The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.—The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of [illegible] cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

We publish this morning an explicit details of the battle of Manassas as our space will permit. The Virginia papers, from which the accounts are chiefly taken, literally overflow with intelligence. The Northern journals, having recovered from their affright and fit of candor, are resorting to their customary batteries of falsehoods, and endeavoring to belittle the fight and disparage the result. But they are biting against a file.

The Outrages of the Enemy.

We scarcely know a better test of the civilization and humanity of a people than the treatment they bestow on their prisoners in war, and their general conduct towards the enemy when unarmed and defenceless, or captive. War itself is a shocking and unnatural condition of that portion of the human family which may happen to be involved in it, and hence, by common consent and usage, it has almost invariably been the practice to disarm it of as many of its horrors as possible, by the exhibition of kindness towards those who cease to offer resistance, or who from age or sex are non-combatants. A departure from this uniform principle argues a savage and unrelenting spirit, and the total absence of those better instincts of our nature which even war itself seldom wholly extinguishes.

The conduct of the rank and file of the Northern army of invasion on every possible occasion shows beyond a peradventure the seemingly ferocious and merciless spirit which animates them. Like a horde of Vandals, like the barbarous hosts of an ATTILA or a [illegible], they have, whenever unrestrained by the immediate presence and the direct interference of their officers, committed acts of wanton cruelty, of deliberate spoliation and devastation which would disgrace a tribe of savage Indians. They have unscrupulously given princely mansions to the flames, rejoicing like fiends at the ruin and desolation wrought upon citizens of Virginia who had taken no part in the contest. In the sheer love of inflicting injury, they have burned down or torn up and destroyed thousands of acres of growing crops, and have done their best to convert the fertile fields of the Old Dominion into a howling wilderness. These execrable wretches—the offscourings and scum of the populous cities of the North—thieves, vagabonds, mendicants and ruffians, picked up in corner groggeries and places too vile to name—have, like a blasting Simoon, laid waste and surrendered to ruin and sterility every spot over which they have passed. So fixed and incurable is the propensity to rapine of these filthy dogs that the menaces of their officers, and even the warning derived from the severe punishment inflicted on some of their comrades, have proved insufficient to deter them. Although General McDOWELL, to his credit be it said, issued stringent orders requiring the soldiers sacredly to respect private property, one of the earliest of their brigands exploits upon leaving Alexandria was to set fire to and utterly destroy the thriving village of Germantown, in Fairfax county.

Of their conduct to the inhabitants of Virginia whom they have unhappily fallen into their power, it is hardly requisite to speak. The columns of the press of that State have teemed with accounts of heartless outrages committed on the persons of aged and unarmed citizens, while young and innocent women have been made the victims of their brutal and beastly passions. Where Southern men have been taken prisoners, the presence of superior officers has alone rebuked the ferocity of the Northern soldiers, and prevented them from maltreating and abusing their captives. The crew of the Savannah were handcuffed and fettered, and in that condition exposed to the ribaldry and gibes of the roughs of New York prior to being consigned to the Tombs. All this, however, is the direct consequence of Mr. LINCOLN'S abominable theories. Starting as he does with the impudent assumption that the people of the Confederate States are rebels, and liable to be hanged for treason, it is not to be wondered at that the base and ignorant populace which make up the staple of his armies should conceive themselves justified in committing every species of outrage upon the persons and property of their enemies.

Thank God! we do not imitate these shocking examples. We are content to leave them to the execration, the odium and contumely of every enlightened and humane nation. Let it continue to be our pride and boast that we deal gently with our captives; that we not plunder and despoil them; that we do not load them with manacles, and embitter their painful situation by keen reproach and stinging sarcasm. Let us prove to the reckless and lawless invaders that we are as far above them in the virtues of kindness, mercy and compassion, as in military skill and indomitable courage. Let us, in short, demonstrate our fitness for national freedom, and law-abiding independence, by showing that in war, as in peace, we can control ourselves.

CHOICE READING.

The New York *Herald* and the New York *Times* of Monday last, 22d instant, contain articles of joy, exultation and triumph at the magnificent victory achieved by the Northerners on the previous day, at Manassas. If anybody likes pleasant reading in this hot weather, just let him peruse some of these lucubrations, and then read the New Orleans papers of this morning, and contrast them. We are longing to see what the unhappy wights of the *Herald* and *Times* will have to say in their editions of the 23d, after learning the truth.

QUERY?—Does the New York *Herald* still believe that "the backbone of the Southern rebellion is broken?"

Messrs. Hollé & Co., Exchange Place, are entitled to our thanks for late Texas papers.

Dolbear Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets. The younger members of society should be qualified to attend to the business of those who have gone to the war.

WEAPONS FOR SALE.—Hoffman & Marks, 63 Chartres street, offer for sale, at moderate prices cartridge boxes, swords, Colt's revolvers, military buttons, &c, &c. See their advertisement in another column.

MAJOR WHEAT.—We understand from a gentleman who left Richmond on Wednesday last that great hopes were entertained of the recovery of Major Wheat. We sincerely trust that these hopes will be realized.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—An estimate of the killed and wounded, by the Chief Military Surgeon at Gen. Beauregard's headquarters, on the part of our army, places the amount at 300 to 400 killed, and 1000 to 1200 wounded.

On the part of the enemy, from 6000 to 7000 killed and wounded.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of Saturday has the following:

SUBSCRIPTION TO AID THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—Of the lists which were sent out the other day, the following was returned yesterday. The proceedings of the meeting of the League on Monday next will show what has thus far been done:

Manchac, La., July 25th, 1861.

Mr. A. Bradford—Dear Sir: I send enclosed the subscription list with such subscriptions to our glorious cause of independence as I could get in my neighborhood.

I regret that I am under the necessity of leaving for New Orleans to-day and that I cannot attend the meeting of the League on Monday.

Please hand in the list that day for Mr. ——, and oblige yours, Very respectfully,

WM. J. WALKER.

On the list referred to above is 1050 hogsheads sugar, 1750 barrels molasses, 1850 barrels corn.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 23d, speaking of the reception of the news of the victory in that city, relates the following pathetic incident:

A doating father, as he rode in from the country yesterday, was met by a messenger who reported to him the sad news of the death of a favorite son. "How and where did he die?" was the impulsive interrogatory. "Under Beauregard, at Manassas, fighting against odds of two to one" was the reply. "And how went the day?" was immediately ejaculated. "The enemy were routed and put to flight," was the response. "Thank God!" said the [illegible] "Then I am satisfied—I give up my boy."

This touching incident we commend to every heart that has been bereaved in this terrible but righteous war. Let them take the example of this patriotic father to heart. They have their sons and brothers no more than he—and while humanity must feel, the promptings of natural affection must be obeyed, let them banish all excess of grief in the cheering reflection that their beloved ones have nobly perished in defence of their country, of truth, of justice, and of right. They are precious offerings, and Heaven will pour out the incense of its blessings upon the altar whereon they are laid.

Mr. Russell and Harper's Weekly.

In the New York *Times* of the 20th we find a long and convincing letter from Mr. Sam. Ward, the secretary of the London *Times'* correspondent, in which he affixes the stain of dishonor upon Harper's Weekly, and of deliberate lying and effrontery upon its young artist, Theo. Davis. But at the same time Ward shows that Russell was open to an amount of negligence in endorsing a person he did not know, which under the peculiar circumstances, was criminal and dishonorable. Thus, by Mr. Russell's own testimony it is shown that Davis "introduced himself to me in a book-shop in Washington," and he says, "I know nothing of Mr. Theodore Davis except what he told me." And yet Mr. Russell violates the delicacy of his position as a neutral and specially favored guest in the Southern camps to endorse him "at Charleston to Gen. Beauregard; at Fort Pulaski, Savannah, to Commodore Tatnall; at Fort Morgan, Mobile, to Col. Hardee; at Pensacola, to Gen. Bragg, and so on *passim*."

Now read the following extracts, being the exact words of the private secretary to Mr. Russell:

We visited Gen. Beauregard the next morning, and as we were taking our leave Mr. Russell said, "Gen. Beauregard, there is a young artist here, a Mr. Davis, who accompanied the Prince of Wales from Canada to Richmond, and is now sketching for the London *Illustrated News*." The General replied that Mr. Davis had already applied to him for permission to sketch the forts, but that he had declined giving it to a stranger. That he would now cheerfully accord it, *under Mr. Russell's assurance that Mr. Davis was not connected with the Northern press*, which Mr. Russell instantly gave him.

Mr. Russell obtained for him invitations for our public excursions, always indorsing Mr. D.'s disclaimer of any connection with the Northern press.

We are quite sure that Mr. Ward proves Harper's Weekly a mendacious sheet, and its artist, Davis, a liar and a spy; but we are quite as certain it makes out Russell's complicity, and shows him to be nearly, if not quite, as much to be despised.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, July 27.—Gen. McClellan has arrived.

A committee from New York are urging the immediate active employment of Gen. Wool.

It is ascertained that the Southerners had accurate information of the movements of the Federals, and that the withdrawal from Fairfax was a part of their plan for the purpose of leading the Federals on.

Nashville, July 27.—In the House bills were passed defining and punishing conspiracy, and for the suppression of rebellion.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Cox has occupied Charleston, on the Kanawha. The Southerners have fallen back, burning the bridges.

A student named Becker was slightly wounded, and —— King was taken prisoner.

Washington, July 27.—The Michigan regiment went on the battle field 475 strong, and show a loss of 9 officers and 168 men.

Washington, July 27.—The Southerners are again concentrating at Winchester.

Much uneasiness is felt, and an attack upon Harper's Ferry is apprehended.

A dispatch from St. Louis says Fremont has organized his staff.

Culpeper Courthouse, July 27.—A whole Indiana regiment were captured yesterday. They were caught in the mountains, near Leesburg, and were nearly starved out. We also captured yesterday Major Potter and a party of New Yorkers.

St. Louis, July 27.—Gen. Pope notifies the property holders living on the railroad lines that they will be assessed for injuries unless they fight the bridge burners and "track tearers," or give information of hostile designs.

The Southerners in the lower part of Missouri, encouraged by late events, are gathering in force.

Louisville, July 27.—The Iowa Democratic Convention declares that the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine is the cause of war.

They pledge the Iowa Democracy to the support of the Government in its legitimate functions, and urge the calling of a National Convention to settle our difficulties.

Washington, July 27.—Two Federal pickets have been killed within two miles of Washington within the last twenty-four hours.

Besides this, a body of Southern cavalry came within three miles of Arlington Heights.

Washington, July 27.—Lincoln has been called on by Congress for correspondence relating to the present state of affairs, but Lincoln refuses to accommodate Congress, for the reason that a compliance would be incompatible with public safety.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the transportation of arms to the loyal citizens of the seceded States.

Louisville, July 27.—Green, the watchman, who brutally murdered Mr. Tompkins for cheering Davis, has been discharged from the police!!

SOMETHING UP—*Movement of Troops from Tennessee.*—Louisville, July 27.—A dispatch from Cairo says that the Southerners at Union City are on the move.

It is rumored that a fleet of steamboats came from Memphis yesterday and to-day, transporting troops to New Madrid, and in confirmation the Federal scouts report large numbers there, and that their final and early destination is Bird's Point.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I cut from the Monroe *Register* of the 23d July the following:

The Police Jury of the parish of Caldwell on last Wednesday appropriated $20,000 to arm, equip, and support the volunteers of the parish. All honor to Caldwell: she has done her duty faithfully. According to population and wealth, Caldwell takes the lead in material patriotism of the State. She has sent one full company to the field, and has two more ready. She has not said much, but done her duty nobly.

By the tabular statistics of the Auditor of State for 1859, the parish of Caldwell, in the amount of its State taxes, stands 46th out of the 49 parishes of the State.

Its population of whites was	2,607
Slaves	1,830
Free blacks	8
Total	4,445
Taxable property	$1,250,525
Assessment thereon	4,849
Number of voters	506

As a planter of that parish I hail with pride their patriotic action.

Yours, H. M. H.

First Congress of the Confederate States of America.

(ADJOURNED SESSION.)

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Congress met at 12 o'clock, M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. George Woodbridge. Hon. Howell Cobb in the chair.

The journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

The arrival of Hon. Jas. M. Mason and Hon. Roger A. Pryor, members elect from the State of Virginia, was announced; whereupon they came forward and were duly qualified.

Mr. Macfarland, from a special committee, made the following report:

"The committee to whom was referred the resolutions approving the prompt and patriotic efforts of the Mayor of the city of Richmond in behalf of the wounded in the glorious victory at Manassas, and tendering the co-operation of Congress in his beneficent plan, respectfully report that, in a public meeting of the citizens of Richmond, convened by the Mayor on Monday, the 22d instant, the following proceedings were had. [The proceedings have been already published in the newspapers.]

"These proceedings meet the exigency in a spirit of broad and considerate sympathy. There is no duty to which our fellow-citizens, or their representatives and agents, are prepared to respond more spontaneously and liberally than to that which summons them to the consolation and relief of their intrepid defenders. It would not become the Congress of the Confederate States to permit the city of Richmond to take to herself the whole charge of providing for the wounded and sick of the army, which, under the blessing of Providence, triumphed gloriously at Manassas.

"It behooves Congress to provide the funds necessary to meet the outlay which may attend the execution of this beneficent design; therefore,

"Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be expanded in securing the comfort of the officers and men of the army who were in the battle of Manassas, and may be removed to the city of Richmond, under the resolution of the Common Council."

The report was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Thos. R. R. Cobb, of Ga., announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Francis S. Bartow, who was killed in the battle at Manassas on Sunday last. Mr. Cobb pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the character of the deceased, concluding by offering a series of resolutions expressive of the feelings of Congress, which were unanimously adopted.

He was followed by Messrs. Hill, of Ga., Mason, of Va., and Chesnut, of S. C., who delivered most eloquent and affecting remarks eulogistic of the deceased.

Congress then adjourned.

THE TERROR AT WASHINGTON.—Says the Richmond *Whig*:

Two gentlemen, who left Washington Monday night, have reached this city. The tale they tell is awful. They say that no words can describe the terror, confusion and dismay which pervade the Rump authorities. All the boats were removed from the south side of the river, and the draw on the Long Bridge was raised to prevent the enemy from this side emptying itself on Washington. But for this precaution there would not now be a Yankee on this side the Potomac.

RHEUMATISM AND DIARRHEA.—We invite particular attention to the certificates in our advertising column showing the efficacy of the remedies for rheumatism and diarrhea to be obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street.

[From the Richmond Examiner of the 24th.]

The Battle at Stone Bridge.

We are able to give the reader to-day an authentic statement of this battle.

General Beauregard disposed his army along the banks of Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge Ford, the stream being between the two armies, and our brigades so arranged as to guard the various fords between the two points above named.

The enemy advanced within range at eight o'clock, A. M., opened a heavy fire on General Bonham's command at Mitchell's Ford, and kept it up some time to deceive our troops as to the real point of attack. It was soon discovered to be a feint, and the left wing of our line found to be very heavily pressed. The enemy concentrated on that point, by rapid marches, an overwhelming mass of troops of all arms, and at 10 o'clock the battle raged to its height. Generals Beauregard and Johnston arrived on the scene nearly at the same time, and both exhibited great personal prowess and courage in the engagement. General Beauregard rode up and down the line till his horse was killed; General Johnston seized a standard and rallied a wavering regiment. Troops were rapidly moved from the right and center to the relief of the left, and by 3 o'clock 15,000 of our men were there in the furious action against 35,000 of the enemy. At that hour General Kirby Smith's brigade arrived on the railroad from Winchester to Manassas Junction, at a point within two miles of Stone Bridge. Seeing the violence of the contest there, this general stopped the cars; and, dismounting his men, marched straight on the enemy, without orders, and without going to the Junction, thereby saving a five-mile march. General Beauregard did not at first recognize this brigade and believed it a flank movement of the enemy, till they came near enough for the flag to be distinguished. On their arrival in line a general charge was made, and the enemy broke and fled precipitately.

When the armies reached Centreville, where McDowell had 15,000 fresh men and heavy guns in position, he made a desperate rally. But another charge of the Confederates broke the new lines, and his disaster became complete.

The body of our army pursued to Fairfax, and planted our flag on the Courthouse. The cavalry cut up the enemy six miles farther to Falls Church, only four miles of Arlington.

About half the members of the Federal Congress were distant spectators of the battle. At Centreville was found a table bounteously spread, surrounded by empty seats and twenty baskets of champagne, where Senator Wilson was in the act of entertaining a large dinner party on our arrival. He himself narrowly escaped. He got out of the village in the disguise of a driver of a market cart. Among other curiosities seized there, were a number of bills of fare of dinners McDowell intended to give at different points, all in French, and elaborate as to the *cuisine*. Some of them are in Richmond.

Now for the serious fruits of victory.

We have taken 61 pieces of cannon, 20,000 stand of arms, more than 500 wagons laden with stores and munitions, and a quantity of provisions, stated at so great a figure as to be absolutely incredible.

We have killed and wounded some 7000 or 8000 of the enemy, and taken nearly 1000 prisoners, while others are constantly brought in from the woods. Among them is Ely, a member of the Federal Congress from New York; Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, with many other prominent persons.

Our own loss is 500 killed and 1500 wounded. No prisoners. Our regiments most suffering are the Fourth Alabama, the Seventh and Eighth Georgia, Fisher's North Carolina Regiment, and Hampton's Legion.

Arrival of the President in Richmond.

A vast concourse assembled early yesterday evening at the Central railroad depot to await the arrival of the train from Manassas. So great was the crowd that, in anticipation of the arrival of the wounded, it was deemed necessary by the committee appointed to receive them to set a strong guard to prevent the pressure of the people around the train when it should arrive. By this means the track and a considerable space on either side of it was kept clear, though the carriages, fences and all the eminences in the vicinity were thronged with the expectant crowd. At quarter-past seven the first train arrived, bringing twenty wounded soldiers and the bodies of four of our dead—Gen. Bartow, Col. Johnston, a private of the Montgomery Guards, named James Drissol, and another, whose name we could not learn. During the excitement attending the anxious inquiries after friends and the crowding to look upon the dead and wounded, it was whispered through the crowd that President Davis was on the train. Immediately a rush was made in search of this distinguished statesman and chieftain, and a thousand shouts rent the air with wild huzzas as his well-known face and figure were discovered.

Though travel-worn and evidently fatigued by the trying scenes through which he had passed in the last two days, the President could not deny the enthusiastic citizens the pleasure of hearing from his own mouth something of the glorious deeds so recently achieved by our brave and invincible patriot soldiers.

In a strain of fervid eloquence he eulogized the courage, the endurance and patriotism of our victorious troops; and to the memory of our honored dead, who shed their life's blood on the battle field in the glorious cause of their country, he paid a glowing tribute, which could not fail to dim with tears the eyes of the least feeling among his hearers.

He pronounced the victory great, glorious and complete. He said we had whipped them this time and we could whip them again as often as they offered us the opportunity. In alluding to the vastness and importance of our captures, he said we had taken every thing the enemy had in the field—sixty pieces of splendid cannon, of the best and most improved models, vast quantities of ammunition, arms enough of various descriptions to equip a large army, hundreds of wagons and ambulances of the most luxurious make and finish, and provisions enough to feed an army of fifty thousand men for twelve months.

The headlong retreat of the enemy he compared to the wild and hurried flight of a scared covey of partridges. He said that so great was the terror with which the repeated onslaughts of our men inspired them, that, taking wildly to their heels, they threw from them their guns, swords, knapsacks and every thing that could in any way retard their escape.

With another allusion to the glorious valor of our troops, who had accomplished this great victory, and, reminding all of the great cause they had for returning thanks to Him to whom alone thanks were due for this blessing on our arms, he concluded amid the tumultuous applause of the assemblage, and was escorted to his hotel.

At half-past nine, a large concourse of citizens and visitors having assembled before the Spotswood House, the President was again called out, and again stirred the popular heart with his eloquent recital of the brave deeds done by our troops in the late battle. He was preceded on this occasion by Col. Chesnut, of South Carolina (an aid of Gen. Beauregard), in a chaste and eloquent speech.

This unannounced arrival of our President took the citizens by surprise. Had they known of his coming, such an ovation would have greeted his return as never before was witnessed in the Old Dominion.

Just behind the train which brought the President there arrived a second, bringing five hundred and eighty-five Hessian prisoners, twenty-five of whom were commissioned officers, and thirty of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. Passengers by this train inform us that several hundred other prisoners were left at Manassas, and that our troops continued to bring them in hourly, and that many of them had come into our camp and delivered themselves up. The five hundred and eighty-five brought to this city were immediately marched to Harwood's factory.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Brilliant Victory by Wise's Legion.

We learn from Dr. Pollen, principal Surgeon in General Wise's brigade, (who arrived in Richmond last night) that a battle took place last Wednesday evening, sixteen miles from Charleston, Kanawha county, between a portion of General Wise's forces, numbering 1600, under the command of Captains Patton and Anderson, and 2300 Federal troops. Our troops routed the enemy, killing 250 and taking nine officers and thirty odd privates prisoners, besides a member of the Wheeling Legislature and a correspondent of an Abolition paper published in Cincinnati. The officers taken prisoners will arrive in Richmond to-day or to-morrow. Only three on our side were killed in the engagement, and they Western Virginians. The Richmond Blues were not in the fight.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT FEAT.—A most gallant achievement was performed the day before in the same section, by eighty-two dragoons under command of the intrepid Col. Clarkson, (aid to General Wise) while on a scouting expedition. Dividing his command into equal parties, he took the command of one himself and assigned the other to Captain Brock, of the Rockbridge Cavalry. Advancing upon a body of the enemy by the direct road, he sent Captain Brock around the hill.

The enemy discovered Col. Clarkson when two hundred yards distant, and they retreated rapidly up the hill, followed by the gallant Colonel. The enemy lost seven killed in their retreat. Captain Brock attempted to charge up on the other side of the hill, but it was too precipitous to allow of it. Col. Clarkson in the meantime discovered that the retreating party was falling back on a camp of fifteen hundred men, notwithstanding which he continued the charge, and at the head of his noble little band, rushed through the startled camp like a whirlwind, firing right and left into their ranks, killing eighteen or twenty, wounding perhaps as many more, and before the enemy could collect their scattered senses, effected a retreat, single file, down the hill, without the loss of a single man, and but one horse killed and another wounded. Some of our men, it is said, actually snatched the guns from two or three of the Yankees before they could shoot. The escape of the command is almost miraculous, several platoons having fired at them. The enemy had two pieces of artillery. They had trained them upon Captain Brock's command; but while in the very act of firing, both gunners were killed by one of Capt B.'s men, armed with a double-barreled shot gun.

In the battle at Scarey creek, Col. Anderson, of Nicaraguan notoriety, commanded a battalion of two companies from Albemarle.

It was confidently predicted by the military and strategic manipulators of the Northern press that Jeff. Davis would leave Richmond on learning the advance of the "grand army of the Union," under McDowell, from Washington.

For once the prophets of the North have hit the truth. Jeff. Davis left Richmond on Sunday morning, 21st inst.

If any reader asks where and for what he went, we can only say "look around."—*Charleston Mercury.*

A FAIR VIEW.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 26th analyses the glorious battle of Manassas briefly and forcibly as follows:

The army extended for six miles. The enemy made his first demonstration against our right. It was a feint. His real point of attack was on our extreme left. On that, while feigning, he directed his main force. His feint was not without success. It deceived us, and with inferior generalship and valor on our part, might have proved fatal. It enabled him to mass thirty-five thousand men upon thirteen thousand. These were the odds. For hours, the thirty-five assailed the thirteen, and at some stages of the contest, by mere numbers, crushed down and drove back the thirteen. The arrival of two thousand reinforcements, led by General Smith, swelled the thirteen to fifteen thousand, and was at so critical a moment as to decide the conflict and give the victory to inferior numbers and superior valor.

We know of no circumstance which prevents this contest being regarded as a fair test of the two people who were struggling for dominion. Certainly there were no local or special advantages on the side of the weaker party. The enemy, by threatening an extended line and choosing his own point of attack, was enabled to concentrate his forces at that point. Besides this, a large portion of his force belonged to the regular army, had seen service and passed through the baptism of fire. In the body of the weaker army there was not a man who, three months ago, had ever been in a tented field. They were almost without exception volunteers, wielding for the first time the implements of death. If, then, there were any special advantages on either side, they were possessed by those who boasted the greater numbers. But concede that they stood upon an equal footing. The result is that 15,000 Southerners are superior to 35,000 Yankees—for, after an eight hours' fight, they routed and dispersed this number, and drove them like chaff before the wind.

This combat stamps those who won it with the impress of heroes—and to each and to all, to them and their descendants will it be an eternal badge of honor. It makes the name of Beauregard and Johnston historical, and associates them with the foremost captains of the age. The strategical ability displayed by Beauregard in the dispositions for the fight, and the coolness and valor which distinguished his every movement on the field of battle, are his sufficient passports to fame. The march of Johnston from Winchester, where he was watched by a superior enemy, without that enemy knowing it, and the promptness and vigor with which it was executed, will excite the admiration of every military genius.

Prisoners of War and Persons Captured at Sea.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Attorney General of the Confederate States, issued the following instructions in relation to prisoners of war and persons captured at sea:

1. All persons captured at sea and placed in custody of the Marshals are at once to be confined in such manner as to prevent their obtaining any information which could be made useful to the enemy.

2. All persons captured on board of vessels (whether armed or unarmed) employed in the public service of the United States, are to be considered as prisoners of war. All persons employed in the service of the enemy are to be considered as prisoners of war, even when captured on unarmed vessels not employed in the public service of the enemy.

Persons captured on private unarmed vessels, and not employed in the public service of the enemy, are not prisoners of war.

3. As soon as the Marshal shall have received into custody persons captured at sea, he shall make out a list of their names, rank and position, and submit one copy thereof to the Judge of the Court, and another to the captors or their proctor, for the purpose of designating such as are to be detained as witnesses.

4. After separating those who are to be detained in confinement as witnesses, the Marshal will at once deliver to the commander of the nearest military post all the prisoners of war; and will transport to the frontier and place beyond the limits of the Confederacy all such alien enemies as are not prisoners of war.

In these transporting captives, whether prisoners of war or not, the Marshal will take special precaution so to lead the captives as to prevent the obtaining any information that could possibly be useful to the enemy.

5. As soon as the Judge shall inform the Marshal that the attendance of the captives, who are detained as witnesses, will no longer be required, these captives will be disposed of in the manner directed by the foregoing instructions.

6. The expense of maintaining and transporting the captives taken at sea, in accordance with these instructions, will be paid by this Department on the rendition of proper vouchers as provided in the eighth section of the act of the 6th May, 1861, entitled "An act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Consecration of a Flag—Grand Ceremony in Jackson Square.—The consecration of the superb flag presented to the French Legion by Madame Ouesblé took place at five o'clock last evening in Jackson Square, and was one of the grandest spectacles we have ever witnessed in this city. The flag itself was worthy of the occasion. It is a magnificent banner of rich silk, combining in one the ensigns of France and of Louisiana. The field, in the upper corner, exhibits the French tricolor, the State star emblazoned on the center bar. The balance of the flag represents the red, yellow and blue stars of the Louisiana flag. Over all, in exquisite embroidery, is the inscription: "Legion Française; July, 1861." The canopy in the square was an elegant and tasteful erection. The platform was against the equestrian statue of Jackson, over the iron railings, with steps leading to it—the whole carpeted. Above was the canopy, of yellow, red and white striped cloth, gathered up in the rear. The front supports were decorated with groups of French and Louisiana flags, while from above floated five standards of the same kind. At the foot of the steps were two staffs, similarly ornamented, from which the French and Confederate States flags floated to the breeze, and in front of these were two other staffs, bearing streamers. The police were assiduous in keeping the square clear of the people throughout the day, although this was no easy matter. At three o'clock the crowds began to collect, and by five the streets around Jackson Square were perfectly thronged.

Punctually at five o'clock the French Legion marched into the Square and took their position around the canopy. They presented a splendid and truly soldier-like appearance, over six hundred strong, as well as we could estimate. They are entirely unnaturalized citizens of the French empire, residing in New Orleans, and are commanded by Major Albin Rochereau. They were escorted by the Veterans of 1814-15, who carried their tattered and blood-baptised flag, and by the Swiss Guard. A collection of officers, representing nearly every military body in this city, from Major Generals and their staffs to Lieutenants, also accompanied them. The Veterans had the post of honor, and the officers formed an avenue of epaulettes, from the gate to the platform. Between these lines the venerable and Right Reverend Archbishop Odin, the Rev. Abbé Perché and the clergy proceeded from the St. Louis Cathedral to the canopy, which was also occupied by the godfather of the flag, Col. Numa Augustin, its godmother and presenter, Madame Ouesblé, and four young ladies dressed in pure white, carrying boquets of white roses and orange blossoms. The Rev. Abbé Perché delivered an address of thrilling eloquence, which will be found on the French side of our paper, after which the venerable Archbishop blessed the flag. The young ladies in white, accompanied by four soldiers, passed through the crowd, followed by colored porters carrying the contribution boxes for the orphans. The Pontalba and Court buildings were crowded with lady spectators, on every gallery and in every window. The scene was grand and the pageant gorgeous.

The Funeral of J. D. Reynolds.—The remains of young Joshua D. Reynolds, Fourth Sergeant of the Washington Artillery, who was killed in the battle of Stone Bridge, were buried last evening with great pomp and the highest funeral honors. The coffin being laid out on the back gallery of his father's residence, at the corner of First and Prytania streets, the large garden surrounding the house was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, friends and acquaintances of the deceased, while a guard of the Washington Artillery held the gates. The streets all around the neighborhood were densely crowded with people and lined with carriages, while the military were drawn up on the upper side of First street, from Prytania to Magazine. At five o'clock the Rev Dr. Palmer preached the funeral sermon. Unable to give a report of it in our crowded columns this morning, it would be impossible to convey in a few words any idea of his eloquent, soul-stirring and highly impressive discourse. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Markham in a touching and beautiful prayer. About six o'clock the coffin was carried out and laid upon the funeral car, which was one of the most tasteful and appropriate we have ever seen. It was formed of one of the caissons of the Washington Artillery, covered with Confederate States flags. Four silk flags and their staffs supported a canopy of intertwined black and white cloth, with white and black rosettes on the sides. This was drawn by four black horses with silver mounted harness. The arrangement of the whole affair was the work of Col. J. D. G. Quirk, who commanded the funeral escort.

The funeral then took up the line of march in the following order:

Col. J. D. G. Quirk, on horseback.

Reserve Company of the Washington Artillery, eighty strong, commanded by Captain Hodgson, marching with arms reversed.

Funeral car, bearing the remains of Sergeant Joshua D Reynolds, drawn by four black horses, with a colored groom to each. Four members of the Artillery in Virginia, home on a furlough, acting as pall-bearers.

The colored servants of the family, immediately after the funeral car, in mourning.

Officers of the Confederate States Army. Officers of the Confederate States Navy. Officers of volunteer and militia regiments and companies.

Friends of the deceased, walking in double file.

Family and relatives of the deceased in carriages.

Continental Guards, Captain W. F. Hodgkins, in their Continental uniform, without arms.

Sumter Rifles, Captain Charles C. Campbell, without arms.

Detachment from the Orleans Guards, under Sergeant John E. Holland.

Crescent Cadets, under Lieutenant Werner, with their flag draped in mourning.

Jackson Railroad Rifles, Captain T. P. Williams.

Crescent Blues, Captain Frank Bartlett.

Protection Rifles (Fourth District), Captain John T. Purcell.

Livaudais Guards, under Lieutenant Goodwin.

A long line of carriages and private conveyances.

The route taken by the funeral cortege, from the residence of Mr. E. W. Reynolds, was as follows: Up First street to Magazine, down that to Calliope, down Calliope to Camp, down that to Girod, down Girod to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, and then out Canal and Bienville streets to Claiborne. Here the military companies and people on foot halted and returned to the city, while the funeral car, carriages and the Washington Artillery continued out to the Cypress Grove Cemetery, where the last rites were performed, and the last of one of New Orleans sacred offerings upon the altar of Southern freedom was enclosed forever within the tomb.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Dreux.—The Jackson Regiment, Col. C. C. Miller, has obtained an invaluable acquisition in the appointment of Captain Jules G. Dreux to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. A brother of the lamented Charles D. Dreux, he is a gallant and experienced young officer, just the man to lead a daring and ambitious body of volunteers to the field of battle. He is a graduate of the Kentucky Western Military Institute, was a Captain in the Nicaraguan army under Gen. Walker, and latterly held the position of Brigade Inspector of the Louisiana Legion. Some of the best drilled companies from this city have gloriously exhibited upon the battle-field of Stone Bridge the military skill obtained from him as their drill-instructor. Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux has left for Camp Polk, near Corinth, to establish a school of instruction for the officers of his regiment.

This fine regiment is now nearly completed, and having been accepted by the Secretary of War to take the field as soon as the last company is mustered in, it will be to the interest of those companies from the country parishes who desire to see no less service at once to write immediately to Colonel Miller to secure their acceptance.

Colonel Marigny's Regiment.—We were in error the other day in stating that the fine regiment commanded by Colonel Marigny was in camp at Mandeville. It is stationed at Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad. The first battalion will leave to-day for Virginia direct, and the second battalion is to follow in a few days.

Panopticon of the South.—This magnificent mechanical exhibition of life-like moving figures and scenery, consisting of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the Harbor of Charleston, departure of the wives and children of soldiers from the fort, firing on the Star of the West, inauguration of President Davis, Fort Pickens and encampment at Pensacola, wreck of the Mary Kingsland, scenes in Florida and Texas, Abe Lincoln's flight from Baltimore, &c., will commence this evening, at the Armory Hall, at 8 o'clock, and from all that has been reported of the perfection of the scenery and mechanism, will prove one of the most interesting exhibitions ever presented to our citizens. It should be remembered that this diorama exhibition is for the benefit of the families of absent volunteers, and we hope that it may be nightly crowded, as it is to continue the entire week.

The St Charles Institute.—We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation from Mrs. Mace, the lady principal of the St. Charles Institute, to attend the examination of classes on Monday and Tuesday; also the concert to be given by the pupils on Wednesday evening.

Sale of the Confederate Prizes.—The C. S. Marshal sold at public outcry on Saturday the following vessels captured by our privateers, at the sums opposite their names:

Schooner Mermaid	$[illegible]
Bark Ocean Eagle	6,000 00
Ship Milan	5,100 00
Schooner John Adams	1,150 00
Brig Panama	1,[illegible] 00
Schooner Ella	1,[illegible] 00

The 1500 sacks of salt, cargo of the ship Milan, were sold at $1 [illegible] per sack.

Interruption of a Feast.—As a great many of our readers know, there is a society among the negroes of this city called the "Morning Star," for the avowed purpose of helping each other in sickness and burying the dead. They have a printed book of their constitution and by-laws, and hold regular meetings on the second Sunday of each month, at which they feast themselves upon porter, ginger pop, cakes and fruit, and then indulge in learned debates, arise to points of order, and legislate generally with more than the gravity of a church convention. Yesterday morning policeman [illegible] Summers was informed by a negro woman that she had been threatened with terrible consequences for disclosing some of the secrets of the order, and that a committee of these "back niggers" were going to take her before the regular meeting for trial and punishment. She said they were to hold their meeting at the house of Mr. J. A. Baqué's No. 136 Triton Walk, and that if the police did not protect her she would undoubtedly be victimised—perhaps poisoned. The narrator was evidently frightened half out of her wits and the officer thought proper to lay the information before Corporal Tash and special officer Miller, who repaired to the spot at once.

About ill o'clock, A. M., Miller and Tash, with a dozen other policemen, appeared before the house named and made a sudden entrance into the very midst of the solemn conclave, bringing consternation with them.

Some twenty five or twenty-six slaves, most of them men, were seated in Mr. Baqué's parlors, reclining upon his elegant furniture as if they were the lords of all they surveyed. The folding doors were thrown open, and a couple of tables in the center were covered with refreshments to aid the exhausting labors of discussion, all served up on Mr. Baqué's best china and silver plate. At the first sight of the police a stampede occurred, something like that, perhaps, which took place after the "Grand Army of the Union" after it had gained a "grand victory" at Manassas. The darky president, followed by five or six other dignitaries of the "Morning Star," scaled the back fence and made their escape, but the balance, five women and fourteen men, all slaves, were captured and taken to the police office, where they were locked up on the charge of being in an unlawful assemblage.

It appears that Mr. Baqué and his family have gone over the lake to spend a week there, and his servants, who belonged to the "Morning Star," took advantage of this to invite the society there. One of the women said that if the police had delayed their arrival until two or three o'clock, they could have captured at least one hundred. We have good reasons for believing that this "benevolent society" is a shrewd dodge on the part of some smart darkies, who have the control of it, to enjoy easy living at the expense of their more credulous fellow-slaves. Their books, taken by the police, show a balance in their treasury of $380.

Coroner's Inquests.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of an unknown man found in the river, between Soraparu and First streets. Verdict: "Accidentally drowned." Deceased was about 6 feet 10 inches high, with dark hair, and was entirely naked. Though not identified, it is almost certain that the body is that of Peter Schmidt, a soldier belonging to the third company of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, who was drowned while bathing in front of Camp Lewis.

An inquest was also held on the body of Ann Buget, a free woman of color, aged 99 years. Verdict: "Died of dropsy." Deceased was a native of St. Domingo, and came here after the terrible massacres, preferring exile to the rule of butchers, though of her kind and color. When in a talking mood the old woman would tell fearful tales of the excesses and atrocities which she witnessed during the bloody days of the insurrection—enough to make one disgusted with negro rule and black republicanism of every shape. For many years old Ann has suffered from a dropsical affection which, at last, seemed to dissolve her blood into water and dissipate all vigor and vitality.

Incendiarism.—There seems to be a determination existing on the part of some scoundrel to destroy by fire the house No. 486 Camp street, near Orange owned by Dr. Mushe, and occupied by Mr. S. L. Butler and his family. On Friday night, about eleven o'clock, a servant girl alarmed the family by her screams, saying that some person had been endeavoring to force open the door of her bedroom. Mr. Butler went out upon the gallery to see what was the matter, and then discovered smoke coming out of the bath room. A chair in this room had been set on fire, the gas lighted and some matches thrown into a hole in the wall among the laths. The flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water by the neighbors. A man named John T. Ellis was arrested on the spot, although we believe there is nothing against him but rumor. Saturday night, at nine o'clock, while the family were seated in the parlor, some person went up into the garret and set on fire a basket of feathers and newspapers. This attempt was frustrated as quickly as the first.

Saturday morning, about one o'clock, fire was set in the loft of the kitchen attached to the residence of Mr. Neal Banchea, on Marais street, between St. Philip and Ursulines. The roof was much damaged, but the fire was extinguished by the neighbors without a general alarm by the telegraph being given.

At six o'clock last evening the grocery store at the corner of Clio and St. Charles streets was discovered to be [illegible] and the alarm was at once given. The proprietor, who had a heavy stock of groceries, wines and liquors on hand, had gone down to Lake Borgne on a pleasure excursion, with his family. He had no insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and was set among the liquors in the back part of the ground floor, burning through the wall and into the upper story. The damage effected before the fire was extinguished amounts to about $1000.

Arrested.—Two very pretty young white girls were arrested last evening on Perdido street for being in company with negro girls, and they were also arrested on the charge of attempting to entice the white girls into a den of prostitution. The eldest of the white girls said that her mother had been nursed by and buried at the expense of these colored people, with whom she had afterwards found a home when orphanless. The younger white girl asserted that she had only gone with the others for the purpose of seeing the funeral procession. Their ebon companions said they were "virtuous young leddies," and repulsed the accusation made against them. This singular case will come up before Recorder Emerson.

A Pertinent Suggestion.—The well informed organ of the right bank says: "We have in Algiers six shipyards standing idle, when each of them ought to have two or three gunboats on the stocks. Why do not the owners of real estate in New Orleans go to work and have vessels built to defend their property? Two months from now they will be clamoring for them, and expect them to be turned out in a week's time. There is no time now for delay, for it will take at least three months to get us in the least degree in a proper preparation to withstand an attack."

Gross Carelessness.—There cannot be too great care exercised in the testing of cannon. The firing of ordnance for this purpose last Friday evening nearly had a fatal result across the river, as reported by the Algiers *Newsboy* in the following article:

Last evening some persons on the other side of the river, at or in the vicinity of the corporation wharves, employed themselves in testing cannon in so careless a manner as to merit the severest reprehension. The guns, which appear to have been directed toward a bank behind the old Marine Hospital, sometimes bore wide of the mark, and in their flight the shot threatened destruction to the lives and property of the residents in that neighborhood. One ball entered the house of a Frenchman, in Frenchtown, and came near killing a little girl who was playing upon the floor, whilst another struck close by a log upon which a half dozen or more men were seated. Similar acts of carelessness are reported to have occurred on Tuesday night last at the same place. We have no objections to our neighbors over the river trying their guns, but we protest most decidedly, against their jeopardizing the safety of the good and gallant citizens of the right bank. If they must have marks at which to point their pieces, they will find suitable subjects among themselves, if not in rowdies here with old Abe Lincoln, at least in the greedy Yankee speculators in brine one, flour and other commodities, an increased necessity for which the war has created. At all events, we would rather they would not shoot this way.

Recovered Her Freedom.—Amelia Stone, a free negress aged twenty-four years, born at Geneva, New York, has instituted suit in the Sixth District Court, through her counsel, Col. Lemley, for the change of her status from a free woman to a slave. She selected Recorder Adams for her master. When asked her reasons for the change, she stated that she would rather remain here a slave than be obliged to go back and live among the Abolitionists of the North.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—On Saturday, among those arraigned before Recorder Gastinel was Henry Kelly, who is accused of having severely beaten Marie Keen on Friday night, at the corner of St. Ann and Rampart streets. The cause of the attack is not explained. Henry was sent to prison in default of furnishing the required bail.

Bill Burt, f. m. c., resides at 341 Canal street. He was inquired of yesterday concerning an attack which he made with a knife on Chesley Kronenburg. But though he was armed with a knife he did not use it, and the Recorder committed him for trial merely for assault and battery, fixing his bail at $300.

Julien Burthone is up on a charge of selling liquor to slaves in his grocery, corner of St. Louis and Tremé streets.

The charge of larceny brought by Miss Schmidt against Ann Fleming was dismissed, as not proven.

A son of Ham, named Felix, is up on a charge of having stolen a ham from the residence of M. Eisemann, No. 9 Dumaine street.

Mrs C. Romeo, who, we see, has made some talk of late, was fined $15 for her abuse of Mme. Hermese, and required to give peace bonds in the bargain.

Gustave Bourdeaux, or Brondex, f. m. c., gave bail in the sum of $500 to answer for his savage assault on Antonio Nolasco, f. m. c.

Serious Fall.—At a late hour last night a man named Charles Price, when sliding along Esplanade street, was thrown violently on the pavement by the sudden starting of the horse. He was very seriously, and it is feared fatally injured. The police went to his aid and conveyed him to his residence.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION.

100 Cartridge Boxes, SWORDS, FINE PURE SILK SASHES, COLT'S REVOLVERS, GOLD AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, MILITARY BUTTONS, GLAZE FOR CAPS, Blue, Sky-Blue, Grey and Red CLOTH. For sale by HOFFMAN & MARKS, No. 63 Chartres street.

Also on hand, an invoice of best Opium and Morphine, of the celebrated brands of P. & W. and R. & S. jy20 1f

Headquarters Jackson Regiment, New Orleans, July 27, 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 companies' muster roll to the Adjutant, Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, who will have them transcribed on the regimental muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Polk," Corinth, Miss.

II. Lieut. Col. J. G. Dreux, graduate of the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, will take immediate command of the Camp, and organize Company and Battalion drills.

III. A School of Instruction will be established; commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be instructed in the school of the Company and school of Battalion, and every facility offered officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order. C. C. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment. J. B. DUKE, Acting Adjutant. jy28 1f

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

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. 84 Magazine street. Clothing and equipments furnished. jy26 M. J. WILSON, Captain.

CANNON! CANNON!! FOR SALE, TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 24-pounders. Apply at 94 Magazine street, up stairs. jy26 M. J. WILSON.

Wanted TO PURCHASE, A DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, well located, in the Second District. Apply on Chartres street, No. 21[illegible]. jy26 6t

For Sale. A SPLENDID family bay HORSE, six years old; goes in harness or saddle. Also, an entirely new BAROUCHE and a very fine new HARNESS, will be sold at twelve months' credit on a good security. The rouche and horse will be sold together or separately. Apply to A. MARCHAND, at the Citizens' Bank. jy25 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 river insurance on Cotton bound to this port, nor fire insurance on Cotton in the city of New Orleans, be taken until the blockade of the port is raised, and its free navigation resumed. Cotton on plantations may be insured against fire to the extent of three-fourths of the value, provided it is stored in lots of 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.

Partnership Notice. THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANCOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MAHAVETE, widow of Jean Datas, partner *en commandite*, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 20th 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, FRANCOIS ✕ CAZALAS, his 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 stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., No. 52 Bienville street. jy15

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., 52 Bienville street. jy15

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 3tS 4

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st. WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb 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. jy6 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 28th, 1861. jy3 1mStaw

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 30th 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

CLARET IN CASKS—85 casks Chateau Dillon; 130 do Leoville; 40 half do Chateau Dillon; 35 do Burgundy in store and for sale by jy27 6t C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

WHITE WINE—20 casks Haut Sauterne; 8 do Barsac; 30 bbls. Haut Sauterne; 12 half do Barsac; 150 boxes Barsac; in store and for sale by jy27 6t C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on sight and on time on Paris, Bordeaux, Tours, Marseilles, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, Nancy, Lyons, Mulhouse, Amiens, Strasburg, Metz, Nimes, Reims, St Etienne, St. Quentin, Valenciennes, Tarbes, Pau, La Rochelle, Angouleme, Angers, Perigueux, Brest, Orleans; for sale by jy17 1m C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CLARET IN BOXES—400 boxes Cantenac; 300 do St. Julien; 225 do Chateau Dillon; 150 do Chateau Talbot; 200 do Margaux; 15 do Chateau Lafitte; 12 do Chateau Marmaux; 15 do Chateau Latour; 30 cs Pichon Longueville; in store, and for sale by G. CAVAROC & CO, jy17 6t 116 Royal street

SALERATUS—[illegible] kegs; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

CORDIALS—50 boxes assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Co; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

SUGAR—10 boxes Loaf; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

WINE—20 casks and 80 half do St. Estephe; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

65 CASKS St. Emilion; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

ANISETTE—[illegible] boxes, Marie Brizard & Roger; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

WINE—110 casks Mondferrand claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

WHISKY—40 boxes "D. B. Sutton," 1850, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

WINE—40 casks Madeira for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

STRAWBERRIES—10 boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

COFFEE BAGS—[illegible] empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st. jy27

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.

Hy Lonsdale, A D Kelly & Co, S Mills & Co, W A Gasquet, Wright & Allen, J F Girault, Thos L Baynes, W R Norton, W Wallen, Allain Eustis, Edward Neile, Byrne, Vance & Co, Aug Bohn, A Mittenberger & Co, Fellowes & Co, Thos Henderson & Peale, pro H B Keen, Richard Nugent & Co, pro David Thomas, T H & J M Allen, John Watt & Co, John T Hardee & Co, Perkins & Co, Henderson, Terry & Co, S H Kennedy & Co, John Pemberton, S P Voorhies, John Leeds, P F Bonford, S O Nelson, Coleman & Withers, A Levi & Co, Walker & Snider, Brown, Johnston & Co, Rochford, Brown & Co, Payne, Huntington & Co, R W Estlin & Co, J R Graves, Bradwell & Haynes, J J Person & Co, Warren & Crawford, R Mellhenny & Co, Friedlander & Gerson, Willis Holmes, Columbus Morse, R G Musgrove, Chas Holland, Rufus Dubour, Hawkins, Norwood & Co, J L Levy & Simpson, W E Leverich, W & D Urquhart, Brander, Chambliss & Co, Geo Connolly & Co, John C Bache, A D Donovan, Tom Henderson, T O Sully, Bertley, Johnson & Co, Rhorer & Zunts, Wm H Avery, P H Foley, Henry Renshaw, Carroll, Hoy & Co, W A Johnson & Co, Pritchard & Flower, W B Tullis, Farley, Jurey & Co, Battle, Noble & Co, A H May & Co, A J Tulley & Co, Montgomery & Hall, Halloway & Louis, McFarland & Barksdale, W Cox & Co, Belloq, Noblom & Co, Hayes, Santers & Co, Logan, Steele & Claiborne, Moses Greenwood, S B Newman, A Gleun & Co, A B James, A G Semmes, Alex Harris & Co, John Purdy, Hewitt, Norton & Co, Pilcher, Conway & Co, G W Belly, Given, Watts & Co, J Benner, W A Violett & Co, Geo Nathan, P A Giraud, W H Miles, Jas H Dedrgan, Washington Jackson & Co. July 27

To the Public.

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

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

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

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes it a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware where the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called 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 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 82 Camp street.

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

By order. MRS JAMES ROSS, President. New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jy17 1f

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 should not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor. [No. 5642.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Signed] J. O. NIXON, President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL, President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 18, 1861.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor. je22 1f

Hay Butter. AVET BROTHERS, At the Blue Stores, 17 Front Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee, OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles composing their stock of groceries—
100 firkins May Butter.
100 baskets Oil.
[illegible] bbls. Flour, extra and superfine.
[illegible] bags Coffee.
[illegible] tierces Carolina Rice.
[illegible] bags Creole do.
[illegible] tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
[illegible] packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
[illegible] bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
[illegible] tierces Lard.
[illegible] bbls Mackerel.
[illegible] boxes Star Candles.
[illegible] boxes Soap. o15

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law, No. 81 St. Louis street, Between Royal and Bourbon streets. sept21 1y

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'Arsac, Guiraud, &c. 87 ....Royal street,......... 87 between Conti and St. Louis streets. je6

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER, *NOTARIES PUBLIC,* No. 32 Carondelet street. (Ground floor, back office.) fe61 1y

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. je29

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN, (of the Faculty of Paris,) No. 266 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets. ap4 6m

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Preau & Couturie is this day dissolved by their own limitation. Am Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place. J. B. PREAU, AM. COUTURIE. New Orleans, June 30, 1860. jy1

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—40 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 15 boxes Entes Prunes, a choice article; 30 bags Seed Pepper, black and English; 25 boxes Prepared French Mustard; 10 do English Pulverised, 20 do Worcestershire Sauce, quarts, pints and half pints; 10 do Walnut do do do; 40 do assorted Brandy Fruits; do in juice; 30 do French Sardines. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, je18 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

COCOA—500 pounds prime Guayaquil, landing from bark Chester, for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st. between Chartres and Old Levee.

SARSAPARILLA—A lot of Mexican Sarsaparilla for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 65 Old Levee st. between Customhouse and Bienville.

PALE ALE—60 casks H. Deetjen's India Pale Ale, of superior quality, in quarts and pints, in store and for sale by DUNTZE & CO, corner Royal and Conti sts. jy21

LANDING on ship Uncle Sam, from Bordeaux—100 casks claret, 50 bbls. white wine, 500 boxes claret, 80 half casks do, for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st. my14

OIL, PASTES, MACARONI—600 baskets Sweet Olive Oil, 25 cases; 1000 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st. jn10

FRUITS IN JUICE—BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice (J. Boisset); 50 do brandy fruits; 50 do brandy cherries; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, my10 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

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

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap in store and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 65 Old Levee st. my15 between Customhouse and Bienville.

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. jy26 1w

Read! Read!! Read!!!

I would recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at No. 117 St. Ann street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 16 years, who had it very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.

PAUL BURGUNDER, Residence 254 Chartres street. New Orleans, May 15 1861. my20 eMtf

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHEA avails himself of this opportunity of presenting the most satisfactory evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certificates signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street.

This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism for many years, and I had many Doctors to attend to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time, and she is now perfectly well.

J. H. LENGSFIELD, Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine at No. 117 St. Ann street, which cured me, and which I recommend to all fellow-sufferers.

MARTIN FORD, fe811 Rawmonkt No. 146 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS. All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured, (Even though derived from Secret Diseases.) Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Earache, &c., &c.

A Special Remedy for each Disease. Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET. Office hours from 1 to half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M. m4d m ts

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, and Covington.

THE new passenger packet A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, 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 5 o'clock A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad in time for 8½ 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 Mandeville at 5½ 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.

jy20 P. A. SHAW, Agent 23 and 25 Front street.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

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

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, 1858, have become the owners of 765,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

These lands are included within a strip of thirty miles in width on either side of the railway line, extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to the Sabine river on the western 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 region of that State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President. jy6d&w1m G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.

NOTICE. MR. ANTOINE DUBUC, *SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,* Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square. Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is 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 toy and side Coffin Plates; black and white Crucifix, 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 largest and handsomest

Hearses and Funeral Cars of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; 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 be regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the account 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. feb11 3mis

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

Wanted. IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 29 Bienville street. jy6

Direct Importation from France.

RECEIVED per ships Shepherd and Lemuel Dyer, from Havre—
[illegible] boxes Vichy mineral natural waters, from all springs.
[illegible] bottles Rouen's sulphurous waters;
[illegible] Jongh's cod-liver oil;
[illegible] Paul Gage's anti-glairoux;
[illegible] flasks Roger's powder;
[illegible] Raquin's capsules;
[illegible] Mothey Caylus's capsules;
[illegible] Clark's capsules; 12 8 boxes Mothe's dragees;
[illegible] pectine bonbons;
150 litres raspberry vinegar; 250 bottles Raspberry sirup;
[illegible] Brou's injection;
[illegible] Dorvault's matico injection;
[illegible] do do capsules;
[illegible] boxes Vichy lozenges;
[illegible] litres Commandeur balsam;
1500 flasks Pelletier's dents de combustion.
For sale by EDOUARD GUILLOT, Royal street, No. 129.

HAVANA CIGARS—A large and well selected stock of Havana Cigars, comprising Half and Medium Regalia, Londres, Panetelas, Cazadores, Conchas, Regalia Britanica, Millar, and several other sizes, of the following brands: Partagas, Cabanas, Figaro, Lopez, Flor de [illegible], [illegible], Washington, Upmann, [illegible], etc., always on hand, and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 65 Old Levee st. between Customhouse and Bienville.

PRUNES—[illegible] for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans. New Orleans, July 10, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
S. Pleasan, P. Malochée, T. N. Blake,
F. Moreno, Jr., A. Laforest, W. A. Gordon,
C. M. Kernion, P. Queyrouze, H. Peychaud.
And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Pleasan Vice President.
jy11 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

Selling Off at Cost! G. HOLLAND, Hair Dealer, No. 96 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

PERSONS in the city and in the country are informed that owing to the present state of affairs, that from the 1st of July the following goods will be offered at cost:
Curls for bands..........$1
Curls..........1
Dresses upon Combs, per pair, from..........2 upwards.
Tresses for the back hair, from..........3 do
Comb-biders..........3 do
Gentlemen's Wigs..........10 do
Full Wigs for ladies..........20 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 in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

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

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

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives for the celebrated manufactory of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES, Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives, On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 1 blades.
Table Cutlery, Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Buffalo and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.
BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES, Ivory, Pearl, Buck, and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butcher Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 5.
Smithwaite's "Lee."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.
RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

VIOLINS, A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS, Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS, All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES, French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS, HARMONICAS.
SOTTO BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

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

NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0;
Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.
These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.
Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allcock's " "
Spaying Needles.
Bodkins—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
" " common Steel, assorted.
" " in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
" " India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
" India Rubber, straight and crooked.
HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

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

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

PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
" " Metal Lined.
" " Full Lined.
" " for Colt's Pistols.
Cox's English Water-proof.
" " Anti-corrosive.
" " Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
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