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# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

**Auction Sales This Day.**

B. Turpin, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 Customhouse street, brandy, cordials, preserves, &c.

A. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, on Burgundy street, between Dumaine and St. Philip, household furniture.

## PEACE YET DISTANT.

The message of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the proceedings of the United States Congress conclusively establish the futility of those anticipations of a speedy peace in which sundry sanguine individuals had indulged. It is absolutely plain, on the contrary, that the Black Republicans are resolved to carry on the war to the bitter end. So far as they are concerned, there is not the slightest abatement in their malignant hatred towards the South, or in their yearning desire to conquer and devastate us; nor have we a doubt that they will strive long and earnestly to provide the means for carrying their atrocious designs into effect. Much has been said of a change in the public sentiment in the North, and a foundation probably exists for this belief. Unquestionably those who are rapidly becoming impoverished by the calamities of war, together with the few sensible citizens who fully perceive the absurdity of all efforts to consolidate the Union, would gladly witness a return of peace—but these classes thus far constitute an insignificant numerical proportion of the community. They may wax stronger with time, but this is purely hypothetical, and we have no right to build up theories on so uncertain a groundwork. Let the North take care of itself. So much the better for the unfortunate people of that section if they come to their senses before the war shall have ruined them past redemption; we have nothing whatever to do with them, save to resist their attempts at coercion. The issues of war or peace rest with them, and not with us. Our duty is to prepare for a protracted contest which the United States Government is unlikely to abandon until it is exhausted by repeated reverses, and until the spirit of fanaticism is subdued by disappointment and castigation.

We frankly confess that, loving peace and hating war—especially a war between those who were so recently fellow-citizens of one nationality—we should prefer the continuance of the struggle to any patched-up, imperfect and short lived compromise. In other words, it is clearly the interest of the Confederate States to make no peace that does not promise permanency. As for such ridiculous and untenable notions as a National Convention, and additional Constitutional guarantees, or any thing else at all savoring of a reconstruction of the Union, they are so completely out of the question that nobody pretending to be familiar with Southern sentiment would dream of proposing them. Let peace come when it will, one of the essential and indispensable conditions must be the absolute political independence of the South. To achieve this we are now fighting, and the spirit manifested amongst us leads to the inference that we can accept of no alternative between this and our extermination.

There is yet another consideration which reconciles us in some measure to the prolongation of hostilities. The South is gradually learning the extent of her resources, and availing herself of them for the purpose of enabling her to manufacture a host of articles for which she was wont to be indebted to the North. A hasty peace would probably arrest this most commendable spirit of home industry in its incipiency, and no sooner would the blockade be removed than we should be again flooded with the innumerable products of Yankee skill and invention. And we greatly fear, too, that in spite of the manifold and incontrovertible proofs we have had of the unrelenting hatred which they feel towards us, our people would not have sufficient self-denial to abstain from enriching our foes with Southern money. Better is it that the stern lessons of privation should teach us the necessity of rendering ourselves as far as possible independent of the North in all the departments of trade, than that ere we have profited by dearly bought experience, that section should be allowed to resume its commercial supremacy over us. In a year or so we are firmly convinced the South will have learned not merely to do without Yankee goods, but to manufacture for herself most of the articles she has hitherto imported. So glorious a result would be almost worth the sacrifices and sorrows of war.

We had intended to comment upon the folly of relying on foreign nations for adventitious aid in our struggle, and to show that England and France care little or nothing for the South, and will be governed in their policy exclusively by their own interests; but this subject is so fully and ably treated by the *Delta* of yesterday, as to render any further observations superfluous. We will simply say that our conduct should be entirely independent of the possible action of any European power, and that we should not permit the possibility of an intervention to affect to the smallest extent our fixed determination to conquer a peace for ourselves.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR A MONUMENT TO COL. DREUX.—We understand that several gentlemen have taken the initiative in opening a subscription at one dollar for each person, with the object of raising a monument to the memory of the gallant and lamented Charles D. Dreux. No doubt our citizens will press eagerly forward in contributing towards the proposed testimonial. It is due to the memory of a noble-hearted and chivalrous officer, who lost his life in defence of the South.

Subscription lists will be placed at the offices of the following insurance companies, viz: Union, Merchants', Louisiana State, New Orleans, and Citizens'.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that [illegible] Leuve, of the Branch Citizens' Bank, has been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hunt & Co., Shreveport.

DUELISTS MULCTED.—George Henderson, for challenging Wm. M. Sleeth to fight a duel, was convicted in the Criminal Court at St. Louis on Tuesday and fined fifty dollars. M. F. Quan, who bore the challenge, was fined one dollar.

Our thanks are due Ezekiel, Exchange Passage, for late New York papers.

We find the following in the Richmond *Whig* of the 9th inst:

*The War.*—We are without news of interest from the points of principal interest. Our advices from General Johnston's post are to Friday night, at which time no aggressive movement had taken place on either side, the enemy remaining in Martinsburg.

At Gen. Garnett's post matters remained quiet on the 4th, which is our latest date.

At Aquia Creek yesterday morning a few ineffectual shots were exchanged between one of Lincoln's piratical steamers and our batteries.

Gen. Magruder is quietly awaiting another foray from his friend Butler, who prudently keeps within the heavy walls of his fort.

*Death of Col. Dreux, of Louisiana.*—We much lament to have to record the death of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux, of Louisiana, by a shot from the enemy, while scouting within two or three miles of Newport News about daybreak last Friday morning. One of his men, a member of the Shreveport Greys, named Hackett, was also killed. Six or eight of the enemy were made to bite the dust, but one such man as Dreux is worth all the vile Yankees that ever stunk of codfish. Let his death be avenged by whole hecatombs. Col. D. was a gentleman of great worth and popularity; his death will produce a profound sensation in New Orleans. His remains are to be sent there for interment.

CONFEDERATE VS. CONSOLIDATE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* objects, with good reason, to the application of "Federal" to the Lincoln despotism, remarking:

It would be in conformity with truth and would teach and impress a wholesome political lesson, to speak of the warring powers and their forces, as *Consolidates* on the one hand and *Confederates* on the other. There is nothing of mere epithet in either of these terms. They indicate the political distinction between the two countries; and they will serve to remind our people that while maintaining their independence and defending their very homes against marauding invaders, they are at the same time upholding the confederate form of government handed down to us by our fathers, against the attempt to impose upon us the despotism of a consolidated central power, administered, too, by aliens to us in habitation, and aliens in interest and sympathy. "Confederates" against "Consolidates" implies, politically and historically speaking, truth against error, and faithfulness against unfaithfulness, while the circumstances of the contest mark it also as a grand uprising of liberty against oppression, of manliness against injustice, and of self-defense against outrage and invasion. Confederate against Consolidate—may Heaven favor the right.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising columns [illegible]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### Two Days Later from Europe.

**Arrival of the Steamer Canada—Cotton Advancing—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Dull.**

Halifax, July 10.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Canada has arrived here, bound for Boston.

She left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, June 29, touched at Queenstown on Sunday evening, 30th, and brings two days' later news than we had by the North Briton.

**Liverpool Cotton Market.**

Liverpool, June 30.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) summed up 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 6000, the market closing at full prices, and with an advancing tendency.

**Breadstuffs and Provisions.**

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull.

**London Money Market.**

London, June 29.—Consols 90⅛ to 90⅜.

**Havre Cotton Market.**

Havre, June 29.—New Orleans Tres Ordinaire, 111f; bas, 105f. The sales of the week were 9000 bales. The market generally closed active and with an advancing tendency.

The stock in port consists of 315,000 bales.

**European Political Intelligence.**

The Canada brings intelligence that the new Lord Chancellor took his seat under the title of Lord Westbury.

The British naval commanders are not to recognize the closing of the New Grenadian ports.

**The War in Western Virginia—Capture of Three Federal Companies.**

Cincinnati, July 10.—O. Jennings Wise and his command have captured three Federal companies at Glenville.

**Gen. McClellan's Movements.**

No dispatches have been received from Gen. McClellan since noon on Sunday, at which time he was advancing towards Beverly, before reaching which place he anticipated a fight.

**The War in Missouri—Movements of the Contending Forces.**

Springfield, Mo., July 5.—General Sweeney, with a flying column, is advancing on Vernon.

Large numbers of mounted Missourians are congregating west of the Plains, where Gen. Sweeney is sending men to prevent their joining the forces under Gov. Jackson's command.

Col. Coffee has been taken prisoner.

Col. Wolf had an encounter with the Missourians on Saturday, thirty miles from Springfield, in which he was killed. The loss on his side in killed and wounded amounted to thirty. The loss to the Missourians is not known. The defeated army had sent for assistance.

Gen. Lyon is at Leesville, advancing towards Clinton.

**Kansas U. S. Senator.**

Cincinnati, July 10.—Hon. F. H. Stanton, formerly M. C. from the Memphis (Tenn.) District, is en route from Kansas for Washington, having been appointed Senator from Kansas, vice Lane, who has accepted a Brigadier-Generalship in the U. S. army.

**U. S. Congressional Proceedings.**

Washington, July 10.—In the House, to-day, the Loan bill was brought up and passed, it being opposed by only five members.

The Senate passed the bill remitting the duties on arms.

Washington, July 10.—In the House Washburn's Force bill passed, opposed by only ten members—Messrs. Burnett, Hardin, Norton, Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhies, Wadsworth and Wood.

**Fatal Accident in Boston.**

Boston, July 10.—Professor Longfellow's wife was fatally burned to-day. The professor, in endeavoring to rescue her, was himself badly hurt.

**Reports from Baltimore.**

Baltimore, July 10.—It is again rumored that Gen. Patterson's army has been annihilated.

The troops quartered in the city are preparing to leave and dodge the military authorities.

The Unionists have appointed a Marshal.

Major Taylor's dispatches create intense curiosity. It appears they demand the virtual surrender of Washington.

**The Traitors' Legislature at Wheeling.**

Wheeling, July 10.—A resolution has passed the lower House instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in the United States Congress to vote for men and money, and oppose compromises till the rebellion is crushed.

**Gen. McClellan Hard Pressed.**

Buckhannon, July 11.—General McClellan reports that the Southerners are strongly entrenched within two miles of his camp, and directs that all forces within a radius of forty miles shall join his column immediately.

**Battle Near Carthage, Missouri.**

St. Louis, July 11.—The *Democrat* says that Gen. Siegel had twelve hundred men and ten pieces of artillery, and that the Southern forces consisted of six thousand men, seven pieces of artillery and many horsemen.

**Discontinuance of the Mails in Tennessee.**

Washington, July 11.—The mails to Middle and West Tennessee have entirely been discontinued.

**Further from Baltimore.**

Baltimore, July 11.—Col. Thomas has been indicted of piracy and treason.

**The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.**

Louisville, July 11.—The Court in the Louisville and Nashville Railway case decides against Messrs. Brady and Davis—that the United States Government has a right to stop the road.

**New York Cotton Market.**

New York, July 10.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 2400 bales, at 15⅞c.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

**The War in Virginia—Reported Engagement near Beverly—Seventy Federalists Killed—Miscellaneous Items.**

Richmond, July 11.—A letter will appear in to-morrow's *Enquirer*, dated Beverly, July 7th, 8 o'clock, P. M., stating that on that day, near Gen. Garnett's camp, at Laurel Hill, which is thirty miles from Beverly, an engagement took place between the 1st Georgia Regiment and a large body of Yankees, in which sixty or seventy of the latter were killed. Our forces took some wagons and a quantity of arms. Only one Georgian was killed.

This news is doubted by Edward F. Clayton, of the 1st Georgia Regiment, who left the company early on the 7th, and reached here to-day. He says the only Federal troops he heard of were in the neighborhood of Buckhannon.

A gentleman who left Winchester Friday night says that Lincoln forces, 30,000 strong, were reported at Martinsburg, where reinforcements, with abundant artillery, were coming to them.

Martinsburg is built on a rock, and the buildings are mostly of granite.

The Federals occupy Grafton, and thence send reinforcements to Phillippa.

Gen. Wise is at Charlestown, near Gauley's, and the people are flocking to his standard.

Hon. G. B. Lamar has returned to Richmond.

T. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, is also here.

Thos. Dennwood Long, Superintendent of the Virginia Central railroad, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. H. D. Whitcomb.

The Adjutant-General of Virginia has issued orders to the commanders of the regiments in Greene, Orange, Madison, Culpepper, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Prince William, Loudon and Fairfax counties, to call out the entire militia force, and report to Gen. Beauregard.

A letter received here from near Phillippa states that Jennings Wise's company, in a skirmish previously reported, killed one Federal captain, nine or ten soldiers, and took twenty-five prisoners.

**The Suppression of Telegrams—War Between Western Journalists—Various Opinions of Louisville Magnates.**

Louisville, July 11.—Gen. Scott's suppression of telegraphic correspondence has suppressed the Cleveland Cincinnati *Enquirer's* correspondence. This is a misfortune, as the only reliable reports thence came through Cleveland.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of this morning has the following:

"It is refreshing, after reading some of the pitiful, whining, sneaking, sniffling paragraphs with which the editorial columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are filled, to open the Louisville *Democrat* or *Journal*, and note the manly earnestness with which the editors of those papers are standing up for the Government."

The Louisville *Journal* of this morning has the following:

"The Courier calls some of Gen. Rousseau's men hard-looking chaps. Well, hard-looking chaps are often hard-fighting chaps, soft-looking fellows generally fight better in ladies' drawing rooms than in warriors' battle fields. The Louisville telegraphic agent of the Southern Confederacy calls Rousseau's men ragamuffins. That's venturing pretty far. The slandered soldiers across the river may have in them a spark of something dangerous.

"A ragamuffin who insulted one of these last week very suddenly ceased to be a ragamuffin, for he did not have a rag left upon his back."

**The War in Western Virginia.**

Buckhannon, Va., July 11.—A reconnoitering party, in returning too near the Southern lines, was fired upon, killing one and wounding two.

The skirmishes during the last two days have been rather bloody.

The Southerners are strongly entrenched. If they make a determined stand, a heavy loss of life is inevitable. General McClellan was to have attacked them this morning.

**Interesting from Missouri—Rout of the Federalists at Monroe Station.**

Quincy, Illinois, July 11.—The State cavalry appeared at Monroe Station, attacked and routed the Federalists, burnt the Station House, six coaches and eighteen cars, and tore up the railway track on each side of the town.

A messenger has arrived here for assistance. Reports are in circulation that Colonel Smith and fifty men were taken prisoners.

**The Mexican Mails.**

[illegible]

**Capture of a Cargo of Coffee.**

Fortress Monroe, July 11.—The United States gunboat Quaker City captured the Amy Warwick, laden with five thousand sacks of coffee, mostly owned in Richmond.

**Generosity of the Milwaukie Banks.**

Milwaukie, July 11.—The banks and bankers of this city have paid the Zouaves a thousand gold dollars for shooting their fellow citizens at the late riots.

**U. S. Congressional Proceedings.**

Washington, July 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Fessenden reported the House bill for the payment of volunteers, appropriating five and three-quarter millions of dollars, which passed.

In the House, bills were reported making appropriations to carry on the Government, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Stevens hoped the Committee on Ways and Means would have its business up so the House could adjourn on Thursday next. The committee is disposed to give the Government every thing it asked.

Mr. Lovejoy will not vote to increase the standing army.

### The Death of Col. Dreux.

The annexed account of the skirmish at Newport News, in which Col. Dreux was killed, is taken from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 8th instant:

On Friday morning, the 5th instant, about daybreak, a skirmish took place between 100 Louisiana troops (20 from each company of Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux's battalion) and a body of the enemy, supposed to be about the same number. Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux had posted his men along a road by which the enemy were advancing. As they approached, the eagerness of some of our troops caused them to fire too soon. The enemy, thus warned, hastily fired and commenced an immediate retreat. Unfortunately one of their shots took effect upon Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux, and he died in a few minutes. He was in the act of giving the order to fire when he received the fatal wound. The only words he was heard afterwards to say were: "Don't surrender." The ball passed through his watch crystal and sword belt, and entirely through his body.

The confusion caused by the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux was increased by the advance of a body of Virginia cavalry, who were mistaken for the enemy. The enemy themselves claimed to be friends, and cried, "don't shoot." Taking advantage of this condition of things, the enemy gathered up their dead and escaped.

Besides Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux, we lost one man, W. S. Hackett, who was serving as a volunteer with the Shreveport Grays. The loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux is deeply deplored by his battalion. He was a gentleman of a high order of talents, and of the most eminent worth. His soldiers loved him to such a degree, that not a man but what would have been willing to die by him and die for him. He was devoted to them and they to him. The service has lost a most valuable officer, and the city of New Orleans a highly esteemed and most useful citizen. He was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

The loss of the enemy from the cause explained was much less than it would have been. From six to eight are known to have been killed. The whole body of the enemy would doubtless have fallen into our hands if the skillful arrangements of the Confederate commander had been carried out.

Mr. Hackett was about 21 years of age. He was in the act of taking a second fire at the enemy when he fell mortally wounded. The Zouave who killed Col. Dreux was observed by our troops, and was instantly shot down.

[From the Winchester Republican of Friday, the 5th.]

**From Gen. Johnston's Army.**

*The Yankee Invasion at Martinsburg—Gallant Conduct of the Augusta Troops—Over One Hundred of the Enemy Killed and a Large Number of Prisoners Taken—Our Loss Two Killed and Eight or Ten Wounded.*

On Monday last the Federal forces under the command of General Cadwallader, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport ford, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburg. On Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, the Fifth Virginia Regiment, under command of Colonel Harper, which had been sent out by Colonel Jackson as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came into collision with a large force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 5000 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces, which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than 400 or 500 of Colonel Harper's regiment were in the action. The Continental Morgan Guards of our town, commanded by Capt. Avis, and the West Augusta Guards of Staunton were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn there were but two of our men killed; their names, we learn, are Harris and Scapp, of Capt. Avis's company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded, but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought to town, and are receiving every necessary attention. The loss of the enemy in killed alone has been estimated by those who were in the field after the fight at from 100 to 150. A company which had been detached from the main body were captured by Captains Patrick and Hardesty's companies of cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town Wednesday morning and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under the conditions that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 5th instant, and that they were forced to cross in Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since their capture. The officers of this company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement Col. Jackson, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburg. Tuesday evening Gen. Johnston, with all the forces stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid. And we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our forces engaged. Although largely outnumbered, they stood their ground manfully until they were commanded to retreat. With such material to fight our battles victory must perch upon our banner.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE RECENT FIGHT.—Since we penned our article about the engagement near Martinsburg, we learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be twenty-seven. Among them is a lieutenant-colonel, a captain and surgeon. They may be expected here by the time our paper goes to press. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankees have taken possession of Martinsburg, and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. Gen. Johnston is at Darksville, seven miles this side of Martinsburg, and at the time of our writing is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000. A glorious victory of Southern chivalry over the hirelings of the North, who have audaciously and impudently desecrated our soil with their polluting tread, is hourly expected.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the minions of Lincoln.

**The Latest by the Persia.**

QUEENSTOWN, June 23, 1861.

PARIS, June 22.—The Paris papers of this evening deny the death of the Sultan, which had been current in Paris.

The Duke de Grammont, the French Embassador, has delayed his departure from Rome.

PESTH, June 22.—The agitation in Hungary is increasing. Thirty thousand men are concentrated near Pesth.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the definitive appointment of Maoud Effendi as Governor of the Lebanon.

LONDON, June 22—Evening.—The funds remain dull—Consols are quoted for money a fraction better than they closed yesterday. The Railway market is inactive on the whole, though steadier in tone than during the last day or two.

BRESLAU, June 22.—The Schlesische *Zeitung* of to-day publishes news from Warsaw, stating the laws in connection with the reforms recently published had in no way given satisfaction. The privileges granted to the Council of State and the Municipal Councils were found to be so insignificant that their proceedings promised no results. The dissatisfaction of the people was increasing, and the aspect of affairs in general was most gloomy. M. Apremenies had returned to Warsaw.

PARIS, 22d June, 3:15 P. M.—The Bourse has been dull and heavy. Rentes closed 68.17, or 15 cents lower than yesterday.

LONDON, Sunday, 23d June.—The Duke of Cambridge inspected the London Rifle Brigade yesterday, in Hyde Park, and the London Scotch underwent inspection by Lord Clyde in Regent's Park. Very high praises were awarded to each corps.

Lord Clyde said that as an old soldier and Scotchman he was delighted with what he had witnessed.

Colonel Macmurdo also inspected two thousand five hundred of the Metropolitan corps on Leatherhead Downs yesterday.

An immense fire, which commenced yesterday afternoon and has been raging during the night, has involved the destruction of Cotton wharf and the ranges of adjoining houses in Tooley street Borough. The destruction of property is so great that the market for many articles will be affected. Mr. Braidwood, the efficient Inspector for so many years of the Fire Brigade, has been killed, together with either four or six of his men, by part of the wall falling upon them. It is stated that two gentlemen were killed at the same time. The fire presented the appearance of a vast volcano. The flames occasionally shot up a hundred feet in height, and produced illuminating effects of terrible grandeur.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—The steamer New York arrived at Cowes yesterday.

Advices from Melbourne to April 2 say the mail steamer Tasmania had been wrecked on Warden Reef, and a part of the crew [illegible] by the natives.

[illegible] Albert arrived here to-day.

Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, has issued an address to the people of that State. It is so spirited and sensible a document that we give it a place in our columns:

**To the People of Missouri.**

It is due to you, as well as to myself, in the present juncture of our affairs, that the motives should be announced which have induced my temporary absence from our State.

Believing that our true interests demanded open, immediate and vigorous war upon the authors and abettors, from Mr. Lincoln down, of the rebellion against our State sovereignty on the 10th of May last, and confident, from the judgment of competent military men, that Missouri was then better prepared to resist, than the Lincoln insurgents were to carry out, their plans of annulling our State rights, I dissented, though in a friendly spirit, from the policy of our Governor in making concessions to them in his earnest desire to preserve peace within our borders. Aware that some arrangement with that view was about to be made, and entertaining the firm belief, since fully justified by events, that, as a truce would be energetically used by our enemies in completing their arrangements to war on us, no time should be lost in making up previous neglect in preparing ourselves for the inevitable conflict, I left our capitol on the 20th of that month. Reaching Arkansas, by rapid traveling, on the third day thereafter, I was fortunate in meeting Gen. McCulloch immediately on his arrival at Fort Smith. Since then, in Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia, my efforts have been directed unceasingly, to the best of my limited ability, to the promotion of our interests, indissolubly connected with the vindication of our liberties and our speedy union with the Confederate States. In view of Governor Jackson's declarations in his proclamation of the 12th ultimo, it is due to him that I should mention the fact that I have at no time had, and have not now, any agency of any kind from him; it is due to myself to add that since that proclamation I have cordially exerted myself to procure him support in the stand he has taken against our foes.

Rest assured of the profound sympathy with which the people of the Southern Confederacy regard our condition, though engaged in a war against a powerful foe, they would not hesitate still further to tax their energies and resources at the proper time, and on a proper occasion, in aid of Missouri. The avowed and decided policy of the Confederate States is to add to their number as soon as her sovereign people desire the *connection*. That desire being unquestionable by any one acquainted with their real sentiments, her union with her Southern sisters is merely a question of time and the opportunity which the course of events will, sooner or later, certainly afford.

You will not expect me to be more explicit; nor would the silence I have hitherto observed be now broken, had not several patriotic Missourians advised this address, with the hope that it might contribute towards confirming your determination to free yourselves from the despotism now seemingly triumphant in our State.

I rejoice to learn from various sources that even amid the present gloom you remain confident of final success. We are draining to the very dregs the bitter cup of Federal usurpation; but the medicine was needed to cure the diseases of the body politic. The military advantages lately obtained by our oppressors are not surprising, for your perilous uprising at the call of our Governor was made without that previous concert with your natural allies which was almost indispensable for success. But the fortune of war is prone to change; be ready to take advantage of it. Do nothing weak, nothing rash. Wherever a favorable opportunity occurs, rally to the standard of your Governor, or those co-operating with him; but partial uprisings, in defenceless positions, or without due concert of action, are worse than useless. Watch the opportunity to strike with effect. Meanwhile let each one of you quietly prepare; nearly all of you are doubtless now aware that your ordinary rifles and shot guns with Minie balls are equal to the weapons of your foes, and in your practical hands will rarely fail of their marks.

Be not impatient of delay. Success in war depends greatly on a proper combination of preparation, promotion and daring; on blows surely given at the right time and place. You have this inestimable advantage. If the hopes given you by me now, or by others, of effective aid, should incite the enemy to increase his forces in Missouri, he but weakens himself elsewhere and hastens in Virginia his own defeat, which is your victory; if he remains inactive, he but shortens the time of your captivity. Be of good cheer, be true to yourselves, invoking the aid of the Almighty, who has visibly favored the Southern cause, and sooner or later, the day of your deliverance will surely come.

With the limited information obtainable here concerning recent events in Missouri, it is difficult to form a judgment about our immediate future. But as our enemies claim that they are about to capture Governor Jackson, you will, I trust, not consider it ostentation in me to give you this public assurance that, to the best of my ability, endeavoring to mingle prudence with energy and firmness, though with a painful consciousness of the difficulty and responsibility of the charge, I shall, in humble reliance on the guidance and support of Almighty God, unhesitatingly undertake any constitutional duty events may impose upon me. And should, unfortunately, any vacancy in the executive office occur, which under our Constitution authorizes a new election for Governor, I earnestly hope that no State officer or authority, exercising or claiming the power of Governor in my absence, will order an election until, by the expulsion of the enemy, the choice of the voters can be rendered perfectly free.

The difficulty of speedy communication with Missouri being great, I respectfully request the newspapers friendly to our cause in adjoining States to publish this address, and thus give it a surer opportunity of reaching our own journals.

THOMAS C. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Governor of Missouri.
Nashville, July 3, 1861.

The London correspondent of the New York *Daily News*, writing under date of the 19th ultimo, communicates the annexed cheering information:

There can be no doubt that Mr. Mann has succeeded in obtaining a very important loan for the Southern Confederacy on exceedingly favorable terms, considering the circumstances of the time. Arms of the latest construction have been sent from here, in large quantities, to the South. Whether they will reach their destination remains to be seen, but you may rest assured that no paper blockade will keep them out.

THE FRENCH NAVY ON THE AMERICAN COAST.—*La Patrie* has the following: The steam corvette Catinat, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Reynaud, in command of the naval division of the Antilles, of the Gulf of Mexico and of North America, sailed from Brest on the 17th for Martinique. The steam frigate Foudre left on the 8th for the same destination. The steam corvettes Prony and Lavoisier will sail on the 25th. Rear Admiral Reynaud, as soon as he assumes his command, will sail with his division and visit New York, Charleston and other parts of the Atlantic. The St. Louis steam line-of-battle ship anchored in Toulon Roads on the 18th, coming from Beirut with troops on board."

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Mrs. Fanny Sweet in Court.*—Yesterday noon the case of Mrs. Fanny Sweet and her slave girl Louisa came up for examination before Recorder Emerson. The particulars of this affair and some insight into the past history of this Mrs. Sweet, alias Fanny Smith, alias Mrs. Hinckley, in New Orleans and in California, we published in our issue of the 28th ult., after the slave girl Louisa had been arrested for setting fire to the house of her mistress, on Gasquet street, and had confessed the same to detective Smith Heard, alleging cruel treatment as the motive. The court-room was crowded with spectators at an early hour, and their principal desire seemed to be to get a view of the personage who has once been so famous in a certain circle, not only for her personal attractions, but for the bold and independent manner she had of maintaining her rights and avenging her wrongs with her own strong arm.

At twelve o'clock she walked into court and seated herself beside her counsel, the indomitable Col. Field, (who seems to be monopolizing the criminal practice of the city.) She is a large and powerfully built woman, retaining considerable of her pristine beauty, with a fine, penetrating eye, and an expression of face that tells of an iron will to determine, and a strong nerve to execute. She met the gaze of the auditory with a steady look, undisturbed except by a very slight approach to nervousness, and appeared to be entirely confident of the result of the examination, whether from confidence in her lawyer or not, we cannot say.

The charge against her of ill-treating her slave girls Louisa and Bella was first taken up. The only witness for the State was Mr. Moreau, a Frenchman, whose house adjoins hers, and who has been accused of cutting a hole through the fence through which to retail for her gratification choice extracts from her "life and adventures." He had frequently heard and been annoyed by the screams of her servants, one of whom, Louisa, had worn a collar and chain, which had left a deep scar upon her thigh. No other witnesses for the State could swear positively to ill-treatment of her slaves. Officer McLaughlin, who had once seen a negro man enter the premises, on learning that he was unauthorized to do so, questioned Louisa about it, and she confessed to him that she had concocted a scheme to rob the house and run away. He supposed that it was for this and for subsequently running away that she was punished.

A number of professional certificates were introduced, testifying that there were no marks of brutality upon the girls, except the scar on Louisa's thigh, which could not have been made with the lash. The case appeared to be a clear one in favor of Mrs. Sweet, who was therefore discharged from the accusation. Louisa was committed for trial on her own confession of arson. The charge made by Mrs. Sweet against Mr. Moreau, of inciting Louisa to the arson, which was undoubtedly groundless and malicious, has not yet been investigated.

*Reported Incendiarism on Exchange Alley. Arrest of the Widow Quénot for Arson.*—About one o'clock yesterday morning smoke was discovered issuing from the upper part of the three-story brick tenement house No. 17½ Exchange Alley, and an alarm of fire was started, which led to its speedy extinguishment. Officer Herard was the first one on the spot, and then active and energetic comrade, E. Thomas, who was also quickly there. They discovered the bed and bedding in the room of the Widow Quénot to be in flames, but by their prompt and effective exertions they stopped the fire without having given any alarm by the bells. The people in the building were very much excited, and quite undeceived in their charges of incendiarism against the woman in whose bed-chamber the fire had originated. Even the brother of this woman joined in the accusations against her. Under these circumstances she was brought to the police station, with her all, consisting of six trunks and a box of jewelry, being allowed to pack up her effects before leaving the premises.

[illegible] was visited by its owner, the Hon. [illegible] turned away from excessive drinking, we are informed, and was sent to the State Insane Asylum at Jackson. His daughter then assumed the control of the lease and collected the rents from the occupants until about two weeks ago, when her brother took the business into his own hands, alleging as a reason that she was given to intoxication. She says that at the time he did so she threatened to burn down the house if he did not return the business to her. About eight days ago the bed in the room formerly occupied by her father was set on fire, but the fact was discovered in time to prevent any damage resulting. It is reported by the neighbors that she attributed this act to the disembodied reason of her demented parent, which, if true, would make it seem as if she had inherited a trace of his lunacy.

Several days ago Captain John Youmans, the Fire Warden, discovered that she was in the habit of building fires in the open yard of her premises, and remonstrated with her against doing so, on account of the danger. She insisted that she would do so whenever she chose, that she had a right to build fires anywhere, and did not care for the danger, upon which he threatened her with arrest if she continued the practice. On Wednesday she borrowed a box of matches from another occupant, Mrs. Harget, although she had several boxes of her own in her room. No one had access to her apartment, and the circumstantial evidence against her is very strong. Yesterday morning Captain Youmans made an affidavit before Recorder Gastinel, charging her with the crime of arson, and she was remanded to the Parish Prison, without benefit of bail, to await an examination of the case next week.

*Imaginary Outrage and Murder on Religious Street—A Mystery Cleared Up.*—About daybreak yesterday morning the dead body of a young woman was found lying on the banquette of Religious street, between St. Mary and St. Andrew. It was lying flat upon the abdomen, with the face to one side; a small stream of blood had trickled out of the corner of her mouth and run across her face, giving the appearance of a wound; her face and throat had assumed a dark red and slightly purplish hue, and there were traces of agony impressed upon her features. A large crowd soon gathered around the body, and as the discovery began to be noised around, thousands of persons, principally residents of the neighborhood, came to see it. There was no difference of opinion on the belief that the poor creature had been murdered. A number of persons even traced out the marks of fingers on her throat to their own satisfaction, and it was conceded on all hands that she must have been choked to death by one of her assassins, while another dealt her a terrible blow across the face.

The motive for such a shocking crime as readily formed itself into popular shape, and even the identity of the criminals was fixed upon and settled. From suspicion this grew into belief, and as it passed from mouth to mouth it speedily assumed the form of a substantiated fact. The ill-fated woman, so went this startling rumor, had been kidnapped the previous night and carried into the headquarters of a certain military company, occupying a cotton press close by, where she had been inhumanly outraged by the whole rank and file, and afterward, when still resisting, although nearly dead from the brutal treatment she had received, she was thrown out upon the sidewalk and murdered in cold blood to make sure that her lips would never be able to give utterance to the dreadful story of her wrongs.

With such a theme it is not to be wondered at that the people should become almost frantic with excitement, and call loudly for the vengeance of the law to fall upon the heads of the criminals. Some of them [illegible] before the gateway of the cotton press and scowled demoniacally upon the sentry, who did not know what to understand by it, and sent for the officer of the day. He went out, and soon learned the popular feeling, which was almost in favor of "cleaning out" the company. In fact, had it not been for the confidence which the populace had in the ability and determination of the police to execute the law, some of the soldiers might have been summarily strung up to lamp-posts for an example to the rest.

In the meantime officer Hagelburg had telegraphed to the Coroner to come there immediately, and Dr. Beach [illegible]. After pushing his way through the crowd, and making a cursory examination of the body, he remarked: "Why, this woman has not been murdered; it is very evident that she has died of apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance." This unexpected announcement was met by loud murmurs of disapprobation and indignant mutterings of discredit.

The Coroner could have said nothing more displeasing to the lookers-on. That he should venture, after a more casual observation of the body, to destroy all of their stories of foul play, and dash to the ground their many fine theories of outrage and inhumanity, was not to be endured with patience. Had not they seen the corpse an hour or so before he heard any thing about it? Had not Mrs. Bridget O'Flanagan said that she heard [illegible]? The temerity of the Coroner in persisting in the belief that this woman had died in a drunken fit, after being assured of the contrary by common rumor, was astonishing—it was almost disgusting.

Perceiving the strength of the popular impression that murder had been done, Dr. Beach sent for the City Physician, Dr. Bertholet, who brought with him Dr. Gentilhomme. They proceeded to make a formal and thorough post-mortem examination, thereby not only obtaining the proofs that death had occurred, as the Coroner first stated, but also proving by the heart and lungs that the woman had not been choked, and furthermore that she bore no mark of violence upon her person. Notwithstanding their positive testimony to this effect, the persons wanted the Coroner to trace up all the movements of the deceased for the past twenty four hours, and we do not think that half the people are yet willing to give up the startling rumor of their own invention. The deceased was discovered to be Catharine Kelly, a native of Ireland, 30 years of age.

*Escape of a Burglar.*—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, officer Robinson was conducting the two burglars Kinney and Charley McCarthy to the Fourth District Recorder's Court for examination before Recorder Adams, when, at the corner of Richard and Constance streets, they attacked the officer suddenly and knocked him down. Officer Robinson was quickly on his feet again, but the fugitives had taken different directions, and he could not follow them both. He therefore pursued Kinney, whom he soon overtook, but McCarthy succeeded in escaping him. Kinney was examined before Recorder Adams, and committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of burglary.

*Mayor's Court.*—H. C. Pennerman, a native of Massachusetts, and A. Lorenzen, a native of Germany, were examined yesterday before Mayor Monroe and committed for trial before the Confederate States District Court. It was proven that Pennerman, after having been warned by his late employers, John A. Mitchell & Co., of Poydras street, had persisted in airing his opinions that the South ought to be whipped into submission to Lincoln and the negroes set free. Lorenzen was proven to have denounced Jackson, the slayer of Ellsworth, as a murderer, and to have said, in response to a request for a subscription to Jackson's family, that he would not give them a cent, but would sooner aid that of Ellsworth.

*Recorder Gastinel's Court.*—Launcelot Hope Everett, M. D., made affidavit against a free colored woman, living at No. 18 Rampart street, named Harriet Emory, alias Kentucky Bell Nigger, alias Cannon, alias Boy, charging her with cruelly beating her slave girl Harriette, from November last up to the 9th of July. Harriet gave bail in $300 to appear for examination.

Joseph Osmond gave $400 bail to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on Joseph Poquig, [illegible] last Tuesday afternoon, on St. Peter street. Thos. Kelerley gave $300 bail to answer for insulting J. C. Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher gave $100 bail to answer for insulting Claude Lubey. Louisa Hoff and Mary Hoffer gave $300 bail to answer for insulting Mrs. C. Smith.

Mary Lumber was fined ten dollars for making a frivolous charge of assault and battery against Jenny Weaver. A. Rayner was fined five dollars for making a frivolous charge against Joseph Becker, of insulting him. Belle Brady was fined ten dollars for pitching into Josephine Schneider. The following parties, having engaged in more quarrelling than was consistent with a proper observance of the peace and dignity of the State of Louisiana, were required to give $300 bonds to keep the peace; Mrs. Theodrie Gallot, f. w. c., Mrs. Aristide Dorville, f. w. c., Mrs. Reynier, Henry Bisenbred, Mrs. Noel Gallot, f. w. c.

**A CARD.**

My resolution offered in the Board of Aldermen was not, as represented in Thursday's BEE, exclusively on aliens. The intention and meaning of said resolution is that a certain tax, as specified, be levied on all non-residents of the city of New Orleans; it gives for granted that we residents and non-naturalized citizens, who are not only taxed DIRECTLY on our real estate, but also INDIRECTLY, by subscriptions, &c., to military companies, should not be the dupes of large capitalists residing in the North, who are deriving the entire revenue of their property to our detriment.

I do hereby authorize Mr. F. Cornwalles to use the above at his discretion.
L. MOREAU,
Alderman Fourth District.

**Notice.**

THE Norwegian bark LIBERTAS, Anderson, master, bound from Bordeaux to New Orleans having been prevented by a blockading squadron from entering her port of destination, has arrived at New York on the 30th June. She is now ready to discharge her cargo at the latter port, and consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. jy12

**Found.**

ABOUT ten days since, a pair of PISTOLS, which the owner can have by calling at No. 58 Royal street, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. jy1 3t

**For Sale—Valuable Property.**

TOGETHER or separately, two Lots of Ground, contiguous to each other, situate in the Fourth District of this city, on Camp street, in the vicinity of the railroad track, between Philip and First streets, in one of the most respectable neighborhoods in the city, and where there are no other than dwelling-houses.

These lots are severally designated by the Nos. 17 and 18 according to a plan of Benjamin Buisson, and measure each thirty feet, six inches front on Camp street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth between parallel lines, and are bounded in the rear by a common alley of twenty feet in width, opening on Philip street.

For the terms of sale, &c., apply to ROBERT J. KER, Notary, 18 St. Charles street. jy12

HOLLAND GIN—12 pipes, Steamboat brand, for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy10

ABSYNTH—100 cases Absynth, Pernod; 100 do do Berger; in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

TRUFFLES—100 quarter boxes in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

VERMOUTH—[illegible] cases Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co., in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

TRUFFLED PIES—5 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st. jy11

LAGER BEER—20 half barrels, just received and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 50 Customhouse st.

PEPPER—[illegible] sacks Black Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 16 St. Louis st. jy12

BOTTLES—[illegible] baskets Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 9 and 16 St. Louis st.

[illegible]

**Cattle Market.**

JEFFERSON CITY, July 11, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 70 Texas Cattle, 396 Sheep and 209 Veal Cattle. Sales, 106 Texas Cattle, 18 Hogs, 33 Cows and 53 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 144 Texas Cattle, 148 Hogs, 338 Sheep, 39 Cows and 146 Veal Cattle. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Beef Cattle, ₩ 100 lbs., 1st qty | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Veal Cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sheep | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hogs, (Western) ₩ 100 lbs., gross | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milch Cows | [illegible] | [illegible] |

**Partnership Notice.**

THE undersigned, 57 and 60 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANCOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVEZE, widow of John Datas, partner in commendam, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 28th May, 1861, which act has been duly recorded. The active partners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may deal with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent to them.

P. DUCLOS,
his
FRANCOIS × CAZALAS,
mark.
V. V. DATAS.

New Orleans, July 12, 1861. jy12 1m

**New Louisiana Benevolent Association of New Orleans.**

GENERAL MEETING.

PURSUANT to Article VIII Section 1, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, the members are requested to meet at their Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, on MONDAY next, July 15, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, in order to attend the Third Quarterly Meeting.

As business of great importance will be brought before the meeting, it is expected to see all the members present.

By order of the President.
jy12 ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

**Portuguese Benevolent Association.**

GENERAL MEETING.

THE members of this society are requested to meet at their hall, on Bayou road, between St. Claude and Tremé streets, on SUNDAY next, the 14th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to transact business.

The President wishes to see all the members present on this occasion.

By order of the President.
jy12 2t MANUEL S. AVELLAR, Secretary.

**Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. Flemon, P. Maisshée, T. N. Blake,
P. Moreau, Jr., A. Lafonté, W. A. Gordon,
C. H. Kernion, P. Quegrousse, H. Peychaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Flemon Vice President.

jy11 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

**Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops.**

NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 34.—I. Brigadier General Charles A. Labuzan, Second Brigade, having been detached from his command on special duty, temporarily, to take charge of "Camp Lewis," Colonel D. Edwards, Senior Colonel, will take command of the Brigade.

II. All reports and communications will be addressed to him accordingly.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST [illegible], Aid-de-Camp. jy10 3t

**Headquarters Jackson Regiment,**

NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—I. The Jackson Regiment having been accepted by the Secretary of War, Captains of Companies attached to the Regiment will report with their company's muster roll to the Adjutant, at Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, who will have them mustered into service [illegible] and ordered to rendezvous at Camp [illegible], Miss.

II. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Harris, late Instructor of Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, will take command and order company and battalion drill daily.

III. A school of instruction will be established, companies and non-commissioned officers will be drilled in company, battalion, brigade and division movements, and every facility afforded officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order J. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
JOSEPH [illegible], Acting Adjutant. jy6 tf

**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 the State Legislature of the 10th March, 1857, have become the owners of 76,000 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, on 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 fertile 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 the 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 money given in payment, [illegible] 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 the purchase, after which it will be sold to any other applicant.

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
jy5 3dwim G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.

**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.

**House to Let.**

THE Store No. 47 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY SAMORY, 47 Old Levee st. jy6 6t

**Wanted,**

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 29 Bienville street. jy1

**Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE partnership in commendam which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, under the firm of COLLINS, CARRIERE & CO, for transacting a Grocery business in this city, is dissolved from the 8th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.

C. C. COLLINS,
G. CARRIERE,
S. D. LOGAN,
Partner in commendam, L. CARRIERE.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.
jy1 1m C. C. COLLINS.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

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

Am. Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place.

J. B. PREAU,
AM. COUTURIE.
New Orleans, June 30, 1861. jy1

**Copartnership Dissolved.**

THE partnership between Messrs. MICHON & DESPORTES is dissolved by mutual consent from this day, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public.
New Orleans, June 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 considerable reduction in prices. jy1 10t

**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. my8 6m

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

**DR. ED. KUNEMANN,**
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 230 BOURBON STREET,
ap1 6m between Frenchmen and St. Philip streets.

**HOOP-POLES —AND— FIRE BRICKS,**
For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 29 Carondelet street.
jy22 1m CAMPBELL & RICHARDS.

**Selling Off at Cost!**

G. HOLLAND, Hair Dealer,
No. 54 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 | 1. |
| Tresses upon Combs, per pair, from | 3 upwards. |
| Tresses for the back hair, from | 3 do |
| Comb-bands | 3 do |
| Gentleman's Wigs | 10 do |
| Full Wigs for ladies | 25 do |

Perfumery from the best houses in Paris on the same terms. A special saloon for the ladies. Champooning [illegible] jy1 3m

**War, Business and Education.**

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

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

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

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

I confidently appeal to the well-known patriotism of all our citizens to aid the Council and myself in the accomplishment of an object that shall not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE to raise Money for the Defense of the City of New Orleans. [No. 5612.]

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 5. *It is further ordained,* That all bonds issued as above shall be received in payment for all taxes collectable after the 1st of January 1862.

[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 18, 1861.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
je22 tf

**To the Public.**

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

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

When the little work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Sincerely believing that we have done our part to 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 in our country's defense, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may reputably 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 from nine to three or four hours per day. To them the Society desire 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 consideration are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 82 Camp street.

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

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

**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.) jy11 tf

**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 26th, 1861.

In conformity with 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 Rnw2w E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

**Notice.**

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

**Removal.**

I RESPECTFULLY inform my customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction by fire of my establishment, corner of [illegible] streets, the store has been removed [illegible] to No. 103 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.

jy11 J. P. SARRAZIN.

**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. je26 tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

**DR. LEFEBVRE'S**
PERFECTED
**New Vaporiferous Apparatus,**

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

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

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatuses, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. je8 tf

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. cars Pontchartrain Railroad; returning, will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M., in time for the 9 o'clock cars, A. M. Monday morning. For further information apply to P. A. SHAW, Agent, corner of Gravier and Levee sts. je8 tf

**LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,**
No. 81 St. Louis street,
between Royal and Bourbon streets.

**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.
je1 A. DAQUIN.

**Louisiana State Bank,**

NEW ORLEANS, 31st May, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the 25th instant, Lewis Beaumont was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Roudeau, resigned.
je1 J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIER, PHILIPS & MOORE is dissolved this day 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. DREYER,**
Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,
General Commission Merchant and Importer of WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.
Depot of Ponset, Lafitte, Marques, d'Arche, Guinand, &c.
87 ............Royal street............ 87
between Conti and St. Louis streets.

**GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER,**
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 25 Carondelet street. (Second floor, back office.)

**To Hire.**

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. [illegible] my31

**NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.**

ON and after June 20th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., and arrive at 9:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.

The Morning Train makes close connections at Jackson 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 for Vicksburg. Both trains make close connections with Mississippi Central Railroad for all points North and East.

Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50.
Selma $29 50.
Montgomery $33.
Time to Mobile 24 hours.
Selma 41 hours.
Montgomery 55 hours.

jy2 tf T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

**PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Fare to and from the Lake (same day) only 25 cents. Please buy tickets at the office, under depot.

DEPARTURE OF CARS:

FROM THE CITY. 4 o'clock A. M. Horse Car. [illegible]
FROM THE LAKE. 5 o'clock A. M. Steam Train. [illegible]

This will positively be the last regular steam train from the lake to the city on week days.
10 o'clock P. M. Horse Car.

The Steam Train will stop at Gentilly Station when notified, except, however, on mail trips and during the half hour trips on Sunday afternoon. Fare, 15 cents each way, and Conductors must have timely notice to stop.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

On Sundays the Steam Train will leave the city at 6 o'clock, A. M., as usual the horse car.

The Steam Train will leave the city on Sundays every hour, from 12 M. until 11 P. M.

The Cars on Sundays leave either end of the road every half-hour, from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.

Passengers are earnestly requested to procure their tickets at the office, under depot. Checks, or return tickets, will be handed them on the cars.

my25 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

**L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR,**

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning grey.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life, and in cases where the hair has changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good *head of hair*, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

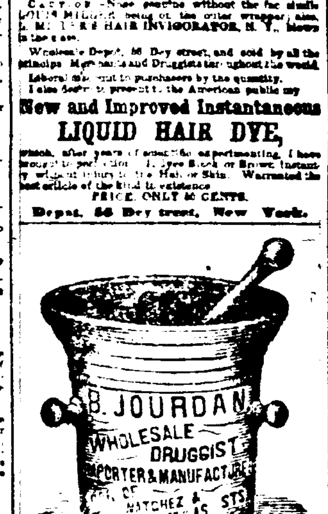
I also desire to present to the American public my

**New and Improved Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE,**

which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.

Depot, 56 Dey street, New York.




**Shirts.........Shirts.........Shirts!**

RECEIVED BY LION & ANDREE, 54 and 56 Royal street, per steamer Bienville 200 dozen men, youths and children's Shirts, linen bosom do., all linen do.; [illegible] perfectly well made and proportioned, from the house of Chartrel, Bournier and Hayem.

An extensive assortment of Woolen, Flannel, Merino, Silk-Cotton, Scotch Thread and Linen Undershirts.

Woolen, Flannel Merino, Silk-Cotton, Brown Cotton and Linen Drawers.

White, Bleached and Brown Cotton, Scotch Thread and Silk Thread Half Hose.

Received, via the North, a large selection of Plaited, Ruche and other Ribbons.
Fancy Ribbons, all colors.
Plain Ribbons, of all widths.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Buttons of every description.
Filet, Fringes, Tapes, Laces &c.

my21 LION & ANDREE, 54 and 56 Royal street, corner Bienville.

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

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

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

HAVANA CIGARS—450,000, in store, of different sizes, of Cabanas, Figaro, Intimidad, Designo, Partagas, Meridiana, Southern Confederacy, Toreno, Miles, Flor Vega, &c., guaranteed genuine and of direct importation. For sale by GUMA & MASICH, je1 59 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET CLARET—50 casks [illegible] claret, in store; 25 do St. Emilion do, do; 40 do Cambanne do, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, je28 60 Old Levee st.

SUNDRIES—100 cases empty wine bottles; 100 cases jugs and sundry bottles; 100 baskets Champagne, H. Piper; 100 do. Moet and Chandon; 100 do. Lafontaine & Fils; 50 cases Maraschino; 50 do Dutch Curacao; 300 do Vermouth, N. P. & Co.; 100 sacks soft shell Almonds; for sale by LANATA BROS., je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, OLIVE OIL, &c.—100 cases, 100 qr boxes each sardines in oil; 100 do, 100 half do do, sardines in oil; 300 baskets olive oil, Possel; 20 forms Gruyere cheese; 25 cases Dutch cheese. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—[illegible] cases mushrooms in oil; 5 cases, 100 half boxes each, black truffles; 10 do, 100 qr do, truffled pies. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—[illegible] cases Mushrooms; 100 do Green Peas; 100 do. Sardines in Oil quarter and half boxes; 30 do. of 50 boxes each, Sardines in Oil; 10 do. 100 quarter do. each, assorted Truffles; 5 do 100 half do. each, Black Truffles; 5 do Lobsters; 5 do Asparagus; 2 do [illegible] in Oil; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, my10 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

BUCKETS—250 dozen painted buckets.
CORKS—50 bales pointed and regular corks.
WHISKY—200 boxes Valey whisky.
TWINE—5 bales French twine.
ABSYNTH—300 boxes E. Pernod and [illegible].
BROOMS—300 dozen assorted brooms.
BOTTLES—400 baskets Bordeaux bottles.
TRUFFLES—4 cases, 100 half boxes, Perigord truffles.
FIRE CRACKERS—500 boxes Chinese fire crackers, Goldshop.
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, je28 9 and 16 St. Louis st.

ORANGES—300 cases extra Sicilian Oranges; for sale by LANATA BROS. je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice, [illegible]; 300 do brandy cherries; 50 do brandy fruits. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINES—[illegible] bbls. Haut Sauterne and Haut Barsac, for sale by S. FLASSAN, je28 60 Old Levee st.

SARDINES—175 cases sardines, quarter and half boxes.
MUSCAT—80 cases quarts and pints.
MALAGA—40 barrels sweet Malaga.
WHISKEY—20 half barrels Tuscaloosa, Bourbon and Monongahela.
SHERRY—20 barrels.
MADEIRA—4 pipes and 20 quarter pipes old Madeira.
PORT WINE—4 pipes old Port wine.
ASPARAGUS—12 boxes choice asparagus.
SAGO—[illegible] In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, je29 9 and 16 St. Louis st.

**Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!**

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

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

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

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

**MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,**
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office No. 20-24, Anthony Square,

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

**New Apparatus and Trimmings.**

Black and White, of the latest European style, for Hearses and Funeral Cars.

Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes, large and small top and side Coffin Plates, black and white Crosses, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

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

**Hearses and Funeral Cars** of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other; and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; and every thing pertaining to funeral ceremonies, as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca and lustring, of all sorts, mahogany and walnut, large and small Hearses, Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also every thing relating to funerals.

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

**Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,**

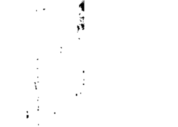
and will also go to the domiciles of families who will place their confidence in him when circumstances will require his services, and will see that every thing concerning Interments and Funeral Ceremonies is regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the conveyance of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. fe16 5mis

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

**MUSIC.**

SOUBRES & CHASSAIGNAC,
SUCCESSORS TO S. BENOIT,
No. 78........CHARTRES STREET........No. 78
—IMPORTERS OF—
Music and Musical Instruments.



SOLE agents for the celebrated PIANO-FORTES of Henry Herz, to whom the grand medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. These Pianos were declared by the Jury of Exhibition of 1855 to be far superior to those of Erard and Pleyel.

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 78 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets. se22 ly

**Music! Music!! Music!!!**

**A. ELIE,**
65..........ROYAL STREET..........65

HERZ & PLEYEL PIANOS.

AGENT
Of the manufacture of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.
Sole Agent for the INSTRUMENTS OF SAX, HARMONIUMS AND [illegible] ORGANS.
STRINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Has received by the late arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz and Pleyel Pianos. nov1 ly

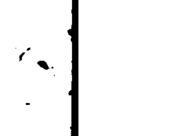
**PAULIN DUREL,**
STATIONER, PRINTER AND BINDER,
27 Chartres street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has just received, per steamer Star of the West, from New York, the following articles:

ENGLISH CASH BOXES—a superior article, very heavy.
NEW STYLE LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
PATENT METALLIC SLATES—new article for Schools, Offices, Banks, &c.
TRAVELING DESKS.
TRAVELING PORTFOLIOS—a large assortment.
TRAVELING PORTABLE PRESSES.
TRAVELING INKSTANDS—a large assortment.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, for Offices and Families.
COIN AND POST-OFFICE SCALES.
GOLD PENS—a splendid assortment.
ROGERS'S AND CROOKE'S PENKNIVES.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. The above articles will be sold at very low rates. Please call and examine.

PAULIN DUREL,
ap19 27 Chartres street.



**B. Antegnini & E. Richard,**
15..........Conti street..........15
MANUFACTURERS OF
**SLATE BED BILLIARD TABLES,**

HAVING obtained from Mr. Berger a certificate establishing the superiority of their Billiard Tables over those of the other manufacturers and also the privilege of using in future the name of this celebrated French amateur, Mr. Berger being furthermore desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs. Antegnini & Richard's Tables, has ordered for his private use a Slate Bed Billiard Table, which he now exhibits in his Hall, and upon which he performs daily at the White Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can see all our certificates.

Will be found in the same establishment a splendid selection of Satin, Oak, Mahogany and Rosewood Billiard TABLES with Slate, Marble or Wood Beds, furnished with the Mechanical Cushions.

Being in connection with European and Northern houses, they offer a complete assortment of French and American Billiard Table Goods—such as Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue-Cutters, Cue-Leathers, Foot Baskets and Balls, &c.

Also, on hand, second-hand Tables, Keno Boxes and Cards, Ten-Pin Balls and Pins, Bagatelles, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES.

Prices very moderate. ap9

**ARABIAN BITTERS.**

NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations, the above invaluable [illegible] 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. Strength, health and appetite are the sure results derived from the use of ARABIAN BITTERS, and this is the reason why they have superseded all other bitters, so generally indulged in and sold.

General depot at F. SANCHEZ, No. [illegible] Old Levee street.
Branch depot at A. CALOGNE, corner Royal and [illegible] streets.

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**

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

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

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

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

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

PREPARED BY
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**
LOWELL, MASS.
Price $1 per bottle. Six Bottles for $5.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**

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

**AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,**
FOR THE CURE OF

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

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

**Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.**

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