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NEW ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and is subject 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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day.

By N. Vignie, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 47 St. Peter street, household furniture, movable effects, &c.

By C. E. Fennell, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, property in the Second District, and slaves; also, a valuable country residence.

By J. Neville, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Maniere country saddle horse; also, twelve lots in the Second District; also, valuable property in the neighborhood of the City Park.

By D. E. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Magazine street, sugar.

SQUARE OF GROUND NEAR THE CITY PARK.—We would call particular attention to the sale of property advertised by Julien Neville, auctioneer, to take place to day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

The sale includes a square of ground belonging to the estate of the late Annette D. Montreuil, and is situated on Orleans street, within one square of the City Park. The sale offers a great inducement to parties desirous of making a profitable investment.

At the same time there will be offered twelve lots in the same neighborhood. A word to the wise.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

We see it vaguely stated that the diplomatic representatives of England and France at Washington have resolved, under instructions from their respective Governments, to solicit Mr. LINCOLN to remove the blockade from one of the ports of the South, in order that they may obtain our cotton. It is added that Mr. LINCOLN will undoubtedly decline the request. The truth of this rumor is highly problematical, but whether true or not is of little consequence. If Mr. LINCOLN, in his anxiety to avoid trouble with the European powers, were to order the blockading squadron at the Balize to depart, and leave the port of New Orleans free to the access of foreign vessels, not one dollar's worth of cotton would be allowed to be taken away. It seems to us that neither the North nor Europe has a distinct perception of our views and policy of the South with respect to the cotton trade. England particularly has imbibed the notion that we shall be exceedingly glad to dispose of our cotton to her buyers, if we will only find some way of effecting the purchase. This is a grave and radical error, and it is well that the merchants and manufacturers on the other side of the Atlantic should be fully admonished of the real position of the South. We shall state it briefly.

This is a struggle for independence in which we are engaged. With us it is simply a question of life or death. There is no possible compromise, no alternative between our extermination, and our recognition as a free and sovereign nation. We are prepared to fight the North until she ceases to assert the slightest dominion over us, or until, by dint of overwhelming power, she crushes us. The latter can only be effected—if at all—after years of sanguinary assault and resistance, and the gradual but complete exhaustion of the entire resources of the South. It is needless to add that we fear no such appalling result, and are entirely confident of our ability to beat back the invader, and force him by repeated disaster to withdraw to his own domains. But the character of the contest in which the South has embarked, and the object aimed at, are such that the people of this section are heart and soul pledged to its continuance at all hazards and to the last extremity. They will hesitate at no sacrifice: they will shrink from no act, how painful soever, of personal abnegation; they will unhesitatingly court privation, poverty, the loss of all their worldly gains, the relinquishment of the comforts, and even a stinted supply of the indispensable necessaries of life, rather than dream of submission to the detested foe.

Now, in this momentous conflict, one of the great advantages we enjoy is the monopoly in the cultivation of cotton—cotton which has helped to enrich the North, and which has supported millions of the population of Great Britain, and to a smaller degree that of France and Spain. We are perfectly well aware that but for the absolute necessity of having Southern cotton, the Governments of those countries, and especially of the two former, would remain supremely indifferent to the progress of the war in America, and would probably exult at the prospect of the dissolution of the Union, the loss of national prestige, and the possible downfall of republican institutions. As the case stands, however, they must have cotton. The highest material interests demand the full supply of that precious staple, and we have no doubt they are prepared to brave the wrath and hostility of Mr. LINCOLN, rather than forego it. But, in the meanwhile, we in the South, who are resolved not to forfeit a single stake in the fearful game we are playing, must unflinchingly perform our duty. It is, therefore, a settled point—fixed and irreversible as the laws of God,—that not a bale of cotton shall leave the South unless the blockade of our ports is raised. The recent movements in this city, whereby one-half the entire crop is usually received, establish incontrovertibly the immutable determination and self-sacrificing devotion of our people. On the one hand we see the cotton factors in mass requesting the planters to abstain from sending any cotton whatever of the coming crop to New Orleans, and advising them to keep it stored on their plantations. On the other hand, the insurance companies of this city have unanimously refused to cover cotton shipped to New Orleans until the blockade is raised, at the same time agreeing to insure all cotton retained on the plantations upon certain specified terms. Hence it is manifest that the crop will be kept at home, and will not be sold at all except in the contingency just stated. If England and France want our cotton, they must send their vessels up the Mississippi, by raising the blockade, or they will not get it. We are fully prepared to dispense with the two hundred millions of dollars which is about the value of the crop, unless we can dispose of it in our own way. Nay more: if such a misfortune should possibly occur as the successful invasion of Louisiana by the soldiers of the Federal Government, every pound of cotton in our State would be consigned to the flames, sooner than that it should pass through Northern hands. This, too, is the unchangeable resolve of the people of the South.

The European nations which will need the vast Southern staple know therefore what they have to expect, and may govern themselves accordingly. And we may ask in conclusion, whether there can exist the smallest chance of conquering a people who are ready at any time to immolate their most valued possessions, if the sacrifice can benefit the South, or injure the North?

PANOPTICON OF THE SOUTH.—This mechanical exhibition of life-like moving figures, representing scenes in the South, is about to open at Armory Hall for the benefit of families of volunteers in the war. It was designed and constructed by Southern artists, and consists of some twenty-five scenes and views of the Southern forts, among which are Pickens, Taylor, Jefferson, &c.; the *Bombardment of Fort Sumter*, and the Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, introducing moving infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c., are among the principal features. It will, no doubt, meet with liberal patronage, as our citizens are ever ready to aid in so worthy an object. The first representation will be given on Monday night, July 29th.

RETAINING COTTON ON PLANTATIONS.—The address of the Cotton Factors, and also the proceedings of the Board of Underwriters, are published in this morning's *Price Current*.

THE KANAWHA RIVER FIGHT—*Woodruff, Neff, and Others, Prisoners.*—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, under date of the 18th, at Camp Poca, confirms the disastrous defeat of the Federals, and the capture of Cols. Woodruff and Neff, of the bogus Kentucky regiment. They acknowledge the loss of about fifty killed, wounded and missing.

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi, I. O. O. F., commenced its annual session on Monday last. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

P. Hawks, of Vicksburg,	Grand Master.
B. Mays, Yazoo City,	Deputy G. Master.
T. Keeler, Columbus,	Grand Warden.
B. Dicks, Natchez,	Grand Secretary.
K. Barber, Woodville,	Grand Treasurer.
Wootenheim, Columbus,	Grand Chaplain.
Milton, Grenada,	Grand Representative.
E. Love, Columbus,	do do.

"SENSATION PAPERS."—The Yankee sensation papers, like the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *Post*, &c., are fast becoming standing jokes. They will hereafter be spoken of in the same category with Munchausen and Sinbad the Sailor. A Washington correspondent relates a good joke on Gen. McDowell. When Captain Taylor, the bearer of the recent flag of truce to Lincoln, left Arlington House on his return to the Confederate camp, the General gave him a late copy of a New York daily, saying to him: "Give that to my old classmate Beauregard, and tell him if he can gather any thing reliable from it regarding our movements he is quite welcome to do so, and will be more successful than I have been."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Missouri—Fremont at St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 26.—General Fremont has arrived here.

The State troops have taken Memphis, Scotland county, on the Iowa border.

The Convention.

Jefferson City, July 26.—The Convention declares the principal State offices vacant and provides for the filling of them by the Convention. It also repeals a portion of the State Constitution, and says that the Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, four of them to be appointed by the Convention.

It also abolishes the State Legislature and annuls several acts of the last session of the Legislature.

United States Congressional.

Washington, July 26.—In the House a bill passed to refund the money expended by each State for the defence of the General Government.

Murder of an Alabama Officer.

Richmond, July 26.—The Norfolk correspondent of the *Examiner* says that Lieutenant Adams, of the Mobile Rifles, was murdered in Norfolk on the 23d by Claiborne Hughes, a citizen of Norfolk. Hughes is in jail.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore—More Specie for Yankeedom.

New York, July 26.—The British-American mail steamship City of Baltimore was boarded off Cape Race on Thursday night. She brings two days' later intelligence from Liverpool.

She brings forty thousand pounds in specie.

The Persia had sailed with seventy-five thousand pounds.

Liverpool Markets.

The sales of Cotton for two days amounted to 40,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2000. The market closed buoyant, with an advancing tendency. Quotations are ⅛ higher.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady.

Provisions are steady.

Consols.

Consols closed at 89¾ to 90.

Gov. Jackson en Route for Richmond.

Knoxville, July 26.—Governor Jackson and General Atchison, of Missouri, arrived here yesterday, en route for Richmond.

Jackson says that there are 100,000 Missourians ready to rise for the South if they could obtain arms.

Newspaper Postage.

Richmond, July 26.—Postmaster-General Reagan, in a letter to the President of the Southern Express Company, published in the *Examiner* this morning, says that newspapers cannot be carried by mail carriers or expressmen without the payment of the regular rates of postage.

The Bank Convention.

Richmond, July 26—The Bank Convention adjourned after expressing an opinion in favor of the Government issuing $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, in addition to the amount already authorized. Fives, tens and twenties not to bear interest; other denominations to bear interest at the rate of 7 3 10 per cent.

Resignation of Toombs.

Richmond, July 26.—Hon. Robert Toombs, Secretary of State of the Confederacy, has resigned, and R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, is appointed to fill the vacancy.

Railroad Matters.

Nashville, July 26.—There is no detention now to passengers between this city and Louisville. The connection is made at the State line.

Return Home of Northern Troops.

Louisville, July 26.—The Northern papers are full of accounts of jubilees over the return of three months volunteers, who seemed to be arriving every day.

U. S. Congressional.

Washington, July 26.—McClernand said that the Government should make provision for further resources, or it would lose its credit.

Wright remarked that so far as the latter clause was concerned, the Government had already lost its credit.

The proposition for a direct tax for war purposes meets with violent opposition.

Breckinridge voted against the bill for the maintenance of the Union, which passed the Senate.

From the Battle-Field.

Washington, July 26.—Colonel Cameron, with a flag of truce, went to bury the dead.—Nothing has yet been heard from him.

It is supposed that the Southerners have some scheme on foot, which is to be kept secret, and that they detain every one coming within their lines.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, July 26.—An expedition, consisting of a propeller and six launches, burned nine Confederate sloops and schooners.

Northern Troops.

Washington, July 26—Notwithstanding the enthusiasm displayed at the arrival of the returning three monthers, regiments are being accepted hourly for three years.

The London correspondent of the New York *News* writes as follows under date of the 6th inst.:

The American meeting here to celebrate the 4th was a mournful evidence of the decline the national spirit already feels. The *Times* gives a full account of it, accompanied by a scathing article, in which the Southern States are declared to be the true inheritors of the doctrines of revolution and independence, by virtue of their Washington and his illustrious Virginian compeers, and the vindictive supporters of the war are reminded that precisely the arguments and phraseology they use to-day were used by the reviled and detested namesake and precedent representative of their section, to-wit, Lord North.

The Manchester *Guardian*, a mouthpiece of the great cotton-spinning interest, dismisses the Fourth of July party thus:

"The Americans resident in London celebrated the 4th of July by a *déjeuner*, presided over by a New York clergyman. No American of note was present, and the speeches delivered on the occasion are noticeable only on account of the absence of that insolent and menacing tone adopted at the Paris breakfast."

At Liverpool there was a quiet but influential gathering of peace men, whose appeal will soon be making its way throughout your Northern States. It will represent the distinction and the wealth of our greatest American trading emporium.

Several vessels in that harbor flaunted the flag of the Southern Confederacy.

The women of England, who once so effectively exerted themselves to stop a conflict between Great Britain and the United States, are again moving, in an address to their American sisters, with an equally benevolent object in view.

If the war should continue, depend upon it that arms, munitions and supplies of every description will reach the South from this country and the continent of Europe, and cotton and tobacco brought thence, should your fleets have to be annihilated in the attempt.

Whole civilized nations will not look idly on and brook a wanton infliction of ruin upon any great interest that concerns their own welfare.

It is declared here that a cessation of your civil war concerns mankind; and that there being no unanimity on either side of your dispute, nations can be guided in their action by their sympathies and interests, as they have been always. The reported employment of officers from the despotic armies of Europe, in the Northern service, is talked of here among the people as a most significant and unfavorable sign.

WHAT THEY SAY IN LOUISVILLE.—The *Courier*, the only State Rights journal in Louisville, says:

The news of the great victory won by the Confederate States troops in defense of their homes and their liberties at Manassas, sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of our people, and was received with more demonstrations of gratification than we had hoped for.

While none rejoiced at the terrible loss of life which attended the defeat of the Federals, all regretting the horrid slaughter of so many good and brave men who had been deluded into the armies of Mr. Lincoln, who is responsible for their fate, the great mass of our people gave unmistakable evidence at their gratification at the success of the brave men who have so nobly and so gallantly defended their homes against the invader, and their liberties against those who would have made them subjects and vassals.

The sympathies of our people have been with the South; but they loved the Union, and many of them would have preserved it if possible by force, with lead and steel. The Union is buried forever in the blood of the slain at Manassas. It cannot now be restored. Peace can be established only by the recognition of the new republic; and as the capacity for defense of the South has been demonstrated in the defeat of the grand army of the North, the people will demand that the war be terminated—that peace be again given to the country.

The war was deplored—the shedding of blood and the loss of precious lives were deplored—but the conflict having taken place, the people of Louisville rejoice that victory has perched on the standard of the troops of our own section.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Pony Express arrived at Fort Kearney on the 19th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 4th.

The steamer St. Louis sailed for Panama on the 1st, with 180 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold.

The first daily overland mail coach, over the new route via Placerville, left on the 1st, attended by a large concourse of citizens with music and flags.

The late Navy Agent at San Francisco, Ansel E. Smith, a son of Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, is said to have left largely behindhand in his accounts with private persons. It is charged that he openly avowed his hostility to the United States Government, and carried off with him all the books and papers of his office.

The Vancouver papers speak of an enterprise on foot by Holliday & Co., of St. Louis, to establish a line of rapid tri-weekly communication between St. Louis and San Francisco, by means of light draught boats to Fort Benton, on the upper Mississippi, and thence by stages to the Pacific.

THE JOYOUS HOPES OF THE ENEMY.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th has a general review of the progress and prospects of the Grand Federal Army in Virginia. We subjoin most of the article, with the simple comment that the difference between the anticipation and the reality is another evidence of the profound truth of Burns's celebrated lines:

"The best laid schemes of men and mice
Gang aft agley."

Of General Scott's masterly concentration of troops in the valley of Virginia, under General Patterson, and along the Hights of Arlington and Alexandria, under General McDowell, it is not essential here to enter into any lengthened details. The results thus far, as given in our news columns, of the advances upon the enemy from both these divisions of our grand army of the Potomac, are all that could be desired. From these results it would appear that both Johnston and Beauregard have been taken by surprise; for how otherwise are we to account for the precipitate flight of their outposts, leaving their provisions, letter bags, muskets and blankets to a considerable amount behind them? From the facts before us we have also reason to believe that the rebel armies are seriously deficient in all the essentials of organization, equipment, system, discipline, unity and confidence. They are evidently laboring under the heavy moral drawbacks of a bad and hopeless cause, and it will probably soon appear that many of the soldiers, impressed into their service, are cordially devoted to the good cause of the Union.

We anticipate a crowning triumph over Beauregard and Johnston, and such a popular reaction in Eastern Virginia against the grinding despotism of Jeff Davis as will open the gates of Richmond to the glorious old flag of the Union, without awaiting even our preparations for a bombardment. Meanwhile, there is a corner of Southwestern Virginia which is still disputed against the Unionists by ex-Governor Wise. At the last accounts he was at the head of seven thousand men, pushing to the eastward up the Guyandotte river; but as General Cox, with a Union column of some eight or nine thousand men, was hot upon his track, we expect soon to hear that Wise's progress as a military chieftain has been ended by his capture or by a crushing defeat.

Thus, within a few days, we shall most probably be enabled to congratulate our Union loving readers upon the virtual restoration of Virginia, east and west, to the Union. With the removal of Wise, the last impediment in the western section of the State to the loyal Union people in that quarter will be out of the way, and these people will then take care of themselves. With the overthrow of Johnston in the valley, Mr. Senator Mason will find that he is no longer wanted in that section; and with the overthrow of Beauregard, we dare say that the occupation of Norfolk and its surroundings will become an easy matter to Gen. Butler.

Next in order, stretching five hundred miles or more along the Ohio river to its junction with the Mississippi, opposite Missouri, lies the State of Kentucky, loyal to the Union, by an overwhelming majority of her people, though sorely annoyed by a restless clique of scheming rebels, with her disloyal Governor Magoffin at the head of them. This State occupies a sort of neutral position, generally regarded as discreditable and one sided, but still, if it holds in check the armies of the Union on the one side, it holds back the armies of the Davis despotism on the other side. Passing, therefore, westwardly over this neutral ground of Kentucky, we next come into Missouri, the great Northwestern outpost of the slave States.

Missouri, for the last ten years, has been controlled by her Southern Rights Democratic politicians of the secession school. They are in a paltry popular minority, as was shown in the last Presidential election; but between the Lincoln party, the Douglas party and the Bell-Everett party, they contrived to smuggle in a secession Governor and Legislature. Knowing that they could do nothing in a State Convention, they proceeded, through their Legislature and Governor, to arm their confederates in the State, their purpose being the subjugation of the loyal majority of its people by force of arms. But through the vigilance and activity of such Union leaders as F. P. Blair, Jr., and of such inflexible Union soldiers as General Lyon, and with the timely "financial and material aid" rendered them by the city of New York, this rebel scheme of pushing Missouri out of the Union by the bayonet was defeated.

But, though thus defeated in their grand design, the Missouri rebel conspirators, arming and supplying themselves from the State arsenals and the State treasury, including the annual school fund of half a million, have not abandoned the field. On the contrary, though ignominiously routed by General Lyon, and severely cut up by Colonel Siegel and other leaders of the Union forces, we still find Gov. Jackson and his confederates busily at work in their desperate enterprise of wresting the State from the Union. At our last accounts he was in the southwest, near Arkansas, with a body of armed followers amounting to fifteen thousand. But General Lyon was after him with a body of twelve thousand men, including a large proportion of regular United States cavalry, artillery and infantry, under Major Sturgis, while there were additional Union army detachments in other parts of the State, amounting to thirteen thousand men. Hence we may conclude that Missouri is perfectly secure.

From Maryland to Missouri, it will thus be seen, the Union cause, under skillful generals and brave soldiers, is overwhelming numbers, is steadily advancing; so that with the expulsion of Jefferson Davis from Virginia, we expect such a demoralization of the rebel armies, and such a popular reaction throughout the revolted States, as will soon put an end to this whole rebellion. Let us hear of the overthrow of Beauregard, and we shall soon hear that the Southern Union sentiment is not extinct, even in South Carolina.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.—From the St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday, a semi-Black Republican organ, we copy the following account of the movements of Gov. Jackson. It is one-sided, of course, as the *State Journal*, the Southern Rights paper, for stating facts and being independent, was suppressed by the Northern soldiery. Jackson is Governor of the State, and will assuredly recompense all from whom he has taken supplies, and those charges of the *Republican* only serve to show to what depths of degradation and toryism the editors of that paper can descend:

By late intelligence from the Southwest border, the news of Jackson's army having crossed into Arkansas is confirmed. He is now, with McCulloch, Price, Parsons and Rains, at Fort Walker, or Maysville, as it is put down on the maps. This is four or five miles from the Missouri line. The object of this move is said to be to organize the troops better, and give them some instructions in tactics.

After the battle near Carthage, Gens. Parsons and Rains, with Gov. Jackson and staff, encamped about four miles from Carthage, where they were shortly joined by Price and McCulloch. On the 11th inst. they were at Neosho, with an army of eighteen thousand men, of whom those under McCulloch and Price were well armed. The troops remained in this neighborhood until they had exhausted all the subsistence to be had, when they moved across McDonald county into Arkansas, as above stated.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.—Read the following from the Washington *Star*—a Lincoln sheet:

VIENNA, Fairfax county, Va., July 18, 1861, 3 A. M.—The bearer of a letter from near Centreville to you is now here.

I write by him to say that some of our troops have burned the village of Germantown to the ground—God knows why. Surely such acts should be stopped. The burnings in the vicinity of Fairfax Courthouse, that took place shortly after noon, were most wanton and inexcusable acts.

The best one destroyed was that of a Union man. The pretense was that assassin shots were fired from the houses, which is positively untrue. If drunken soldiers may, at will, burn down the houses of any man, even though he be as loyal as Gen. McDowell himself—God help us in this section of the country.

We suffered more than death from the outrages and villainies of the Secessionists, and it seems that we are to suffer even more outrages and cruelties at the hands of uncontrolled volunteers, professing to be our friends, than those we lately suffered at the hands of our late persecutors. If Gen. McDowell and his subordinate commanders do not put a stop to such things, they will utterly destroy all that is left of Union sentiment in this part of Virginia.

ANOTHER CHECK TO THE FEDERALS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, (Republican) dated Beverly, July 20, says:

Seven men from Capt. Bursnall's cavalry, stationed at Cheat Mountain, went out yesterday scouting, ten miles toward the Alleghanies. They were fired upon from an ambush by a party of citizens, with disastrous effect. The loss is as follows: Sergeant Galt, of Cincinnati, killed; private Mendeh, from near Hamilton, mortally wounded; private Straight, of Cincinnati, badly wounded; W. R. Kennedy, of Oxford, shot in the arm. The rest of the party, Woodward, Townsend and Postell, escaped. A company was detached, and the wounded and killed brought in. James Cooper Butler, of the Fourth Regiment, from Marion, Marion county, was shot dead near Laurel Hill, day before yesterday. He was supposed also to have been killed by Secession citizens, and not by Confederate soldiers.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following spiteful paragraph over the reverses of the Federals:

A Good Haul of Colonels.—Colonels Woodruff, DeVilliers and Neff were so eager to see the fray at Scary Creek, on the Kanawha, that they rushed out contrary to orders, and thereby fell into the hands of the enemy. The capture of three Colonels without the loss of a man is quite a novelty in military performances. It is likely that Gen. Cox can spare them without damage. Colonels who cannot obey orders are poor stock for service.

And the *Commercial* hits them the following lick:

The rumor of the capture of a parcel of the field and company officers of Gen. Cox's Brigade on the Kanawha is confirmed. They owe their captivity to carelessness, unbecoming officers. In an enemy's country and at a critical time, an officer's place is with his men. It is mere foolhardiness for field officers to be trotting about on scouting excursions. The lesson given on the Kanawha may be valuable, but it is costly.

ITEMS.

The Rev. Granville Moody, of Milwaukie, in a late sermon, took the glory of this war all home to the clergy. He said:

We are charged with having brought about the present contest. I wish it were true. I believe it is true that we did bring it about, and I glory in it, for it is a wreath of glory around our brow!

The pulpits of such savages, says the *Day Book*, resemble a good deal more a butcher's shambles than the altars of that divine religion whose founder was the "Prince of Peace."

A Republican paper, called "*The Pipe and Palm*," published in Boston, says:

If freedom can only prevail through the agency of vengeance, so be it; if the Temple of Liberty can only stand securely on the corpses of slaveholders—so be it; rather let the white race be swept from the face of the earth, than endure the perpetuity of negro bondage. We would hesitate at no conceivable atrocity; *we would spare neither parlor nor cradle; neither age nor sex*—did we believe that they must perish in order that negro slavery might perish with them!

A Maryland paper is "astonished at the dark malignity of the Lincoln party!" What other kind of malignity could you expect of a negro party?

If the reader wants to see how effectually Lincoln has blockaded New York, let him take a stroll up Broadway, which is plastered all over with such cheering handbills as these: "This stock selling off at an immense sacrifice." "This wholesale stock selling off at cost." "This stock selling off at 10 per cent below cost." "Buy at your own prices." "$100,000 worth of clothes selling below cost." We wish "Dr. Lincoln" could take an afternoon stroll up Broadway.—*Day Book.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Warm Clothing for Our Volunteers.—A correspondent, signing "W. H.," writes to us that as "Sunday next, the 28th instant, will be observed throughout the Southern Confederacy as a day of thanksgiving and prayer for the success of our arms in the late sanguinary battles, I would suggest that you recommend, through the columns of your paper, the propriety of taking up a subscription to purchase warm clothing for the use of our gallant army during the coming winter, by which many valuable lives may be saved and much suffering prevented."

Notwithstanding the many and urgent calls already made upon the generosity of our patriotic citizens in consequence of this extraordinary war, in which we are battling for our homes, our property, our freedom, our very lives, this last appeal cannot go unheeded. Our friends and brothers, who, at every sacrifice, have gone to face danger and death for the sake of our common country, must not be allowed to suffer and contract disease from the want of proper clothing, while we, who are keeping in motion the wheels of society at home, have a dollar beyond our actual necessities, cloth to give, or time to manufacture it into uniforms.

Not only is the cold autumn hurrying on in Virginia, when our troops will be exposed to far more rigorous weather than they ever experienced in Louisiana, but we know, from what we have seen in the private letters of many soldiers, that in a great many of our volunteer companies the flannel stuff they had hastily made up into uniforms on leaving, is already worn into rags.

Disconnected and spasmodic exertions in this highly important affair will have little or no practical result. There must be a grand and united effort all over the State, led by citizens whose names will give a guarantee of its success, to raise the means for purchasing enough stuff to make at least ten thousand suits. With confidence, we pledge the noble-hearted ladies of the Crescent City and their sewing machines for the manufacture of the clothing if the material is obtained. But some one man must start this movement—some citizen well known, esteemed and trusted. Who will come forward? There is no time to be lost.

It is due to our gallant volunteers—it is due to the holy cause in which we are embarked hand, heart and fortune—it is due to our Government, who have effected such wondrous deeds from new-born resources—that Louisiana should clothe her brave sons. There are too many vitally pressing claims on the treasury and time of our Government at Richmond to leave this to them, besides which volunteers are not entitled to receive clothing from the Government. If our brave defenders are to be protected from the inclemency of the approaching fall, it can only be effected by their friends at home. Many of our volunteers have families and relatives abundantly able to provide for them all they need, but the majority are not so fortunately situated, and it is the sacred privilege and duty of those who have means to supply their own relatives to assist in clothing the poorer friends and companions-in-arms of those relatives.

At the same time a great good can be effected by making all of the new uniforms according to the established standard of our War Department. This will make our soldiers easily distinguishable, and prevent the occurrence of those terrible mistakes whereby regiments and companies have fired upon other bodies of the same army, mistaking them for the enemy, and have been surprised by bodies of the enemy, mistaking them for friends. The variety of uniforms, even of the same regiments, has been the means of sacrificing many valuable lives. The can be remedied by furnishing the new clothing—at least as concerns the Louisiana troops.

A Prompt and Timely Benevolence.—Mrs. Knight and three other ladies, who have determined to establish a free hospital in Richmond for the wounded and sick soldiers of the Southern army, will be accompanied by two surgeons. They hope and expect to be able to leave this evening, and will organize their institution of mercy as soon as they reach the Virginia capital. More than a thousand of our brave volunteers are now lying wounded in Virginia, and a hundred or two may be prostrated with sickness. The army hospitals should not be encumbered with them, as more may come in at any time and other engagement take place. These ladies are experienced in the care of the sick, and promptuated by the holiest of motives, have determined to forsake the ease and comfort of home to give to the unfortunate of our brave defenders a mother's soothing care and watchfulness over their beds of pain. Who that has a son or brother, a friend or relative in the army, but will rejoice to think that if he was wounded he would be sure to receive such generous attentions? Subscription lists, to aid these Florence Nightingales in their noble mission, and enable them to carry with them the necessary stock of articles for the care and comfort of the wounded, are to be found at the offices of Messrs. Creevy & Farwell, on Carondelet street, and Mr. Shannon, notary public, on Common street. Those of our citizens who desire to hand in contributions should do so at as early an hour to-day as possible.

A New Company.—The volunteer State troops comprising the army of reserve for the defence of New Orleans are well appointed in the three principal branches of the service, infantry, cavalry and artillery; but fully appreciating the advantage of organizing the fourth indispensable branch, Brigadier-General Tredeau has at her and three competent engineers—Captain L. Surgi, Lieutenants Charles DeLisle and Auguste Mercier—to form an efficient company of sappers and miners, to be attached to his brigade. For this purpose these gentlemen call upon the resident and responsible patriotic mechanics of this city—machinists, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, &c.—to organize for the purpose of acquiring practical information in this arm of the military, so as to fit them to respond to the call of danger should our city be menaced. The company is to be uniformed at the expense of their officers, aided by the contributions of their friends, and Gov. Moore has undertaken to furnish them with a complete outfit of implements, arms and accoutrements. On such a basis we should think this ought to become one of the best military corps in our city, and its services will be of incalculable good should a Northern commander ever attempt to follow in the steps of Packenham. The office of this company is at No. 8 Exchange Alley.

More Volunteers.—Two more companies of Louisiana volunteers arrived yesterday morning, bound for the seat of war. One of these is the Rose Hill Rifles, commanded by Capt. Robert H. Barrow, Lieut. John J. Barrow, the second company from the parish of West Feliciana, and a splendid body of chivalrous young men. They are yet to elect their officers than these two. The other corps is the Armstrong Guards, from Tensas parish; they number 97 men, rank and file, under the command of the following officers: T. P. Farren, captain; R. C. King, first lieutenant; C. McMichie, second lieutenant; P. King, junior second lieutenant.

These two companies will complete the Tenth Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, under command of the veteran Col. Sam. F. Marks, which will leave in a few days for Virginia direct. We understand also that the select regiment temporarily stationed at Mandeville, commanded by Col. Marigny, have received their marching orders from the Secretary of War, and that the first battalion is to leave for Virginia to-day, to be followed on Monday by the balance of the regiment. Col. Sulakowski's regiment moving on the same week, will make up a force of fourteen thousand Louisianians in the Confederate service outside of the State limits, besides two thousand rapidly organizing for the same destination, two thousand employed in defending the Gulf approaches of our city, three or four hundred in the navy, and a well drilled home guard of about six thousand in New Orleans and four thousand in the parishes, making a grand total of about 30,000 soldiers.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Beach held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Madeline Kreper, a native of Germany, 35 years of age, who died at her residence, No 189 Locust street, from falling into the fire accidentally and burning herself in a fatal manner. She was subject to epileptic fits, and attacked by one of these while heating, she fell over sideways directly into the fire. Also, on the body of an old German named Joseph Ullman, 90 years of age, who fell dead on St. Patrick street, between Philip and First streets, of disease of the heart. Deputy Coroner Serapura held an inquest on the drowned body of an unknown white man, about 40 years of age, found in the river, near the right bank, opposite the coal yard. He was five feet high, had red beard and hair, wore a blue flannel shirt and blue cloth pants, with a cross and the letters "M. H." on his left arm. He was probably the sailor drowned from the St. Philip.

Robbers in Limbo.—Acting Recorder Stith yesterday investigated two aggravated cases of robbery. One was that of John Williams, alias Watson, who had joined a military company probably for the purpose of the better carrying on his felonious doings. On the night of the 7th he got into the residence of Mr Henry Dugué, brother-in-law of the late Col. Dreux, a few hours after receipt of the sad intelligence of Dreux's fate, and after stealing some trifles, was discovered coming down stairs by a negro man servant, who attempted to hold him, and whom he stabbed in the hand. He was committed for trial before the First District Court on two charges—that of burglary and of stabbing with intent to kill. In default of giving $1000 bail on each charge he was sent to prison.

John Ford was sent to prison, without benefit of bail, to answer a charge of highway robbery, and also of assault and battery on Henry Jenkins. Ford and Tom Walker were charged with knocking down Mr. Jenkins, in front of Mrs. Snellin's cabaret, corner of Foucher and St. Joseph streets, and robbing him of $70. Jenkins had gone to have to get a drink, and incautiously displayed his money before him. He was robbed as soon as he came out, and then the ruffians fled behind Mrs. Snellin for calling the watch. Walker was arrested and discharged, but there was not sufficient legal proof against him. Ford, who did the business, escaped at the time from the city, but returned the other day, and was soon after arrested. He will probably get his deserts this time.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon. E. W. Moise, Judge.—The suit of McLellan and others vs. ship John H. Jarvis was decided on the 24th inst. The Judge promises to reduce his reasons for judgment to writing, and to file them in a few days, when they will be placed in full before our readers.

The following is the entry on the minutes:

"This cause having been submitted upon the libel of S. C. McLellan et al., the intervening libel of the Confederate States, and the claim and answer of E. B. Sumner, as consignee, agent, etc., the testimony taken on the standing interrogatories and other evidence in the record, the Court this day delivered its opinion orally, and in conformity thereto orders that the libel of S. C. McLellan et al. be dismissed. And the Court declares the ship John H. Jarvis, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and her cargo—consisting of twenty-nine hundred and eighty sacks of common salt, more or less—to be good and lawful prize of war; and as such decrees that they be condemned to the use and for the benefit of the intervening libellants—the Confederate States of America."

A similar decree was entered in the cases following: Ship State of Maine, ship Toulon, bark Chester, ship Lemuel Dyer, ship Ariel, ship C. A. Farwell, ship American Union, schooner E. S. Janes.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—A good many years ago the relations of that wonderful adventurer, the Baron Munchausen, were generally credited as the truth, although in these days of enlightenment few people could be found who would acknowledge their willingness to believe "a Munchausen story." It appears remarkable, then, that such an one should be received and acted upon in a court of justice in the city of New Orleans, but nevertheless it is a fact! No later than Thursday a worthy Teutonic citizen, owning to the unfortunate name of Henry Munchausen, (not a lineal descendant of the world-famous traveler, we are assured) appeared before Recorder Gastinel with a tale of woe, the sum and substance of which was that he had been grossly insulted by one Kinzi Zibert. The aggrieved was arrested yesterday and gave security to answer, declaring the charge to be a regular Munchausen story.

C. Ogilvie, who keeps a grocery at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, was tried before a special tribunal of the Recorder and three slaveowners on the allegation of officers L. B. Piere and J. A. Martin, that on the 5th of July he sold a glass of whisky to the slave Jim, of Mr. Van Boston. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $250, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. His license was not renewed.

Joseph Kunts complained that on Thursday morning Jean Lestre maliciously knocked down the coffee, chocolate and milk from the stand of which Kunts is half proprietor. Lestre gave $300 bail to answer. This is a counter charge to that of assault and battery made the previous day by Lestre against Kunts.

The charge made by the notorious Sal Harper against policeman Octave Delerne, that he struck her on the face, head and body in her residence, and while he was acting in the contradictory capacity of guardian of the peace, was "dismissed, prosecutor not being in court." The affidavit was made on the 4th of June, the morning after the occurrence. We can see no reason why the investigation was staved off nearly a month. Without knowing any thing about the merits of this particular case, we cannot help remarking that weak women, however abandoned, have quite as much right to the protection of the law against domineering and brutal policemen as the police have to periodically "clean out" whole neighborhoods of them on one charge or another. All the moral effect of law—all its majesty and prestige—depend upon its impartiality, inflexibility and dignity.

Mrs. Kavanagh was fined $20, with the alternative of passing the month of August within Captain Fromentin's secluded retreat, for grossly insulting officer J. Edward Smith, a quiet and gentlemanly official, in his house.

During the absence of Recorder Gastinel yesterday, Recorder Louis Adams transacted the business, coming down for that purpose, after having disposed of his own affairs in the Fourth District Recorder's Court.

Alarm of Fire.—About half past eight o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire given for the seventh fire district, caused by the burning out of the foul chimney of a house on St. Ann street, near Claiborne.

Retaining Cotton on Plantation.

THE Address of the Cotton Factors of New Orleans to their correspondents, and also the proceedings of the Board of Underwriters in relation to shipment of Cotton &c. is published this morning in the PRICE CURRENT, and also in the Letter sheet edition, at its circular form. Orders solicited.

Friday, July 26, 1861. jy27 1t

Waterman Conclave No. 6, U. W. M.

A GREEABLY to the Constitution and the Rules of the above Conclave, the members are requested to meet, at the corner of Camp and Triad streets, on SUNDAY NEXT, July 28th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for the election of officers.

By order of the V. C.

jy27 1t CHS. SEEBERT, Secretary.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND, New Orleans. jy27 6m

Notice.

MY WIFE having left my house, the public are hereby informed that from this day I will pay no debts contracted by her. PROSPER LAFRANCE.

New Orleans, July 26, 1861. jy27

CLARET IN CASKS—45 casks Chateau Dillon; 120 do Leoville; 25 do Chateau Dillon; 25 do Bouscaut; in store and for sale by

jy27 G. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st

WHITE WINE—30 casks Haut Sauternes; 5 do Barsac; 30 bbls. Haut Sauternes; 2 half do Barsac; 200 cases in store and for sale by

jy27 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st

EXCHANGE on sight and on time on Paris, Bordeaux, Tours, Marseilles, Nantz, Rouen, Havre, Nancy, Lyons, Mulhouse, Amiens, Strasburg, Metz, Rheims, St. Etienne, St. Quentin, Valenciennes, Tarbes, Pau, La Rochelle, Angoulême, Angers, Perigueux, Brest, Orleans; for sale by

jy27 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CLARET IN BOXES—400 boxes Cantenac; 200 do St. Julien; 225 do Chateau Dillon; 150 do Chateau Talbot; 300 do Margaux; 15 do Chateau Lafitte; 12 do Chateau Margaux; 15 do Chateau Latour; 30 do Pichon Longueville; in store, and for sale by

jy27 G. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street

SALTRATUS—4 boxes for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

CORDIALS—10 boxes assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Co; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

SUGAR—10 boxes Loaf; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—30 casks and 30 half do St. Estephe; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

65 CASKS St. Emilion; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

ANISETTE—4 boxes Marie Brizard & Roger, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—10 casks Mirefleurand claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

WHISKY—50 boxes "D. B. Sutton," 1848, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—50 casks Medoc, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

ENGLISH MUSTARD—14 boxes for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

FRENCH TWINE—4 bales French Twine for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

APRICOTS—50 boxes Brandy Apricots, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

STRAWBERRIES—16 boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

COFFEE BAGS—800 empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.

SUPERIOR CLARET WINE—10 casks St. Estephe Claret Wine; 20 do St. Emilion do; 16 do Margaux do; 55 cases St. Julien superior Gaudin do; 12 do St. Estephe do do; 10 do Larose do do; in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st

PORT WINE AND MADEIRA—60 quarter casks Port Wine, S. Roig, in store; 75 do do Grourest, in bond; 52 do Madeira, do do do; 30 octaves do do do; for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st

CLARET—70 casks good ordinary Family Wine, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

DRIED PRUNES AND BRANDY CHERRIES—100 cases dried prunes, 16 and 24 jars; 116 cases do do, 24 and 36 large and small boxes; 56 cases brandy cherries, Colomes Jeune; in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES—80 packages Sauzy & Co. Cognac, 4th proof; packages T. Hennessy Cognac, 4th proof; Vineyard Proprietors; Otard Dupuy & Co.; Gibon; Ethorst; Extra CCC, A. Cahresne, Cognac, 1st proof; Arnes Seignette, Rochelle, 4th proof; A. Seignette; Pelletin; In bond and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st

HAVANA SUGAR—250 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

VERMOUTH—100 cases Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co., in store and for sale by AM COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st

TRUFFLED PIES—3 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by AM COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st

LAGER BEER—30 half barrels, just received and for sale by S. D. GRETIAA & CO., 50 Customhouse st

TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st

PEPPER—50 sacks Good Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st

OLD MONONGAHELA AND BOURBON WHISKY—A few barrels for sale. Apply at No. 20 Exchange Alley. jy26

HOLLAND GIN—15 pipes, Steamboat brand, for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st

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

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

SUGAR—100 barrels crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st, between Chartres and Old Levee.

SUNDRIES IN STORE—50 casks old superior family Claret, 12 half do very old white wine; 40 casks good ordinary claret; 500 boxes claret, various brands; Vermouth, Pernod & Lenwiltre; 100 do fruits in brandy; 35 quarter pipes cognac; 25 quarter casks old Monongahela and Bourbon whisky; 50 quarter casks Madeira wine; 16 quarter do port wine; for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st.

BOTTLES—400 hampers Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF

ALCOHOL—50 barrels in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., bet Chartres and Old Levee sts.

GREEN PEAS—MUSHROOMS—100 cases, 50 half boxes in each, Green Peas of Paris; 100 do do, Mushrooms. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

Public Meeting.

A Meeting of the Citizens of New Orleans will be held in the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, to take prompt action in aid of the wounded of the Confederate army in Virginia.

My Lonsdale,	Hawkins, Norwood & Co,
A D Kelly & Co,	L Levy & Simpson,
Mills & Co,	W S Leverich,
W A Gasquet,	W & D Urquhart,
Wright & Allen,	Brander, Chambliss & Co,
J P Giraud,	Nye, Donnelly & Co,
Theo L Baynes,	John C Blake,
W R Norcom,	A D Doremus,
W Wallan,	Thos Henderson,
Albin Rochs,	T O Sully,
Edward Nalle,	Bestley, Johnson & Co,
Byrke, Vance & Co,	Rhover & Zentz,
Aug Bohn,	Wm H Avery,
A Miltenberger & Co,	F M Foley,
Fellows & Co,	Henry Renshaw,
Theo Henderson & Peale,	Carroll, Hoy & Co,
Pierce H B Keen,	W A Johnson & Co,
Richard Nugent & Co,	Pritchard & Flower,
Pierce David Thoms,	W B Tuttle,
T H & J M Allen,	Farley, Jarvey & Co,
John Watt & Co,	Battle, Noble & Co,
J In T Hardee & Co,	A H May & Co,
Eubank & Co,	A J Tetley & Co,
Nicholson, Terry & Co,	Montgomery & Hall,
B M Kennedy & Co,	Holloway & Lonsdale,
John Pemberton,	McFarland & Barksdale,
J P Voorhies,	W Cox & Co,
John Jacob,	Belle & Nobloss & Co,
T R Sanford,	Hayne, Sanders & Co,
I O Nelson,	Logan, Scala & Claiborne,
Coleman & Withers,	Moses Greenwood,
A Levi & Co,	D B Newman,
Walker & Snider,	A Gibson & Co,
Brown, Johnston & Co,	A B James,
Stockdale, Brown & Co,	A G Semmes,
Payne, Huntington & Co,	Alex Harris & Co,
B W Estlin & Co,	John Phinny,
J R Graves,	Hewitt, Norton & Co,
Bradwell & Haynes,	Frierson, Conway & Co,
J Pearson & Co,	G W Sentell,
Warren & Crawford,	Given, Watts & Co,
E Mellhenny & Co,	J Bruner,
Friedlander & Gerson,	W A Violett & Co,
Willis Holmes,	Geo Nathan,
Columbus Morse,	P A Giraud,
A G Musgrove,	W H Miles,
Chas Holland	Jas H Dunnegan,
Washington	Jackson & Co.

jy27

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

THE LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE CONFEDERATE ARMY gratefully acknowledge the receipt of One Thousand Dollars from a patriotic citizen, to be used for the benefit of the most helpless and dependent wives and families of our noble soldiers who have gone to the defence of our Southern homes, and who depend upon the generous sympathy and faithful care of our citizens for those they have left at home.

Will not many who read this noble act "go and do likewise."

MRS. JAMES ROSS, President.

Rooms of the Society, 98 Camp street. jy27 1t

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26th, 1861.

J. B. FITE, Esq.:

Your note to this effect is received: "Being desirous of aiding in the support of the families of our brave volunteers now engaged in the war, I propose at an early day to give a series of representations of the PANOPTICON OF THE SOUTH, a dioramic exhibition, representing various scenes in our second war of independence, for the benefit of the above cause.

In reply, I have to state in behalf of the Committee for the Relief of the Families of our Volunteers, that your kind and patriotic offer is accepted, and I hope that the public will liberally respond to your efforts.

Very respectfully,

T. O. SULLY,
Chairman of Committee for the Relief of Families of Volunteers.

jy26

Headquarters Carondelet Guards,
New Orleans, July 25, 1861.

FOR the seat of war, for immediate active service. A few more good men will be accepted in the Carondelet Guards by applying at headquarters, No. 51 Magazine street. Clothing and equipments furnished.

jy26 N. J. WILSON, Captain.

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15.

THE President of our Association, Anthony Fernandez, Esq., having received a letter from the French Legion, through their Adjutant-Major, Mr. Ch. L. Eon de Lisbeau, inviting him and the Veterans of 1814-'15 to join them for the purpose of taking part in their procession on SUNDAY next, July 28th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the members of the above Association will please meet on that day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Perfect Union Lodge, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, in order to attend said patriotic fete. Members are requested not to forget their badges.

By order of the President.

jy26 PHILIPPE LANAUX, Secretary.

CANNON! CANNON!!

FOR SALE.

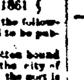
TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 24-pounders. Apply at 51 Magazine street, up stairs.

jy26 N J WILSON.

Wanted

TO PURCHASE, A DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, well located, in the Second District. Apply on Chartres street, No. 311. jy25 6t

For Sale.



A SPLENDID family bay HORSE, six years old; goes to harness or saddle. Also, an entirely new BAROUCHE and a very fine set of HARNESS, which will be sold at twelve months' credit. The horse, barouche and harness will be sold together or separately. Apply to A. MARCHAND, at the Citizens' Bank.

jy26 1w

Board of Underwriters,
New Orleans, 23d July, 1861.

AT a meeting of this Board, held to-day, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That no risk of insurance on Cotton bound to this port, and fire insurance on Cotton in the city of New Orleans, be taken until the blockade of the port is raised, and the free navigation resumed. Cotton on plantations may be insured against fire to the extent of three-fourths of its value, provided it be stored in quantities not exceeding one hundred and fifty bales, and the lots at least three hundred feet apart.

jy24 2w JAMES H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 22, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent and an extra dividend of five per cent, were declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or to their legal representatives on or after Monday, 5th August next.

jy23 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, to go in the country opposite Carrollton for the summer months. Apply at 33 Bienville street. jy19 6t

Attention, Companies!

SATINETS, JEANS, Blue and Grey CLOTH, SWORDS, PISTOLS, SASHES, Gold and Worsted TRIMMINGS, Confederate States and Eagle BUTTONS, for sale at low prices at HOFFMAN & MARKS, No. 46 Chartres street.

jy19 tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN HEWLETT, Jr., is dissolved.

New Orleans, July 12, 1861. THEOP. BERTRAND, of Baton Rouge, La.

jy17 10t

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 57 and 59 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 MARAVETE, widow of Jean 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

XX ALE,

OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in store and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., No. 56 Bienville street.

jy18

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE MANUFACTURES OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES of every dimension, constantly on hand.

For sale by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., 56 Bienville street.

jy18

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of FLECHIER & BOUVIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name and for his own account.

C. O. FLECHIER, 122 Toulouse st.

New Orleans, July 12th, 1861. jy13 2t 4

Carpet Warehouse, 18 Chartres st

WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linens for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.

jy8 A. BROUSSEAU & CO

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hunt & Co., of Shreveport, La., is the only person authorized to settle the debts and collect the claims of the concern.

ULGER LAUVE,
Office, Branch Citizens' Bank.

Shreveport, La., June 5th, 1861. jy9 1m

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

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

C. C. COLLINS,
O. CARRIERE,
G. D. LOGAN,
Partner in commendam, A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.

jy2 1m C. C. COLLINS

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

jy16

LANDING ex ship Louis Ann, from Bordeaux—200 casks claret, 50 bbls. white wine, 250 boxes claret, 50 half casks do, for sale by G. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st

my18

OIL, PASTES, MACARONI—200 baskets Sweet Olive Oil, 25 cases; 100 cases Maccaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

1-16

FRUITS IN JUICE—BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice (J. Brimel); 50 do brandy fruits; 200 do brandy cherries; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

my18

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

my17

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap in bond and for sale by CABALLERO & RASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st.

ap30 between Customhouse and Bienville

To the Public.

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

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

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

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a moderate 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 providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow-citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping these women honorably employed during the summer.

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

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

Contributions will be received daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 98 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.

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.

[No. 5612.]

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

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

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

ARTICLE 3. *It is further ordained,* That immediately after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause books of subscription to be opened at the Treasurer's office, under his supervision and that of the Chairmen of the Finance Committees, 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 15, 1861.

[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

je22 tf

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 roll to the Adjutant, Merchants' Exchange, No. 8 yalstreet, who will have them transmitted on the regimental roster, and ordered to immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at Camp ....

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 for non-commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be drilled in company, battalion, brigade and division movements, and every facility offered officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order C. C. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.

JOSEPH GOLDMAN, Acting Adjutant. jy8 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 disease by purging 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 apparatus, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans.

May Butter,

AVET BROTHERS,

At the Blue Stores,

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

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles comprising their stock of groceries—

100 firkins May Butter.
500 baskets Oil.
500 bbls Flour, extra and superfine.
300 bags Coffee.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
300 bags Creole do.
200 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
300 packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
200 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
100 tierces Lard.
200 bbls Mackerel.
300 boxes Star Candles.
2000 boxes Soap

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 51 St. Louis street,

Between Royal and Bourbon streets

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 tf A. DAQUIN.

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

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held on the 25th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Rondeau 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. DEFFEZ,

Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,

General Commission Merchant and Importer of WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.

Depot of Pontet, Lafitte, Margaux, d'Arcbe, Guiraud, &c.

87 ....Royal street,.......... 87

between Conti and St. Louis streets. je6

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 28 Carondelet street.

(Ground floor, back office.)

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. 250. my31

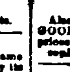
Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. GONZALES & CO., 75 and 77 Old Levee street.

je16

LESTRADE HOUSE,

AT MANDEVILLE.



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

my2 6m

DR. RANCE

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

DR. ED. KUHNMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris.)

No. 186 BOURBON STREET,

ap1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

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

J. B. FREAU,
AM. COUTURIE.

New Orleans, June 30, 1861. jy1

Wanted,

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

FRUITS—FRUITS—100 sacks soft shell almonds; do filberts; 200 drums Smyrna figs; 200 cases Malaga raisins; 15 bales Smyrna dates; 15 bbls shelled almonds; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

my19

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—40 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 15 boxes Rutee Prunes, a choice article; 20 bags Bead Pepper, black and English; 25 boxes Prepared French Mustard; 10 do English Pulverized; 20 do Worcestershire Sauce, quarts, pints and half pints; 10 do Walnut do do do; 40 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 10 do Juice; 30 do French Sweetmeats.

je18 QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

COCOA—300 pounds prime Guayaquil, landing from bark Chester, for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

my18

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Honduras Sarsaparilla, for sale by CABALLERO & RASUALDO, 46 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

MAY BUTTER—Landing and for sale by the undersigned, 30 firkins Butter. FREDERIC AVET, 58 and 60 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville sts.

PRINCIPE CIGARS—[illegible]

AT ARMORY HALL,

FOR ONE WEEK,

Commencing on MONDAY, July 29th, 1861,

Benefit of Families of Absent Volunteers.

PANOPTICON OF THE SOUTH,

A mechanical exhibition of life-like moving figures, representing SCENES IN THE PRESENT WAR, including the

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

With twenty scenes of exciting interest, perfect views of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Jefferson, Taylor and Pickens.

Grand Military and Naval Spectacles introduced each night.

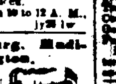
MATINEE on Saturday at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of families and schools.

Tickets 50 cents, Children and Servants, 25; Children and Servants to Matinee, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

Box office open for sale of tickets from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. jy28 1w

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, and Covington.



THE new passenger packet A. G. BROWN, W. J. Pollevent, master, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of trains as follows:

Mondays	4 P. M. cars.
Wednesdays	4 P. M. cars.
Fridays	4 P. M. cars.
Saturdays	4 P. M. cars.

Extending her trips to Covington on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

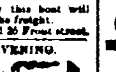
Returning, will leave Covington on Thursdays, at half-past 6 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad in time for the A. M. train. Leaves Madisonville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6½ o'clock A. M.

The A. G. BROWN will make EXCURSION TRIPS every SUNDAY, leaving the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the 8 A. M. train; returning, will leave Madisonville at 3½ P. M., arriving in time for the 7 P. M. cars.

N. B.—Persons sending freight for this boat will please put the name of the steamer on the freight.

jy9 P. A. SHAW, Agent 24 and 26 Front street.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.



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

je6 tf

ARABIAN BITTERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations the above invaluable cordial has overcome all obstacles. In this country, as well as in Europe, it is so generally used that the inventor has been compelled to increase considerably the manufacture of the same. Strength, health and appetite—such are the advantages derived from the use of the ARABIAN BITTERS, and this is the reason why they have superseded alcoholic liquors, so generally indulged in and so fatal.

General depot, at F. SANCHOS, No. 209 Old Levee street.

Branch depot at A. CALONONE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets.

ap27 [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS

—AND—

Great Western Railroad Company.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans, June 1st, 1861.

THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 3d June, 1856, and of an act of our State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 705,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

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

The lands lying upon the first one hundred and twenty five miles of the Company's road are in the rich and heavily timbered alluvial valley of the Mississippi river, on Bayou Lafourche, Grand Lake and elsewhere. Between the one hundred and twenty fifth and one hundred and ninetieth miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairies, a region where renowned 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 valley of the streams. Good water, game, clear water brooks abounding in fish are common to this entire locality. The pine woods in quantity and quality, are unsurpassed, and it is believed that the lands will raise cotton profitably.

Maps and plats can be seen and examined, all information as to the character and price of land obtained, applications made and terms of sale finally agreed upon, at the office of the Company's land agent, at Bonnabel 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 necessary sum to pay for it, and also 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 a 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 as the time from time to time.

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

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.

jy4d&wlm

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 30 St. Anthony Square,

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for Interments and Funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is 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 Orsellis, 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 also those of Mr. DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the longest 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; all and every thing relating to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloths 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 everything relating to funerals.

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

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

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the command 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. feb18 6m

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 manufacturers; as also

COFFINS,

of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHMENT,

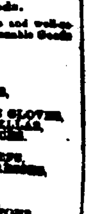
51..........St. Ann Street..........51

feb18 6m

GREAT SOUTHERN DEPOT.

CENTRAL COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner Royal and St. Ann sts.



DIRECT IMPORTATION from Paris of PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.

The above house, the depository of an extensive assortment of all the French Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs, &c., is recommended to Druggists, country merchants, and commission merchants having business connections with the neighboring States and Mexico.

LOUIS CASTEL, Agent,

Great Southern Depot, corner Royal and St. Ann streets. feb11

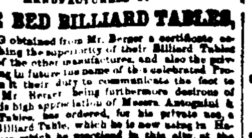
French Millinery Goods.

JUST received from Europe a complete and well-selected assortment of New and Fashionable Goods such as—

VELVET and SILK BONNETS,
GARIBALDI HATS,
FLOWERS and FEATHERS
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS, of all kinds,
SILK, KID and WOOLEN GLOVES,
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS,
SILK and LINEN LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK and CHENILLE HEAD-DRESSES,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
RICH GUIPURE VEILS,
BLONDS and QUILLINGS,
ILLUSIONS and TARLETONS,
BOYS and YOUTHS' CAPS.

Also, a general assortment of NEW STYLE STRAW GOODS for Ladies, Girls and Boys for sale at very low prices by J. BERRES, Jr., 40 Chartres street.

sep19



R. Antoguini & 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 Professor, deem it their duty to communicate the fact to amateurs. Mr. Berger being furthermore desirous of testifying his high appreciation of Messrs. Antognini & Richard's Tables, has ordered, for his private use, a Slate Bed Billiard Table, which he is now using in Havana, and upon which he practised in this city, at the White Hall, on St. Louis street. Amateurs can call and see certificate.

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, One-Cushion, Two-Cushion, Best Mechanical Cushions, &c.

Also, on hand, second-hand Tables, Bone Games and Cards, Pin-Pool Balls and Pins, Backgammons, Pigeon Holes and DOUBLE WHEEL ROULETTES. Prices very moderate.

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—50 cases Mushrooms in oil, 3 cases; 100 half boxes mushrooms, 15 do, &c.; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 19, 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:

B. Piseano,	P. Maloubee,	T. S. Blake,
F. Moreno, Jr.,	A. Latorest,	W. A. Gorion,
C. M. Kemison,	P. Queyrouze,	M. Peyehaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. M. Peyehaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. B. Piseano Vice President.

jy27 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Selling Off at Cost!

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

PERSONS in the city and in the country are informed that owing to the present state of affairs, that from the 1st of July the following goods will be offered at cost:

Curls for bands	$1	
Curls	1	
Braces upon Combs, per pair from	2	upwards.
Braces for the back hair, from	3	do
Comb bidens	2	do
Gentlemen'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 and hair dyed. jy1 1m

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,

LATE

E. R. STEVENS & CO.,

55, 57 and 59 Common street,

Opposite the CITY HOTEL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CUTLERY, GUNS,

Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,

PAPER, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND

School Books.

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

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of WADE & BUTCHER'S Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery, Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness is going to recommend it at once to close buyers.

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

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

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

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,

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

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES.
A large assortment, at very low prices.

WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES.
Assorted on cards—fine.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES.
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.

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

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

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

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

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

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

ACCORDEONS.
Low price, medium and fine.

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

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

GERMAN HARPS.
HARMONICAS.

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

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

FISH HOOKS.

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

NEEDLES AND PINS.

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

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.

Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allsop's ..
Sewing Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Balls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. India Rubber, straight and crooked

HOOKS AND EYES.

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

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—84 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Sea Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—300 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 300 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Cotton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation .. ..
Twisted Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.

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

PERCUSSION CAPS.

All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Ely's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Felt Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
Sturr's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Muskets, great variety; Bands and Necklaces.
Pistols, Spectacles, Buttons.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

BOURBON WHISKY—A fine assortment in store, for sale by S. D. GRETIAA & CO., 50 Customhouse st