Overland Mail Company's agents were at Carson Valley on the 17th inst., and were to leave the next morning for the east, to stock the road for the daily mail service.

Fifteen wagons of the Overland Telegraph Company left Carson Valley on the 17th, loaded with poles and wire for Fort Churchill, where the first work was to be commenced about the 19th. Poles had already been contracted for for about three hundred miles from Fort Churchill eastward, and the line will be extended at about the rate of five miles a day.

Samuel H. Dash, a prominent citizen of Shasta county, died at Shasta on the 12th ult.

Accounts from Humboldt Bay state that the Indian war was being vigorously prosecuted.

Extensive preparations for celebrating the fourth of July are making in all parts of the State, promising more universal respect for the day than ever before witnessed in California.

This morning Col. Lippitt drilled on Washington Square. San Francisco, several companies of his volunteer regiment. They have no doubt that they will be called out to go East. If the Government does not send for them with the funds for transportation, they little doubt the steamship companies will give them free passage to New York, or if that expectation should prove baseless, there is a sort of suspicion that Sam Brannan will expend $40,000 to put a California regiment within two days' march of Washington.

Col. Lippitt's regiment is not only nearly full, but he says that from the interior enough more men have tendered their services to almost make up another regiment.

Arrival of the Santa Fé Mail.

Independence, Mo., July 1.—The Santa Fé mail and Canon City express arrived this morning with dates from Canon City of the 17th ult., and New Mexico 15th. Despite the high water or other hindrances, the proprietors are determined to come up to or ahead of time on this route, and so far they are receiving encouragement in the way of passengers and express matter. Col. Boone has received a number of wagon loads of presents for the Kiowa Indians at Fort Wise, and has authority to conclude a treaty of peace with them.

About 3000 Kioma and Camanche Indians were assembled at the mouth of the Pawnee Fork, while the Arrapahoes are encamped above and below Fort Wise, all in anxious expectation of receiving their annual gifts. They did not molest the mail party, and will not during the ensuing season. Spiegelberger's train reached Santa Fe with large supplies, and other trains were expected daily. One or two very refreshing and copious showers of rain had fallen, which gave the New Mexican farmers hopes of yet making corn.

Accounts from the San Juan mines are flattering, and were more favorable than heretofore.

A duel was fought near old Fort Marcy, between John G Phillippe and Jos. Cummins. No injury to either party.

Col. Grayson and Dr. McDowell were to start for the States by the Southern mail on the 17th ult.

Our farmers here are in the midst of their harvest, and an abundant yield is expected.

Gallant Affair near Romney.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst. furnishes the annexed particulars of a highly successful skirmish:

Last Wednesday a party of fifteen, commanded by Col. Ashby, were out scouting near Romney. Five of the party got separated from the others, and being absent some time, the rest went in search of them, and found two returning, who reported that they had been attacked by a party of fifty or sixty United States dragoons, and that their three companions were probably killed. The thirteen proceeded at once in chase of the Federal myrmidons, overtook them beyond the Potomac, attacked them with swords, pistols and bowie-knives, killed eighteen and routed the remainder—none of our party being seriously hurt. Col. Ashby killed five of the enemy with his own hand. On their return they found two of the five who first went out, killed, and Captain Dick Ashby dangerously, though, it is hoped, not mortally wounded.

This is a brilliant affair. The odds were four or five to one against us, and they United States regulars; and yet our men killed more than a man apiece and routed the rest, and took many of their horses and arms. The only drawback is the injury to Dick Ashby and the loss of his two companions.

The following letter from a gentleman in Winchester gives some particulars of the affair, which will be read with interest. Later information corrects some of its details, and gives a more favorable account of Capt. Dick Ashby's condition:

WINCHESTER, June 28.—We have a reliable account of a gallant, but in some respects unfortunate affair, which occurred near Green Spring, in Hampshire, on Wednesday, about three o'clock, P. M.

Turner Ashby and his brother Dick were out on a scouting party, near the place named, when they were set upon by a party of the enemy's horse, variously reported at from fifty to seventy. The Ashby party, of course, under such leaders, charged them gallantly, and soon put them to flight, with the loss of two killed on our side, and poor Dick Ashby supposed to be mortally wounded—receiving two sabre cuts, two gun-shot wounds, and having his left arm broken.

Of the enemy from seventeen to twenty-five are reported killed, and an eye-witness and participant in the battle assured my informant that Turner Ashby, after his brother's fall, killed five with his own hand. There is no doubt of the fight having taken place, and of the fact that our men behaved most nobly and drove the enemy from the field. Of the details, there may be some uncertainty. I fear there is little or no hope of Dick Ashby's recovery. His loss would be poorly compensated by the destruction of a regiment of the ruffians he encountered. Turner Ashby's horse received two wounds, of which he died, but not until his gallant owner had swum the Potomac on him. Dick Ashby's horse returned to the encampment with the loss of an eye from a sabre cut. They were both noble animals.

AN INCIDENT.—After the Vienna battle last week, a South Carolina soldier, who had been out on a scout, was arrested by three of the retreating Yankees, who after disarming him, set out for the Federal camp, "calculating" largely, no doubt, on the welcome plaudits that awaited them for their heroic exploit. But all things fair are doomed to fade. After marching some distance the party came to a halt, stacked arms, which were topped with the sword bayonet, and two of them went in pursuit of water, leaving the Carolina captive in charge of the Yankee captor. The former watched his time, and when the watering party was out of sight, seized a bayonet, and at a single stroke almost severed the head from the body of his companion, after which he quietly took possession of the arms, and marched to the camp of his friends.—*Lesburg (Va) Mirror.*

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Williamsburg, on the 29th ult., tells the following curious story:

A circumstance occurred the other day, in our military operations in this region, which, I think, is too good to be lost. A member of one of our cavalry companies, stationed at Yorktown, had, whilst doing duty as a scout, been surprised and taken a prisoner by the enemy, between Bethel and Hampton. Some days afterwards an exchange was effected of one of the Yankee prisoners at Yorktown for our trooper, who of course returned to his camp rejoicing.

In less than three hours afterwards the Yankee who had been delivered to the enemy in exchange reappeared at the lines at Yorktown and gave himself up as a deserter.

SAD CASUALTY.—The Clinton *Democrat* of Thursday says:

Another of those deplorable casualties, occasioned by the unguarded handling of fire-arms, occurred in this parish on Saturday last. Dr. Parnell, a planter residing near Port Hudson, was in the act of taking his shot gun from his buggy, when one of the triggers was sprung, discharging the load into his body, killing him instantly. Dr. Parnell was universally esteemed, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth of July.—Never before was the anniversary of the Fourth of July observed so universally, so heartily, and on so grand a scale by the good people of the Crescent City as on yesterday, its first recurrence under the Government of the Confederate States. Everywhere business was entirely suspended, and the community gave itself up wholly to the celebration. Camp Lewis was crowded all through the day by a brilliant throng, and persons waited for hours to get up and down from there on the Carrollton Railroad, which had pressed into service every passenger, freight, baggage, box and platform car to accommodate the custom. The review of the troops was a magnificent pageant and far outnumbered any thing of the kind shown by our city in former times, notwithstanding the legion, ten thousand strong, that she has sent to the war. We are glad, too, that the military pic-nic at the City Park was so well attended. This patriotic enterprise will continue to-day, to-morrow and Monday, until eight o'clock Monday evening. The ladies have a military escort and a fine band of music, and among other attractions to be found is that of dancing on the green sward. The military fair at the De Soto School-house was largely attended both Thursday and last evening, and we are glad to know that the patriotic exertions of Madame Huard and her colaborers have been so well appreciated.

Conflagration and Loss of Life.—About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in a slaughter-house near the center of the square bounded by Pleasant, Toledano, Chippewa and Fulton streets, Fourth District, and in a couple of hours laid in ashes every thing combustible on the block, which consisted of eight small tenements and half a dozen shanties used as slaughter-houses, stables and outbuildings, involving a total loss of about five thousand dollars, on which there was insurance to about two thousand, principally in the Orleans office. One of the first sheds consumed was a stable in which an old German, sixty-four years of age, named Jacob Quest, had a fine horse. He had sold the animal on Thursday, and was to have delivered him over on Friday. On being awakened he rushed to the stable and found it already in flames, but so eager was he to save the horse that he rushed in and staid there struggling to free the frightened animal until he must have been smothered by the smoke, and falling to the floor, was burned up beside his horse. The flames found such combustible material in the eight frame erections, connected by fences and shanties, that the firemen, unable to get water until No. 1's steam engine gave them a supply from the river, were unable to do more than to keep the fire from crossing the streets, and the blistered walls of the opposite houses show the close struggle that was made. Five tenements on Pleasant street, reaching Chippewa, were owned by Mrs. Margaret Bokeufohu, John Kistler owned a building on Fulton street, Fred. Mier owned another on Chippewa, and Adam Wagner and Joseph Campher were also losers.

Desperate Fight.—On Thursday evening a young man went into Bolleman's clothing store, on Bienville street, and tried on some clothes, finally selecting an old coat which happened to please his fancy. Mr. Bolleman told him he could not sell the coat, as it had been so ready left with him for repairs. The young man, who was apparently intoxicated, and perhaps had no real intention of purchasing, insisted on taking the old coat, which Bolleman told him he should not do. This brought on a difficulty, and the young man, a mere stripling, drew a revolver, and presenting it at Bolleman's face, pulled the trigger. The cap snapped, and then Bolleman, who is a strong fellow, although greyhaired, threw his assailant into the store, and kept him down until some neighbors came to his assistance. During the struggle the young man had his revolver in Bolleman's face, and was pulling at the trigger, but the old man had one of his fingers over the nipple of the pistol, and it could not go off. After they were parted the young man jumped in a cab and drove off, making good his escape, although he was chased by the police in another cab for some distance down Claiborne street.

The Weaver Rape Case.—Last evening this case was again taken up by Recorder Emerson. The court room was crowded almost to suffocation. Sarah McNeill, the creature of Weaver, gave her testimony, contradicting Catherine Lahenny in every important fact. Sarah, though but a child of sixteen was unmoved by the circumstances, and unblushingly avowed her own degradation. She swore she had not spoken to Weaver about the case, although maintaining the intimacy ever since his arrest and release on bail, and this, of itself, is enough to invalidate her evidence. The case was continued to Monday evening.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—David King, f. m. c., was sent before the First District Court for trial on the charge of cutting Jerry Carl, f. m. c., with intent to murder. Alfred Lewis, f. m. c., was similarly disposed of for stealing a silver watch from Constance Bertrand. The charge against Angel Garcia Sarra, of assaulting Mrs. Catherine Bergle with a knife, was dismissed as not substantiated. Officers Bird and Pecora made an affidavit against Mr. Nedal, who keeps a coffee-house at the corner of Crossman and Levee streets, for selling liquor to slaves, and having no license. Officers Pierre and Martin also reported the keeper of the grocery corner of Bourbon and Bienville streets, for selling liquor to Jim, a slave of Mr. Van Rooten.

Not Quite a Murder.—About 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon two soldiers brought to the First District lockup one George Brown, whom they had captured at the corner of Poydras and Johnson streets, after a long and exciting chase, in which they distanced the crowd. When they caught Brown he drew a revolver on them, but they disarmed him. Now there soon had joined in the chase and heard a flying rumor that Brown was a murderer, having shot a soldier dead on Canal street, and robbed him of two hundred dollars, so one of them, James Finn, actually made an affidavit charging him with "shooting and killing a man whom he did not know." This horrible accusation was soon noised around, and often found its way into the columns of our cotemporaries last evening, but fortunately it was without foundation. Brown had tried to steal a fish net which had been set in the Old Canal by one Michael McIvers, and when caught and accused of the theft by the owner, he leveled his pistol at him and snapped two caps in trying to shoot him. He then fled from the crowd that came to McIvers's relief, and was finally captured as we have stated. Yesterday McIvers made an affidavit against him before Recorder Gastinel, and after being transferred from the First to the Second District, he was committed to prison to await an examination on the charge of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.

A Desperado Shot by a Policeman.—About half past six o'clock last evening a man who has lately joined the Rose Guards, named Wm. Claffey, was intoxicated and making a great disturbance on St. Thomas street, assaulting people with a butcher's steel, (a long, round file on which knives are sharpened.) Sergeant Charles Hanna went with a policeman to arrest him, when they were attacked with such vigor and ferocity by Claffey that Hanna felt himself obliged to draw his revolver and shoot the man in self-defense. The ball entered Claffey's face beside the mouth, and has probably lodged in the back of the neck. Even after he was thus wounded five policemen were unable to bring Claffey to the lockup, until he was bound hand and foot. He was then sent to the Charity Hospital. Hanna came down to the Chief's office and surrendered himself, but Recorder Emerson admitted him to bail, and he returned to his duty.

Supposed Spies.—Lieut. Delassus brought to the Third District police station, yesterday, four Sicilians, whom he charged with being spies of the Lincoln Government, and with having communicated with the blockading fleet. They gave their names as José Cintos, Antonio Josequi, José Avoline and Sebastian Adams.

Fight in Corduroy Alley.—Officers Hale and Smith report that on Thursday evening a fight occurred in Corduroy alley between some soldiers of the Cannon Guards, in which Frank King was dangerously wounded, by having been stabbed in the right side. He was sent to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies. The police arrested G. W. Luther as principal, and John Harper and James Riabiel as accessories.

Run Over and Injured.—Joe, a slave belonging to Mrs. McIntyre, was run over on Thursday, at the corner of Camp and Calliope streets, by a Magazine street car, having his right arm broken, besides receiving other injuries.

Adjournment of Court.—After Judge Collens sentenced Frederick Hadner, convicted of larceny, to one month in the Parish Prison, yesterday, he declared the First District Court adjourned for the summer.

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

DIED.

On Wednesday night, 3d instant, at the residence of her father, in the parish of Jefferson, SARAH HENRIETTA, daughter of William H. Morgan, aged 16 years.

Continuance of the Pic-Nic.

The Military Pic-Nic at the City Park will be continued TO-DAY, and until MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 8th inst.

The stands will be hired out for SUNDAY and MONDAY; and those wishing to engage the same will please call upon Mrs. BROWN, President of the Pic-Nic Association, at the Park, before THIS (Saturday) EVENING. jy6 1t

VERMOUTH—25 boxes Picard & Co.; 50 do Rivoltes Frères; 25 do Savarex, Cheney & Co.; in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. jy4

CORDIALS—26 boxes Cassis, Noilly; 25 do Creme de Cassis, Paradis; 100 do Rum Punch, Ratafia, Respail; 25 do Stomach Green Cordials; 150 baskets Angiers Cherry brandy, in store and for sale by HENRY VALETIN & CO., 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st. jy4

TAKEN from our office, on or about the 5th June last, a RECEIPT BOOK. We would be pleased to have it returned. Should a reward be required, it will be given. [illegible] SELLOCQ, NOBLE & CO.

PAPER CIGARS—[illegible] bundles in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts. je28

RUM—10 pipes Havana rum, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee. je28

PALE ALE—40 casks M. Meejon's India Pale Ale, of superior quality, in quarts and pints in store and for sale by DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts. je28

BAVARIAN LAGER BEER—25 casks of the celebrated Bavarian Lager Beer, in store and for sale by DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts. je28

ABSYNTH—[illegible] for sale by [illegible] je21

WINES—[illegible] d'Arche for sale by [illegible] 22 and 24 Old Levee st.

CLARET—[illegible] St. Julien, Medoc, [illegible] Margaux, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS —AND— Great Western Railroad Company.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1st, 1861.

THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 3d June, 1856 and of an act of our State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 700,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

These lands are included within a strip of thirty miles in width, or fifteen miles on each side of the railway line, extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to the Sabine river, or the eastern boundary of Texas, a distance of two hundred and fifty eight miles. In the contemplated continuation of this road into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile grain region of that State.

The lands lying opposite the first one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Company's road are in the rich and heavily timbered alluvial valley of the Mississippi river, on Bayou Lafourche, Grand Lake and elsewhere. Between the one hundred and twenty fifth and one hundred and ninetieth miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairies, a region nowhere excelled for beauty, healthfulness and fertility of soil.

Between the one hundred and ninetieth mile and the Sabine river the road traverses the moderately hilly and heavily timbered pine woodlands, varied occasionally by the rich valleys of the streams. Good water game, clear water brooks abounding in fish, are common to this entire locality. The pine woods in quantity and quality, are unsurpassed, and it is believed that the lands will raise cotton profitably.

Maps and plats can be seen and examined, all information as to the character and price of land obtained, applications made, and terms of sale finally agreed upon, at the office of the Company's land agent, at Brashear City, parish of St. Mary, La.

Acts of sale to be passed in New Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser.

In the absence of the purchaser, a written power of attorney, authorizing the agent to sign the act, and the notes given in payment, and to grant a mortgage to secure the notes, will be required.

The terms of sale are: One-third cash, remainder in notes at one and two years, payable at a bank in New Orleans, with eight per cent per annum interest after maturity, with mortgage until final payment, and in default the purchaser to pay five per cent. for attorney's fees.

The Company's lands are now being examined. As fast as reports are made, the price per acre will be fixed on each tract applied for, and the applicant duly notified of the same, and he will be required to accept the land, at the price designated, within a reasonable time, or in default the land will be offered for sale to others. The Company reserves to itself the right of changing the prices and terms from time to time.

The Company desire to encourage actual settlers, and will grant priority of application to persons who are now in actual occupation and cultivation of land, but only a reasonable time will be granted them to apply for and purchase, after which it will be sold to any other applicant.

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.
jy6 4dwlm

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

THE SATURDAY 4 o'clock, P. M., train has been discontinued. Passengers can procure excursion tickets at half fare, which will be good on either the morning or evening train of Saturday and the morning train of Sunday, returning, good from Saturday until arrival of morning train on Monday.

T. S WILLIAMS, General Superintendent. jy6 2t

Wanted.

A WET NURSE, well recommended. Apply at No. 42 Toulouse street, over T. Moreau's store. jy6tf

NOTICE

To the Families of Volunteers who have Left for the Seat of War.

The product of the collection made on Sunday by the SPANISH CAZADORES, on the occasion of the benediction of their flag, for the benefit of the poor families of the volunteers, amounting to $457, is deposited at No. 29 Esplanade street, where they will send their written addresses. jy4

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 29 Bienville street. jy4

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 1 o'clock, P. M. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary. jy3 td

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned under the style of "E. ROOKE & CO." is dissolved by limitation from the 29th instant. The liquidation of the affairs of the concern will be made by Mr. HENRY SAMORY. New Orleans, June 29th, 1861.

E. ROOKE.
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 cashed.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861. HENRY SAMORY, 45 and 47 Old Levee street. jy2

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

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

C. C. COLLINS.
O. 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.

jy4 1m C. C. COLLINS

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

Am. Couturié 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 date, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public. New Orleans, June 28th, 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 moderation in prices. jy1 10t

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 F. 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, Secretary. je28 10t

Notice.

TWO NOTES drawn by Marie L. and Philip B. Key to their own order, and endorsed by them, dated 26th January, 1861, payable 12th and 25d February, 1862, for twenty-three hundred dollars each, are lost, and the public is duly notified not to negotiate them. je22 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. 106 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.

je17 J. P. SARRAZIN.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, 26th June, 1861.

SITTING OF 25TH 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 Saw2w E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

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...................
Tortoise-shell Combs, per pair, from..2 upwards.
Fronts for the back hair, from..........2 do
Comb-hides..........3 do
Gentlemen's Wigs...........8 do
Full Wigs for ladies..........10 do
Perfumery from the best houses in Paris on the same terms. A special saloon for the ladies. Champooing and hair dyed. jy1 1m

May Butter.

AVET BROTHERS,

At the Blue Stores,

77 Front Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee,

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles comprising their stock of groceries—
100 firkins May Butter.
500 baskets Oil.
300 bbls. Flour, extra and superfine.
300 bags Coffee.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
300 bags Creole do.
100 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
350 packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
200 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
100 tierces Lard.
200 bbls. Mackerel.
300 boxes Star Candles.
200 boxes Soap. je15

SWEETMEATS—40 cases French jelly and marmalade.
BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases apricots, cherries and assorted fruit.
MATCHES—30 cases Southern matches.
JUGS AND JARS—300 jugs and jars, from 1 to 12 gallons.
SALMON—30 boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.
LOBSTER—30 boxes lobster, 1-lb cans.
OYSTERS—30 boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.
HUNTING FLASKS—50 boxes glass hunting flasks.
VINEGAR—50 barrels French vinegar.
PRUNES—40 cases Rates prunes, second quality.
In store and for sale by GUEYHOUZE & LANGSDORFF, 3 and 18 St. Louis st. jy2

CLARET IN CASES—30 cases St. Emilion; 120 do Margaux, [illegible] for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 38 Customhouse st. jy1

GIN—[illegible] for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 38 Customhouse st. jy1

[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

REMOVAL.

The Depot of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES is removed from 129 Canal street to the new establishment at the CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS, entrance from both Camp and Canal streets. These Machines have established a permanent reputation unapproached by any other Sewing Machine, and the recent improvements of the glass foot, (which no other machine has,) of double plates for coarse and fine work, the shifting hemmer, and no leather pad, have satisfied the public that these are the best Machines in use.

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

☞ Machines repaired, and all the new improvements attached to Machines previously sold. Apply to my11-eodm S. H. PECK.

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 desires 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 unceasingly 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. 22 Camp street.

Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association.

By order. Mrs. JAMES ROSS, President.
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. je17 tf

The Committee appointed by the public meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 22d 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,
J. B. Newman,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
A. D. Kelly,	Jos. Lalande,
A. Carriere,	G. W. Sally,
J. W. Carroll,	H. M. Wright,
John O'Brien,	Archibald Given,
James Tharp,	Alex. Hargis,
Jas. P. Freret,	A. D. Donovan,
M. O. H. Norton,	George Nathan,
J. C. Payne,	Chas. Potthoff,
Jas. H. Stauffer,	H. F. Suerchen,
N. C. Folger,	P. A. Giraud,
D. P. Logan,	R. W. Ogden,
S. H. Kennedy,	Alex. Fautland,
Robt. Geddes,	P. E. Bonford,
John Pemberton,	T. O. Kearney.

B. W. Huntington,
T. O. SULLY
CHAS. OAKFORD.
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Committee.
E. S. BRADY,
R. A. BOURK.
je22

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 this 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 the city.

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

I confidently appeal to the well-known patriotism of all our citizens to come forward and subscribe to the accomplishment of an object that should not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5,412]

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 the current revenues, the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Finance Committee are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared, printed and issued, bonds of the city for the aforesaid amount, 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 their 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 Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that 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.
je22 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.) jel1 tf

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a PROMISSORY NOTE for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, drawn in New Orleans by Peggy Cox, to her own order, and endorsed by her with a cross, her ordinary mark, on the 12th of July 1859, and payable one year after date. Said note was given by the drawer to Lucien Lartigue in consideration of a mortgage loan by him; it is signed by notary [illegible] F. Dunatel, notary; payment of the same has been postponed one year. It was stolen from the residence of Mr. Lucien Lartigue, on Claiborne street, a few days previous to his death, which occurred on the 27th of May last.

je7 2tm ALEXANDRINE LARTIGUE.

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. je28 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 exposing 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 several diseases.

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatuses, or wishing to obtain purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. je28 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. may2 6m

DR. MANCE

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)

No. 255 BOURBON STREET,

between Ursulines and St. Philip streets. ap14 6m

HOOP-POLES —AND— FIRE BRICKS,

For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 79 Carondelet street.

je23 1m CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

ARABIAN BITTERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations, the above invaluable cordial has overcome all obstacles. In this country, as well as in Europe, it is so generally used that the inventor has been compelled to increase considerably the manufacture of the same, derived from the use of the ARABIAN [illegible] strength, health and appetite, [illegible] this is the reason why they have [illegible] Heaven, as properly intended to [illegible]

Branch depot at [illegible] A. GRENONE'S, corner Royal and Bienville streets. ap17 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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, President. je26 1m

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON and after June 16th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at [illegible] A. M. and 6 P. M., and arrive at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

The Morning Train makes close connection at [illegible] with the Southern Railroad for Meridian, at which point 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 to 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 $23.
Time to Mobile 24 hours.
" Selma, 42 hours.
" Montgomery 55 hours.

jy2 tf T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWIS BURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevant, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., Pontchartrain Railroad; returning, will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M., in time for the 9 o'clock cars, A. M., Monday morning. For further information apply to F. A. SHAW, Agent, corner of Gravier and Levee sts. je6 tf

Southern Home Enterprise.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM SOAP FACTORY, under the management of a FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL SOAP MANUFACTURER. The first enterprise of its kind, on a LIBERAL SCALE, ever presented to New Orleans for Southern patronage.

Pelican Chemical and Steam Soap Works,

FRONT, NOTRE DAME AND FULTON STREETS (Facing the river, just below the Steamship Landing) New Orleans.

Every variety of Soap manufactured and WARRANTED EQUAL in every respect to the imported Northern brands of the like grades and prices—and JUST AS CHEAP.

Only give the New Orleans home-manufactured "PELICAN SOAP" a fair and unbiased trial, and you will never think of sending North any more for that commodity. R. WELLS, Proprietor.

☞ Soaps manufactured to suit the Mexican and [illegible] trade; also to suit any order. jan5 dmlawtf

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 81 St. Louis street,

Between Royal and Bourbon streets. nov21 1y

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. 30 Exchange Alley, (up stairs.) je21 1m

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. A. DAQUIN. je1

Louisiana State Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, 31st May, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held on the 29th instant, Lewis Bertrand was re-elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. E. Rondeau, resigned. J. M. LAPEYRE, President. je1

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIER, PHILIPS & MOORE is this day dissolved by limitation. The firm will be liquidated by L. Pesquier and Philipp Weber.

L. PESQUIER.
PHILIPP WEBER.
L. MOORE.

New Orleans, 31st May, 1861. je1

E. DEFFRY,

Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,

General Commission Merchant and Importer of

WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.

Depot of Pontet, Latour, Margaux, l'Arche, Gulrand, &c.

57 .... Royal street 57

between Conti and St. Louis streets. je5

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 23 Carondelet street.

(Ground floor back office.) feb1 1y

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply at Burgundy street, No. 226. my1

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Widow LOUIS POUCHE are requested to present the same at the office of A. A. P[illegible], No. 23 Royal street. F. V. DURRY, Testamentary Executor. my24

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

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

Office No. 29 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 supplies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which will Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON,

New Apparatus and Trimmings,

Black and White, of the latest European style, for

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

Also, articles of all sorts concerning Funeral ceremonies, Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with earthen-ware, large and small, cup and side Coffins, Pavers, Benches, white Crosses, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., &c., all at the shortest notice and with everything 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 delaying in any way his business in the way of furnishing all interments, &c., he thinks he is prepared to have their confidence in him, the kind of [illegible].

Hearses and Funeral Cars

of the city, made and ornamented in the most elegant style of PARIS AND LONDON, and [illegible] any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at reasonable rates [illegible] funeral ceremonies, [illegible] Coffins of all kinds, [illegible] and trimmed with velvet [illegible] Carriages, Tables [illegible] Candles, Black and [illegible] and also everything [illegible].

Mr. BONNOT [illegible] building, opening and [illegible] of

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

and will also go to the domiciles of families who will place their confidence in him [illegible] will arrange his services, and will see that every thing concerning interments and funerals [illegible] be done, and to the satisfaction [illegible].

Mr. J. BONNOT [illegible] orders for the community, the Clergy of the [illegible] Cathedral, as also all Catholic churches [illegible] families not desiring to engage the [illegible]

J. BONNOT,

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

Sets 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

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	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	$77,921 [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	48,419 [illegible]	
On River Risks	45,505 [illegible]	
	$[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		[illegible]
Amount participating in per [illegible]		$[illegible]
The company have the following assets:		
Cash on hand		[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums		[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage		[illegible]
Bank Stocks and [illegible]		[illegible]
Real Estate		[illegible]
Bonds of the Confederate States		[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
Less unearned premiums		[illegible]
Interest to be paid on Scrip, dividends, interest due and [illegible]		[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this day, June 8, 1861, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President, and Charles Lemassier, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, depose and say that the above statement is true and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

JOHN PEMBERTON
CHAS. LEMASSIER
Sworn to and subscribed before me this [illegible] 1861. ARTHUR [illegible], Third Justice [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, June [illegible]

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 of the year, and to pay six per cent. interest on all the scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

—DIRECTORS:—

J. R. Nevins,	S. O. Nelson,
Geo. Connelly,	G. Millenberger,
John Pemberton,	C. H. Ransome,
F. Maspero,	S. F. Voorhies,
F. Poole,	R. O. Viguaud,
C. Renald	

GREEN PEAS—30 cases in half boxes, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 38 Customhouse st. jy1