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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1861.

The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Auction Sales This Day:

[By] H. Bemery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Old Levee [street], spool thread, seasonable dry goods, &c.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible], at No. 23 Jefferson street, Second District of this [city], furniture and movable effects.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

[N]o one fact has been demonstrated more [forc]ibly by the present war of Southern independence than that the military strength and [f]itness of a republic depend greatly upon [the] general knowledge among its citizens of the [art] of modern warfare. In a nation like ours, [wh]ere the maintenance of a large standing [arm]y is opposed to the theory and spirit of our [go]vernment, and dangerous to free institutions, [and] where, at the first tocsin of war, armed [leg]ions spring up as if by magic from the body [of] the people, it is peculiarly essential that [ev]ery man should be conversant with the duties [of] a soldier, that he may step from the counting-[ho]use, farm or workshop into the military camp, [an]d take up the musket as understandingly as [he] may have wielded the instrument of a peaceful vocation.

That other qualifications are equally or more [es]sential does not detract from the importance [of] this fact. But moral and physical courage, [for]titude and patriotism the Southerner is imbued with by inheritance, nature and habit; [ed]ucation is the matter-of-course gift of his [pa]rents or the Government, and familiarity [w]ith the handling of weapons is his by general [cu]stom. All of these requirements of a nation [of] warriors are already possessed by the South. [W]hat is needed besides these is a thorough and [p]racticable system of military education, by [w]hich every citizen will become a soldier by [in]struction as well as by nature.

It has been too much the custom in America [to] underrate military discipline and tactics, and [to] suppose that our superior marksmanship and [th]e habits acquired by hunting are more than [e]quivalents for the proficiency of regular [t]roops; but the war we have but entered into [al]ready demonstrates the fallacy of this comfortable supposition. Could a collection of riflemen, however daring and heroic, without the [v]eteran-like discipline and precision of movement shown by our well-drilled regiments at Manassas, have won such a signal victory and with no greater loss of life? We do not think there are any well informed men at the present [t]ime who would attempt to disparage the value [o]f drill and discipline in increasing the efficiency [an]d invincibility of Southern volunteers.

Short-sighted persons may exclaim that the exigency of the times has already been met, and that our people have seen the necessity of learning the art of war and supplied this want by the formation of militia organizations. Others, equally unreflecting, may urge the theory that the tendency of a too general diffusion of military knowledge begets military ambition, a warlike government and frequent conflicts with other powers, to the detriment of our progress as a nation and advancement in civilization. Both of these objections to our views are easily met and overthrown. There cannot be a maxim more apparent than that no nation deserves independence that has not the courage to make at least a desperate struggle to uphold it. From earliest times it has been the history of the world for supine and pusillanimous races to be overrun and conquered by others more vigorous and brave, and as there are yet no signs of the promised millenium we can only judge of the future by the story of the past.

When the Confederate States shall have won their independence by the shedding of their best blood, and taken a stand among the leading nations of the world, they will have upon their northern border a fanatical and unscrupulous people, avowedly hostile to the main pillar of their social structure, whom fear alone will hold in awe of committing frequent depredations. Upon the southern side are the rich tropical lands of the Western Continent, already attracting the greedy eyes of European statesmen, whose machinations and intrigues in this quarter cannot be overlooked or viewed with indifference by us. Far different from the isolated and naturally secure position of the early American republic will be that of the Confederate States. Our Government will be surrounded by revenge, envy, and the conflicting interests of other ambitious powers, and the only sure way of maintaining ourselves in the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace, plenty, and the pursuit of comfort and wealth, is to preserve and still further develop our military greatness and resources.

The simplest and most certain way of maintaining amicable relations among the family of nations, whose diplomatic dealings are guided only by selfishness and cunning, is to maintain the reputation of military strength. What Government would think of attempting to conquer England or France? Yet India, Algiers or St. Domingo are despoiled at pleasure. This reputation, then, so necessary to our freedom and very existence as a nation, not to be sustained by an immense standing army on the exhaustive principle of nearly bankrupt Europe, must be built upon the ability of our Government to cope with other great powers at short notice and with brief preparation, and to enable us to do this our naturally warlike spirit must be sustained and encouraged, and every citizen ought to possess a knowledge of the art of war. This condition can never be thoroughly or properly attained by a militia system. When the military ardor and excitement kept alive by the thrilling deeds of arms in Virginia and Missouri shall have subsided on the establishment of peace, the active militia organization will recede nearly to the slight proportions it exhibited before the arising of the war spirit. It is idle to think otherwise. In the security of present peace, the engrossing cares of a revived and unusually prosperous business, and the pursuit of ordinary pleasures, men will gradually forget their innate leaning to the accomplishment of arms, and the uprising generation will know little or nothing of it.

In the country particularly will the militia system be found totally insufficient to give the necessary instruction to the people. Living far apart, the obstacles in the way of frequent meetings for drill and instruction will be found too great for even the most willing and energetic to overcome to any great extent. That the militia system ought to be carefully fostered by the State, and that it should be improved and active encouragement given to the support of permanent uniformed organizations, we would anxiously urge, but this in itself will not be sufficient.

What, then, is necessary to carry out the principles we have explained? It is to make the art of war a prominent branch of education in all our schools and academies for boys. Implant in the youthful mind that instruction in tactics and the practical duties of the soldier which he will never forget in after life, which will fit him to take up arms at any time in response to his country's call without having to go through weeks and months of tedious drill, and to take the field without suffering all of those various hardships and inconveniences that result to the inexperienced on first going into a real campaign, and before they acquire by hard experience what they could have learned from others with more ease and comfort to themselves. No great result whatever nature can be obtained without striking at the root of the tree. In our schools and colleges, to a great extent, lies the destiny of our young nation. Let us shape it as wisely as we can.

It has already been seen that in this war the fortunate graduates of those excellent military academies we have had, have been given the offices of command in the Southern army. The students of West Point, almost exclusively, lead divisions and columns, while the élèves of the military schools of Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia are our colonels, captains and lieutenants. Why cannot each one of the Southern States have its West Point, and every public school hereafter be a military academy? Drilling is no time lost to a youth, even though he be destined for a mercantile or professional life. It contributes to the development of his health and strength, and is a profitable substitution for many other modes of boyish amusement.

But we could not do full justice to such an important subject, or illustrate it as forcibly as we might desire in a single article. Our remarks this morning are especially dedicated to the directors of our public schools, to which the first step in this direction ought to be taken, and could be taken without interruption of the present system or plan of instruction. There is no necessity of awaiting the return of peace and quiet to consider the question. It can be seen clearly and forcibly now, perhaps, than at any future time, and we can see no good reason for delay in the inauguration of whatever is proper and right. The commencement of the fall term is the best time to begin this work.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamer Anglo-Saxon—Continued Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

Father Point, August 5.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 25th, via Queenstown on the 26th, has passed this point, bound for Quebec, with two days later news than we had by the Fulton.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, July 25.—The sales of Cotton the past week amounted to 144,000 bales, speculators taking 38,000 and exporters 19,000. The market closed with an advance of ⅛ to ¼d.

Friday's sales were 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 6000—the market closing firm. The brokers' circular quotes Orleans Fair at 9d., and Middling Orleans at 8⅝d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Breadstuffs dull. Provisions dull.

Consols.

London, July 25.—Consols 89⅝ to 90.

Bullion in the Bank of England.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £142,000 during the week.

General News.

There is no news of importance by this arrival.

Proceedings of the Federal Congress.

Washington, August 5.—In the House the bill authorizing the President to dismiss officers for incompetency was tabled.

The House adjourns on Friday.

The bill confiscating rebel property has passed by 64 to 8.

In the Senate, resolutions of the Maryland Legislature protesting against the President's usurpations, was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill supplementary to that for the protection of commerce has passed.

The bill to increase the Engineer Corps has also passed.

A motion to postpone the bill dividing Kentucky judicially led to a discussion as to Judge Monroe's loyalty.

The Senate has confirmed the appointments of McClellan, Fremont, Dix and Banks as Major-Generals in the U. S. army.

The Steamer Yankee Fired Upon.

Washington, August 5.—The steamer Yankee has arrived at the navy yard, having been shot in her engine room.

Federal Cavalry School.

Bayard Clark has been appointed Brigadier-General, with authority to form a cavalry school.

A military force has been placed at Silver Springs, Md., to protect F. P. Blair's property there.

Washington Gossip.

New York, August 5.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says it is believed that the Southerners have abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac. They are vigorously concentrating lower down, and establishing a line of defense between Manassas and the lower Potomac. They are certainly deploying large numbers from Mount Vernon southward, and increasing their batteries on the river.

The members of Congress are paid one-fourth in gold and the balance in treasury notes. The Government employés will be paid hereafter in treasury notes.

Loss of the Collins Steamer Pacific.

New York, August 5.—The Anglo-Saxon reports that a bottle was found near the Hebrides, solving the fate of the Collins steamship Pacific, lost some two years ago. She was surrounded by icebergs in going down.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 5.—Two of Gen. Rousseau's privates, while straggling among former companions on the levee to-day, were battered. One of his captains drew a pistol on Mr. Small, of the firm of Hite & Small, but a by-stander prevented him from discharging its contents by making him swallow a tooth or two.

The only regretted incident was a serious injury to Ed. Crutchfield, a well known and estimable man in the county, where the contest is animated. Crutchfield hurrahed, *sotto voce*, for Jeff. Davis, upon which he was insulted and threatened. He hurrahed again, when pistols were drawn, but his friends prevented any injury being done.

Crutchfield came to town and was alone in the reception room of the Galt House, when a party of five, led by Tom Salvage, well known in police circles, assailed him. Crutchfield fired once, wounding Salvage in the breast. He possibly fired twice. Six shots were fired, four or five by Salvage's friends, one taking effect in Salvage's arm, and one in the groin. The last will probably prove fatal, or at least take away his manliness. Crutchfield received a blow from the pistol cock, putting his left eye out. Otherwise he was not seriously injured.

The election to-day went one-sided, the Southerners not generally voting.

Gen. Butler to the Secretary of War.

Washington, August 5.—General Butler, in a letter to the Secretary of War, says that the withdrawing of forces under his command interferes with his schemes of capturing a large number of slaves.

Proceedings of the U. S. Congress.

Washington, August 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury moved certain amendments to the Constitution looking to an adjustment, which were voted down—yeas 11, nays 24.

The Confiscation bill, as amended by the House, has passed.

Affairs in Missouri—Proclamation of Gov. Gamble.

Jefferson City, August 5.—Gov. Gamble has proclaimed, in all essential respects sustaining Polk's programme. In addition, he proclaims to the Confederates to leave Missouri.

Another Naval Engagement—Large Federal Steam Frigate vs. Small Privateer—Regular Manassas Run.

From a gentleman of the highest respectability—who was an eye-witness to the fight—we have the particulars of an engagement which occurred on last Friday at Horn Island Pass, between a Federal steam frigate, supposed to be the Niagara, and the little Confederate privateer J. O. Nixon.

The Nixon, wishing to avail herself of the fair wind, left Pascagoula Bay last Friday morning, intending to go Yankee hunting on the deep blue sea. When about twelve miles from Horn Island Pass, she discovered a large Federal steamer ahead, attempting to cut her off. The Nixon tacked and stood in again for the Pass, and reached the bar about a mile ahead of the Federalist. The latter then opened fire on her at that distance; the Nixon immediately responded, and the exchange of shots was carried on for about twenty minutes.

In the meantime the little lake steamer Arrow came up, and, when within range of the Federalist, let slip some of her 32's at the Yankee. At the end of about twenty minutes from the time the firing commenced, the Federalist, with three of the Nixon's heavy pills in her hull, got up a big head of steam, and, crowding on every inch of canvas she could use, made regular Manassas time seaward.

Not the slightest injury was received by the Nixon or the steamer Arrow, whilst it is thought that the additional weight of those three balls which were lent the Federalist by the Nixon, may impede her progress to some extent. She has not been seen in that quarter since.—*Evening Delta.*

Western Virginia.—If the Northern reports are to be believed, Governor Wise has been compelled to retreat to Greenbrier county, leaving the valley of the Kanawha completely exposed to the incursions of Cox and his Vandals. Wise's force are less than one-third of those opposed to him. The enemy can only be driven from Western Virginia by speedy, large and efficient reinforcements. The Richmond papers are eagerly calling for them.

The Battle in Missouri.—We entertain little or no doubt of the truth of the rumored victory of General McCulloch at Springfield, published in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 31st ultimo. The Louisville *Courier* of the 2d inst. contains confirmatory evidence in dispatches from Nashville. Here is one of them:

Nashville, August 1, 1861.

Ben McCulloch attacked Generals Lyon and Seigel at Springfield on Friday. After a desperate engagement the Hessians were completely routed, with a loss of nine hundred killed and many prisoners. McCulloch lost six hundred. The Federals are fleeing, and McCulloch is in pursuit. It is another Manassas affair.

J. Milt Moore.

Tennessee.—Knoxville gives 129 majority for the Permanent Constitution, being a gain of 196 votes since the June election. This looks well for East Tennessee.

Col. Marigny's Regiment.—Mr. E. Barnett, Royal street, received yesterday the following dispatch, which he has obligingly communicated to us:

Richmond, August 3, 1861.

Left wing of our regiment arrived last night. All well. Capt. BARNETT,

of Col. Marigny's 10th Regiment.

Southern Prisoners at Washington.—Through the kindness of a friend at Washington, the Louisville *Courier* is enabled to furnish a complete list of Southern volunteers now prisoners at Washington. They have been made comfortable, as far as possible, by kind-hearted ladies of Washington, who have done for them all they were permitted to do for themselves. Their fare is hard bread and water night and morning, and salt junk or soup for dinner. Their friends are not allowed to see them. None of them are sick or wounded. They number sixty-one, and among them are the following Louisianians: [illegible] Rangeos, [illegible], taken at Bull's Run; [illegible], Wm. Johnson, residence [illegible], taken at Bull's Run; Michael Reef [illegible] New Orleans, taken at Bull's Run.

The Washington Artillery.

Every thing relating to this noble battalion is perused with unabated interest. We shall, therefore, make no apology for publishing the annexed passages from a private letter dated the 29th ult., which has been kindly placed at our disposal:

Camp Louisiana, ——.

In my last I mentioned the probability of our having to make an advance movement, instead of which we have been ordered to camp to reorganize the battalion, and receive more guns to complete the required number—say 16, or 4 pieces for each company. Divided as we have been along the whole line of battle, it was requisite that such an order should be issued, so that we should all meet again, some of us not having seen each other for the past fortnight. We are now once more at old "Camp Louisiana," surrounded by 5000 infantry, whose tents present the appearance of quite a lively village. We shall probably remain here a few days, when the whole army will move forward. Gen. Johnston's command has been consolidated with Gen. Beauregard's, making a total of —— men.

I perceive that very exaggerated reports of the losses of the W. A. at Manassas have been circulated in your city. Ere this, however, you have full accounts. We lost but one man on Sunday, and had three slightly wounded. All of our wounded, including those of the previous battle, are getting on admirably. They are in Richmond, having the best attendance. We still continue the observed of all observers, and receive compliments in every direction. The Yankee prisoners say we fired so fast that they thought we had revolving cannon. One of our generals (Gen. Ewell) is to be court-martialed for not obeying his orders, by which he could have cut off the enemy's retreat, thereby securing to us a greater victory. E.

The Baltimore *Sun* publishes the annexed interesting items:

A very bitter feeling against the Secessionists is said to exist at present in Washington, which has been inflamed by the accounts which have been disseminated in regard to barbarities alleged to have been committed by the Confederate troops. To such an extent has this feeling arisen, especially among the Federal soldiers, that apprehensions were felt that the few Confederate prisoners who were in the city would be massacred. A violent assault was yesterday made by a mob upon a party of four prisoners, who were brought into the city under an escort of soldiers, and after a hearing before General Mansfield, were being taken to the old Capitol building, which is now used as a guard-house. The crowd threatened to hang them, and attempted to take them from the hands of the soldiers. "In front of Willard's," says this morning's *Republican*, "the excitement was very great: one gentleman (*sic*) pushed his way through the crowd, and dealt one of the prisoners a powerful blow, nearly knocking him down; at other places on the route there was great trouble in getting them through the crowd." In like manner, a Dr. Balt, a citizen of Prince George's county, Md., who was arrested for uttering "seditious language," only escaped being lynched by the mob through the active interference of some United States cavalry, who charged upon the crowd with drawn sabres.

Beyond additional lists of the killed and wounded, and Munchausen like stories of the feats of valor performed by individuals during the battle, the Washington papers of this morning contain absolutely nothing; in regard to the present and future plans of the Administration, they are ominously silent. As an illustration of the means which are used to inflame the popular passions, and create another war-fever at the North, we may quote the statement of the official paper, the *Republican*, "that the Confederates, in the late battle, used balls coated with a substance "supposed to be of a poisonous nature," of which large numbers were found. In like manner the Associated Press lends itself to the same infamous purpose, by giving currency to the story of a Zouave about the cruelties practiced upon his comrades—whom he pretended to have seen tied to trees, as the Indians used to serve their captives, and tortured with bayonets in lieu of arrows.

A deception of a different kind and of a less revolting nature is that attempted to be practised on the people in regard to the amount of the Federal loss in the late battle. It having been found that the capture of Sherman's Battery, on account of the *prestige* which has always attached in this country to that particular arm of the service, was having a peculiarly depressing effect, six pieces of artillery, which had not been in the battle at all, were produced, and are now exhibited on Capitol Hill as Sherman's guns, to satisfy the people that they have not been taken. It is impossible for such a paltry piece of deception to countervail the concurrent statement of every correspondent who witnessed the battle, or has been at any pains to ascertain the facts, that the guns were among the first that fell into the hands of the enemy.

A letter from a gentleman in high position in Washington to a friend in this city, after characterizing the defeat of the Federal army as a complete rout, says that Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, gives the following account of the engagement: He says that the Confederate forces completely deceived the Federal Generals. They had thrown up works at Centreville which they never intended to use, and as soon as the army arrived they would retreat, leaving baggage and provisions, &c., to indicate a hasty retreat. This course was pursued up to Bull's Run, when masked batteries without number played upon the Federal right, left and center. If a battery was taken, another opened upon its flank, and the captured battery was soon retaken by the Confederates. The fight continued thus for nine hours, when the Confederate forces charged upon the left wing of the Federalists, and the whole were routed. Mr. Russell says that the loss in killed, wounded and prisoners on the Federal side must be at least 12,000. He calls it a disastrous defeat.

The same writer says that at the muster of the Fire Zouaves last night only 193 answered to their names. The 69th brought home 256 out of 1000, and the 71st 329 out of 1100. Col. Gorman, of the Minnesota Regiment, says that the Federal forces actually engaged were 40,000, with heavy reserves at Centreville.

It is positively stated that the army moved not only against the advice but the wish of Gen. Scott. The writer adds: "It is acknowledged that the defeat must have a most damaging effect in Europe, as those Governments were only waiting to see the result between the center of the army and the main division of the Confederates."

Northern Accounts.

From Cleveland.—Cleveland, August 1.—Lieut. Burgess, of the Seventh Regiment, the *Plaindealer's* correspondent at Bulltown, Virginia, under date of 28th ult., says Col. Tyler reached Bulltown that day and found the rebels had fled. Col. Tyler advanced to Flatwoods, the rebels still flying. Hearing that Gen. Cox had driven Wise from Charlestown, Col. Tyler considered him completely surrounded.

From Cairo.—Cairo, August 1.—Scouts just returned from the South report that the rebels at New Madrid are well armed, well drilled, and have five batteries of ten-pound field pieces.

They are officered by foreigners, and have two regiments of cavalry, well equipped. Gen. Pillow, in command, has promised Jackson 20,000 men in Missouri at once, and has issued a proclamation full of bombast to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to drive the invaders from the State, enable her people to regain their rights, so ruthlessly taken away by forces who march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as a reward for victory, and says he will show no quarter to those taken in arms.

From Jefferson City.—Jefferson City, August 1.—The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced taking down their wires west of this place this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the counties between this and the Kansas border. It is found impossible to protect the company's property, which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless persons, who roam unrestrained throughout that portion of the State.

Dispatches going to Kansas City, Missouri, and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will go hereafter via Quincy, with but little delay.

Yankee Encroachments—*Egmont Key Occupied by Lincoln Troops.*—From a reliable source we receive information to the effect that the steamer Cuyler, blockading this port, has landed thirty or forty men, with three 18-pounders, on Egmont Key, who have erected a battery on the east side of that island.

Our readers will not be at a loss to account for the causes which induced this movement on the part of the enemy, when we inform them that the portion of the smack Wilbur's crew who were permitted to leave here, for Key West on Friday of last week, instead of going directly to the latter place, ran alongside the Cuyler, immediately after which the troops and cannon above mentioned were sent ashore. This crew could have avoided the blockading steamer by taking the inland passage, but (as was feared by those of our citizens who doubted the propriety of allowing them to go back to Key West at that particular time) they preferred giving their *friends* a call before going home. We say "friends," because our informant states that this same crew were on the island with the troops—whether as volunteers in the Lincoln service, or as prisoners, the reader can judge from the facts before him.

We hope that this affair will serve to make our commander more cautious in future in allowing persons whom he does not know to be sound on the goose" to go in the direction of Key West, or in the neighborhood of the blockading steamer.—*Tampa (Florida) Peninsula.*

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 27.]

The Rush for Home.—Yesterday morning the neighborhood of the President street depot presented a scene rarely witnessed in Baltimore. A short time ago regiment after regiment of troops would arrive, but they were hurriedly pushed forward for the defense of Washington, but the scene of yesterday was nearly four thousand jaded and worn-out soldiers going home, but waiting impatiently for the means of transportation. Hundreds of them lay stretched upon the sidewalks, wrapped in sleep, and mayhap dreaming of those who anxiously awaited their return. So great was their anxiety to get off, that the Rhode Island First Regiment ran up Pratt street to meet the cars that were to convey them northward. The feeling seemed to be general that they had had enough of the war and its privations, and intimated but little disposition to go again so far from the capital to defend it. Many of them complained that only freight and stock cars were provided for them, and so great was the objection of numbers that they climbed to the tops of the cars, where, they said, the heat of the sun would not be so intolerable as the foetid atmosphere within. As the train moved off, the band played "Home again from a foreign shore." Throughout the whole day the trains were passing towards Philadelphia.

[From the Memphis Appeal, 4th]

The Riot at Grand Junction.

The riot at Grand Junction on Friday was a serious affair, and might have been still more disastrous but for the firmness and bravery of the commander of the brigade, Col. Soulakowski, who, we are informed, shot down some of the men who refused to submit to his authority. We learn that when at Holly Springs the men, by some means, got access to a barrel of whisky. They knocked out the head, and drank immoderately. The worst consequences followed. The men, who were traveling in box cars, indulged in the worst extravagances—even, it is stated, going so far as to throw their bayonets at each other. One man was thrown from the platform, and killed by the train passing over him, cutting off an arm and a leg. On leaving the cars at Grand Junction, open mutiny broke out, and the men turned against each other with perfect ferocity, entirely disregarding the authority of their officers, until the determined conduct of Col. Soulakowski compelled a return to military rule. Various reports were prevalent yesterday in the city as to these proceedings. Those which we judge reliable were, in the main, confirmatory of the statements contained in the letter which we publish below, written by a gentleman who resides in Grand Junction, to a friend in this city, who has obligingly handed it to us:

Grand Junction, About 12 o'clock, Aug. 3, 1861.

About 12 o'clock yesterday there arrived here from Camp Pulaski a regiment of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Col. Soulakowski, on their way to Virginia. About six o'clock in the evening, after imbibing pretty freely of "burst head," a row was commenced between the Frank Guards and some of the other companies, which resulted in a general fight of about one hour's duration, during which Major York and the Colonel, aided by some of the other officers, used every peaceable means to quell the riot, but all to no avail. It seemed to be growing general, when some of the men took shelter in the Percy Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with butts of muskets, axes and whatever else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering-ram. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds and sash, when they rushed in like a mob of infuriated devils, and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the hotel furniture and every thing they could lay their hands on. Drawers were torn open, the contents were destroyed, the furniture was broken and pitched out, the dining-table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in civilized community.

About this time the efforts of the officers of the day and the guard proving unavailing to quell the mob, the officers, led by the Colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two upon the spot and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. There were fourteen killed and seriously wounded, besides a number of others that left on the train last night, that were slightly wounded. The majority of the wounded were from pistol shots, some were bayonet wounds and broken heads from the clubbed muskets—the men not having any ammunition.

The hotel looks this morning like a hospital after a hard-fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn all over the second floor, and the groans of the suffering are terrible.

After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to fire it.

Great credit is due Col. Soulakowski, Major York, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction.

I have just been informed by the surgeon, Dr. Henley, that there are three or four that will die during the day. A. B. S.

Yankee Envelopes.

One of the correspondents of the Charleston *Courier* relates the following:

I have some curious and instructive envelopes picked up on the field of battle after the enemy's flight. One is embellished with the figure of a woman bearing aloft the stars and stripes, and underneath these words taken from the letter of Secretary Dix to the Collector at New Orleans:

"If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Another is ornamented with the head of Washington, and below occur these words:

"Preserve the land of Washington."

"We unfurl the glorious stars and stripes."

"We redeem the soil of the Old Dominion."

To the right and above occurs this direction—"From the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers."

All of the envelopes containing letters ready to be sent North bear the *frank of a member of Congress*. Swindling their own treasury!

I notice another kind which bears the figure of a soldier, who holds in one hand the stars and stripes, and in the other a musket. Surrounding this are the words: "To Richmond." Below—"Remember Ellsworth." Another kind presents a representation of the Capitol at Washington, above which floats the American colors, and around it appears a number of tents and soldiers, whose attitude is that of one defending the Capitol. Still another kind presents a "counterfeit presentment" of a darkey, who has stopped work and is leaning upon his hoe. Above these words: "What is Massa Jeff. now? Dat's what's de matter." Below—"The Latest contraband of war."

But it would require a sheet of foolscap to describe the several varieties the enemy left behind in his flight. All of them contained some allusion to the war, and were designed to inculcate a feeling of devotion to the Union, or of vengeance upon the pestiferous rebels. Of the latter description is one containing a rude likeness of President Davis, who is represented to be strutting and looking it over the Unionists, with these words above: "Before the war." Below in the other corner is a second likeness of Mr. Davis, this time suspended from the gallows, surrounded by the following words: "After the war." Underneath, "The doom of traitors." Upon one appears an engraving of a bared arm holding a sledge hammer in the hand, and below this language: "If God be with us, who shall be against us."

Capture of a Brig and Cargo.—We learn that the brig John Welsh, bound from Trinidad de Cuba, for Falmouth, Eng., for orders, was captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis, off the banks of Newfoundland, on the 25th of July, with a cargo consisting of 273 hhds., 54 tierces and 28 barrels Muscovado sugar, and 436 boxes clarified ditto. She was placed in possession of a prize crew, who took her into a Southern port. The captain and prize crew arrived here this morning, and will, we learn, make arrangements for the disposal of her cargo.

The captain states that the Jeff. Davis came out of Charleston on the 28th of June, and ran the blockade, and had, previous to the capture of the J. W., boarded two other vessels, one of which proved to be a vessel from Maryland, but had instructions, it appears, from President Davis not to be molested if met by a privateer. The other was a Yankee craft, which had, previous to her being boarded, changed her papers, but as there is no deceiving the boys of the Jeff. Davis, she was taken, and a prize crew placed on board. The cargo and vessel are worth over $100,000—pretty good these hard times.—*Savannah Republican.*

The Enemy's Loss at Manassas.—Alluding to the *Herald's* enormous mendacity on this subject, the Richmond *Whig* of the 11th has the following:

We can furnish the *Herald* with the *data* for a calculation. After the battle there were 100 of our troops dead on the field. Down to Saturday last 240 more had died, and there remained 1000 wounded. The Yankee dead on the field, by actual count, when they were buried, numbered 1500. Let the *Herald* multiply the number of Confederates dying after the battle and those remaining wounded each by fifteen—then add 2000 for prisoners, and a fair allowance for stragglers and deserters, and it may approximate the physical damage sustained by "the Grand Army" on the ever to be remembered 21st July, 1861. The *physical* damage, we say—for the *moral* is beyond computation.

"The Black Horse Cavalry" was the terror of the Yankees in their flight from the field of Manassas. One of their surgeons, on his arrival at Washington, gave a graphic and thrilling description of his own hair-breadth 'scape, and that of his flying companions. "I looked back," said he, "and the sight was terrible to behold. Thousands of the Black Horse Troopers were upon our retreating forces, cutting them up most frightfully. Heads and arms fell about in every direction, like acorns from trees. On, on they came towards me with fearful rapidity, and I thought my time had come, when all of a sudden I came to a pine thicket, impenetrable, as I thought, to troops on horseback, and into that thicket I ran, after divesting myself of every thing that obstructed my course; but even here I found no safety, for one of the black horsemen, discovering my whereabouts, dashed at me through the pine bushes and made a lunge at my neck, which only partially succeeded, as you will here observe." [Taking his handkerchief from his neck and exhibiting a pretty serious *gash*.]—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Diabolical Outrage of the Lincolnites.—We learn that the Confederates, on their forward march subsequent to the battle of Manassas, found two Southern videttes *hung* upon a tree. Gen. Bonham immediately sent a flag of truce to the commander of the Federal forces demanding to know by what authority these Southern soldiers were thus disposed of. There had been no reply at the last accounts. Should the Lincoln Government fail to make an unconditional disavowal of the "damned deed," they may expect to experience the law of retaliation—with a vengeance. [*Richmond Enquirer.*

Mr. Vallandigham.—We know of no man on this continent who occupies a nobler position than Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. In the midst of Lincoln's armed legions, and in the teeth of a subservient Congress, he hurls his denunciations with an unsparing hand at the executive usurper and his murderous party. How the so-called "conservatives" of the North, who could speak boldly enough for us in the days of peace, and deserted us to a man in the hour of trial, must blush for their baseness when they look upon the spectacle of moral grandeur which Vallandigham's course in Congress presents! What a contrast to that mincing piece of affectation and pretension, that man of words, Edward Everett! Of all the great, heroic men of this continent, Vallandigham will go down to posterity unsurpassed, if equalled; by any other; a man worthy of the greatest, most heroic day of Grecian or Roman fame.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

At the battle of Manassas the large siege thirty-two-pounder, over which the Yankees made such great brags, was captured. This gun is twenty feet long. The Yankees only saved two small pieces out of all their field artillery. These were fixed on three wheels, and were the only pieces taken through Centreville in their flight. Residents of Centreville confirm this statement.

In addition to the 20,000 stand of arms, 30,000 handcuffs, four wagon loads of horseman's pistols, &c., our gallant and victorious army captured a large number of boxes, &c., belonging to General Scott and other "grand army" officers, and all marked as destined to "Richmond." Many of the boxes were filled with sauces, sardines, preserved meats, peach preserves, olives, &c. Our army is said to have captured provisions enough to last twelve months.

Some of the Yankees say the handcuffs were intended for the negroes which they expected to capture. It is believed, however, that they were intended to be used in manacling the limbs of Southern citizens.

Scott's Battles.—An exchange calls attention to the fact that the loss of the American army in the series of desperate conflicts by which the city of Mexico was won, was, in all, killed, wounded and missing, 2713. These battles were Contreras, Antonio and Churubusco, in which 157 were killed and 877 wounded; Molino del Rey, 116 killed and 665 wounded; Chapultepec, Gates of Belin, San Cosmo and skirmishing in the city, 120 killed and 703 wounded, missing 85; grand total, 2713, as above, of which 383 were returned as known to be killed. These figures include the losses of the army from August 19th to September 14th. Scott probably lost eight or ten times as many killed in the one battle of Manassas as he did in all the above fierce conflicts by which he won Mexico and his greatest fame as a general. He is not fighting Mexicans now, but the men who fought Mexicans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Quite a Difference.—As the New York papers reduced the Northern loss at Manassas in less than a week from 10,000 to 180, a friend suggests to us that the *Herald* of th[e] 1st will probably deny any loss whatever, and in its issue of the 2d it will state that, quite on the contrary, instead of a loss of life, there were thousands of fine berths in the Quartermaster's and Commissaries' departments.

An Inhuman Monster.—A Frenchman named Joseph Jolly, about fifty-five years of age, and a tailor by occupation, living on Bourbon street, near St. Philip, was arrested last evening on a charge involving him in the most inhuman atrocity. The complainants are the parents of Virginie Aubert, a little girl nine years and five months old, and they discovered yesterday, by the serious illness of their child, and her consequent confession, the extent of Jolly's villany. They called in Corporal Massina, who made the arrest.

Had Authority.—The other day we reported the arrest of Jesse, a slave of Mrs Brown, of Gretna, by officers Kingston and Delaney, for buying liquor of R. Gomes, corner of Girod and Basin streets. We have been shown the written authority from his owner for Jesse to purchase liquor of Gomes, so that the arrest will not hold good.

A Mysterious Arrest.—Last evening, after dark, the First District detective officers brought to the lockup and confined in a private cell a large, stout-built gentleman, with sandy whiskers, who was reported to us to be "one of the principal merchants on Canal street." No entry of the arrest was made on the record book, and every one about the office was as perfect a "know nothing" on the subject. The crime must be a serious one indeed to warrant such a customary and clearly illegal process.

First District Items.—Robert Durand charged with an assault and battery with intent to murder, and L. U. Guiomeld, accused of being accessory, were remanded to await the result of George Lewis's wounds. The particulars of the affair we published yesterday. Recorder Emerson would not admit either of them to bail until it is ascertained whether or not Lewis is mortally injured.

Joseph Mogridge gave bail in $500 to appear for examination on the 16th, charged with a breach of trust. Mr. Arnold Wagner says he entrusted $106 worth of French food to him, and that Mogridge fails and refuses to account for a balance due on account.

James Cogan, alias Cole, and Barney Poole were held to answer for breaking into a house on Poydras street, near St. Charles, with intent to commit a felony. They were fortunately captured before they obtained any booty.

A party of young men were brought up charged with having a jolly old row of it on St. Charles street in the morning. It seems they were friends, and had gone to the lake to "make a night of it," and when they got back, rather obfuscated, they tried to get sober by knocking each other into the gutter. They were fined $10 and $15 each.

Mrs. Catharine Jones, of No. 157 Magazine street, complained that William Wiley, who resides in the same house, struck her a severe blow with a bunch of keys, kicked her in the body, and threatened her with a knife. Wiley gave bail to appear on the 10th.

A large quantity of abused, insulted, villified, outraged, assaulted, beaten, robbed, defrauded and ruined people, at least in their own excited imagination, filed their complaints, some of whom were allowed to make affidavits made and sworn to, and many more of whom were not moved to recover their equanimity as best they might.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—George Carroll, policeman of the Treme post, made an affidavit yesterday, in which he says that at nine o'clock Sunday night, while he was on duty at the corner of Franklin and Bienville streets, a certain Charley Book, alias Charles Monroe, (who keeps the coffee-house at that corner) abused and assaulted him with a knife, with intent to kill. The accused, who, by the way, protests against the practice of the Second District police in giving him an alias, and says that his name is properly Charles Monroe Book, gave $300 bail to appear for examination.

Carroll made another affidavit against one of the gentler sex, who has probably forgotten her name for several years through all the word modesty. His charge against Annie Hall would make her out to be nearly as thought bad as could be.

J. B. Frank, of the corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets, gave bail to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on Ed. Murphy, of No. 143 Orleans street, at seven o'clock last Saturday evening. Henry Fihon, charged by Louis Lissmerman with assault and battery, was discharged, on the prosecutor declaring himself satisfied.

Mrs Ellen Davis, of No. 80 Hospital street, made affidavit that last Saturday morning a slave girl named Lucy, belonging to Mrs Bulsbiane, came to her house and insulted her in the most obscene and violent manner. Officer A. Cooke made affidavit that on Saturday evening one James A. Downs committed a breach of the peace "by grossly insulting him in doing his duty, and disturbing the peace in an oyster saloon on Dauphine street, between Conti and St. Louis streets." Both of the accused were arrested, and Downs gave bail to answer.

Sale Without Reserve.—*Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.*—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of foreign and domestic dry goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of H. Bemery, No. 45 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

SUGAR—50 boxes Lovering's loaf sugar, for sale by FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

BUTTER—10 firkins yellow butter, in store and for sale by FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

CREOLE RICE.—300 sacks Creole Rice, landing and for sale by FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

MARSEILLES GOODS—50 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co.; 100 boxes Sweet Oil, 22 ounces; 50 do do. 11 ounces; 100 boxes assorted Pickles; 100 do Verdalle Olives, 100 do Capers; for sale by FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

SWISS ABSYNTH—100 boxes absynth, Edouard Pernod; 50 do do, C. F. Berger. For sale by FRED. AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—100 boxes Italian vermicelli; 100 do do macaroni; 50 do assorted pastes. For sale by FRED AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—50 Gruyere cheeses in store and for sale by FRED. AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

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

HAVANA CIGARS—120,000 Havana cigars, of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Breves, Operas, Millar, &c., &c.; of the most favorite brands, such as Cabanas, Flor de Morales, Intimidad, El Sol, &c., &c., in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

JAMAICA RUM—30 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale, in bond, by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

CLARET—[illegible] boxes St. Emilion claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

BRANDY FRUITS—300 boxes Brandy Fruits, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—100 boxes Cantenac Claret, whole and half bottles, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—[illegible] Medoc Claret; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

PEPPER—[illegible] sacks Pepper; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—15 casks and 20 half do claret, Leoville, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

PRUNES—[illegible] boxes Prunes, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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

CLARET—75 boxes Margaux claret, in whole and half bottles, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

CLARET—12 casks Chateau Lafitte claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

COFFEE—60 sacks Java coffee, "Old Government," for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

FOR SALE IN BOND—30 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale in bond by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 64 Magazine st.

FRUIT JUICES—[illegible] boxes Pine Apple Juice, [illegible] Currant do; 10 do Raspberry do; 15 do Strawberry do; 5 do Mulberry do, for sale by BERNARD TURPIN, 57 Old Levee st.

CLARET IN CASKS—25 casks Chateau Dillon; 100 do Leoville; 20 half do Chateau Dillon; 20 do Bergundy, in store and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

WHITE WINE—[illegible] casks Haut Sauternes; 6 do Barsac; 20 bbls. Haut Sauternes; 12 half do Barsac; 100 boxes Sauternes, in casks and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

Benefit for the Families of Our ABSENT VOLUNTEERS.

HARRY MACARTHY, THE ARKANSAS COMEDIAN, —Will give— One of his Personative Concerts, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7th, 1861. The entire proceeds to be appropriated as above.

Company of Artillery.

YOUNG men wishing to join a select Company of Artillery for immediate active service will meet over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, corner of Perdido and Baronne streets, on WEDNESDAY, 7th of August, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Having already sixty-one members, the company will be able to leave for the seat of war immediately.

Manufactory of Arms.

SABRES, DRAW-SWORDS, SABRE-BAYONETS.

WE are ready to sell and receive orders for the following articles: Ordnance Sabres for officers, plain blade. Do. do. damask. Draw Swords, with gold ornaments. All kinds of Sabres made to order. Sabre Bayonets, separate, or adapted to the musket. Military Companies can contract to have their musket rifles or made to admit the sabre-bayonet. Scarfs, Belts, Plates of all kinds. Ornaments made to order; also repairing. The superiority of the arms, as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on examination. Depot at No. 75 Camp street, up stairs.

Lost or Stolen.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 4th August, 1860, signed *H. Vavier*, by Edward Barnett, notary public, for $3000, payable twelve months after date at the Bank of America, drawn by Gerald Farrell to his own order, and endorsed by himself, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum from maturity. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this note, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid to any person delivering the said note to ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets.

CANNON! CANNON!!

FOR SALE,

TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 32-pounders. Apply at 54 Magazine street, up stairs. N. J. WILSON.

LAWS OF HEALTH.

LORD BYRON has expressed, in a few words, the instinctive and unconscious desire of mankind. He says: "Man's first desire is health; he then wishes for long life." The habits and customs of society, and but too many occupations and pursuits are unfortunately opposed to health, which requires in its conditions, regular habits of exercise, both of the mind and the body, regular hours of rest and repose, fresh air, wholesome food and pure water. Of course these great blessings can only be enjoyed by a small portion of the human family, and of that portion too many neglect to turn their golden opportunity to account. In the absence of such opportunities, it becomes necessary to strengthen the system by the use of such hygeian preparations as harmonize with its condition and its requirements.

This fact the inhabitants of unhealthy regions of our country have long since discovered. The only question has been, "What shall we use?" To what source shall we look for the means of escaping sickness and extending to its natural limit the lease of life?

It is certified by hundreds of witnesses of the highest standing and respectability in the United States, South and Central America, Mexico, the Empire of Brazil, Islands of the Pacific, and other countries where HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are sold, that they are invaluable as a safeguard against the epidemics and endemics of every climate; a specific for weakness and general debility—a swift and certain cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and every species of indigestion—an unfailing remedy for Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and all kinds of periodical disorders—a means of immediate relief in Flux, Colics and Cholera [illegible]—a cure for Costiveness, a mild and safe invigorant and corroborant for delicate females—a good anti-bilious alterative and tonic preparation for ordinary family purposes—a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness—an excellent appetizer as well as a strengthener of the digestive organs—a depurative of the blood and other fluids, and a general household remedy desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic, and an agreeable and wholesome stimulant.

DYSPEPSIA,

Or Chronic Indigestion, is the most painful and the most difficult to cure. It originates in a loss of tone in the stomach, or rather in the fibrous muscular lining of that organ, which becomes irritable and feeble, and cannot secrete in sufficient quantity the gastric juices which should dissolve the food. Dyspepsia is usually accompanied with more or less inflammation of the membrane which coats the interior of the stomach, and always with a diseased irritability of the whole digestive operations.

Constipation or Costiveness

Is not unfrequently a concomitant of Dyspepsia, although it sometimes exists independently of any serious derangement of the digestive functions. It is generally accompanied by headache or a feeling of fullness in the head and a partial obscuration of the memory, and the mental perceptions generally. As indigestion proceeds from a want of tone in the stomach, so Costiveness, in many cases, proceeds from a lack of sensitiveness in the mucous membrane which lines the intestines. The moderate cathartic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is just what is required under such circumstances, and it is believed that many cases of chronic or habitual Constipation may be readily and radically cured by a bottle or two of the Bitters; or, if taken occasionally by persons of costive habit, they will prevent the recurrence of the annoying complaint.

LIVER COMPLAINTS

All bilious diseases proceed either from want of activity in the liver, by which the flow of bile is reduced below the quantity required by nature to qualify the blood, or from inflammation, causing an overflow of the bilious secretion into the stomach and bowels, or from a sympathetic derangement of the liver, consequent upon some disorder of the stomach.

In ordinary Liver Complaint the sufferer has an intermitting appetite, sometimes eating voraciously, and again loathing the sight of food; is drowsy, languid, disinclined to business, melancholy, and experiences a sensation of weariness and faintness, accompanied by violent palpitation of the heart, after the most trifling exertion. The irritation created by suppressed bile also frequently causes a hard, dry cough, known as the Liver Cough, together with nausea and vomiting. Space will not permit us to go into all the symptoms of Liver Complaint. Our object here is to point out the true preventive and remedy. Let persons who are of bilious habits, or who reside where bilious complaints are common, fortify their system, in advance, with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, which, acting through the stomach upon the liver, will surely preserve that important organ in vigorous health.

FEVERS

have been divided into two classes, malarious and contagious; but there can be little doubt that all epidemic fevers are caused and propagated by malaria or bad air. It has been denied that Typhus and Scarlet fevers are malarious diseases, but this is a mere assumption, as supported by proof, and all the epidemic fevers unquestionably proceed from miasma or gaseous poison, generated by the sun from rotten vegetable matter and foul water. It is a well known fact that whenever the sun gets its light into the primeval forest, Fever and Ague and bilious remittent fevers are sure to get into the "clearing." The reason is obvious. The vegetable deposits of ages are suddenly exposed to the sun, and from decomposed leaves and rotten wood a rich compost for the farmer's crops, but a poor soil for the health of his family—there goes up a noisome exhalation pregnant with disease and death.

The best evidence of the popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

and their successful introduction everywhere, is the disposition frequently manifested to produce counterfeits. This has occasioned the proprietors much trouble and inconvenience, and to protect themselves they have been compelled to employ a traveling agent, whose exclusive business it is to sue out injunctions against, and to prosecute parties engaged in the counterfeiting of the Bitters. As an additional means of protection to the public the proprietors have gone to the expense of procuring a fine steel engraved label, to which is appended a note of hand, in order to enable them to prosecute for a felony the parties who counterfeit it. Their only remedy, with the old label, was to obtain an injunction, which in some instances proved ineffectual in preventing the counterfeiting of it; but with their new label they will doubtless be more successful in protecting the public as well as themselves. Both the old and new label are now used—the old in order that former customers may be secure, and at the same time fully understand the object of the adoption of the new one.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

A specific for Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dysentery, General Debility, Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Bilious Remittent Fevers, and the pains and weaknesses which creep upon us in old age. For these ailments we quietly invited a trial and a verdict. The trial has come off, the verdict has been rendered, and the Bitters are to-day the most popular remedy, for the time they have been in existence, in this or any other country. It lives and continues to thrive and increase in popularity with marvelous rapidity, simply because the world wants it, will have it, cannot do without it. The dyspeptic demands it as his only help; the victim of diarrhea or dysentery believes in it; the bilious sufferer dare not let one bottle run out before he gets another. Both sexes, all ages, all classes regard it as the most wonderful invigorant ever compounded. Hence the enormous demand.

Sold by druggists, grocers and dealers generally.

EXCHANGE on sight and on time on Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Nantz, 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 C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

CLARET IN BOXES—400 boxes Cantenac; 200 do St. Julien; 225 do Chateau Dillon; 150 do Chateau Talbot; 200 do Margaux; 10 do Chateau Lafitte; 12 do Chateau Margaux; 12 do Chateau Latour; 30 do Pichon Longueville; in store, and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal street.

SAUTERNE—4 hhds. [illegible]; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

CORDIALS—40 boxes assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Co; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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

WINE—30 casks and 50 half do St. Estephe; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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

ANISETTE—6 boxes, Marie Brizard & Roger; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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

WHISKY—40 boxes "D. B. Button," 1836, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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

STRAWBERRIES—18 boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

COFFEE BAGS—500 empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

SUPERIOR CLARET WINE—10 casks St. Estephe Claret Wine; 20 do St. Emilion do do; 10 do Margaux do do; 45 cases St. Julien superior Gautheim do; 75 do St. Estephe do do; 10 do Larose do do; in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

PORT WINE AND MADEIRA—8 quarter casks Port Wine, B. Malg, in store; 75 do do do, Gressent, in bond; 82 do Madeira, do do do; 30 octaves do, do do for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

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

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

BOURBON WHISKY—A fine assortment in store for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

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

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

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

JAVA COFFEE—[illegible] do "Old Government," in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

DRIED PRUNES AND BRANDY CHERRIES—100 cases dried prunes, 10 and 20 lbs; 116 cases do do, 30 and 50 boxes; 50 cases brandy cherries, Colmore Jones; in store and for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 5th, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st inst., a semi-annual dividend of NINE PER CENT. was declared out of the profits of the Banking Department for the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, 12th inst. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

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

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th ult., a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent. was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after SATURDAY, 10th inst. L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Headquarters Carondelet Guards, No 12 Gravier street, New Orleans, July 29, 1861.

MR. R. M. YALE, of the firm of C. Yale, Jr., & Co., having been appointed Treasurer of this Company, no one is authorized to solicit subscriptions for said Company except those holding lists signed by him. Capt N. J. WILSON.

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. Lieu. Col. J. G. Dreux, graduate of the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, will take immediate command of the Camp, and superintend 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 afforded officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order. C. C. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment. J. G. Dreux, Acting Adjutant.

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. 12 Gravier street. Clothing and equipments furnished. N. J. WILSON, Captain.

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 1 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.

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hurst & Co., of Shreveport, 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 9th, 1861.

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. Pinsson, P. Maloohee, T. N. Blake, P. Moreau, Jr., A. Laforest, W. A. Gordon, C. H. Kersion, 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. Pinsson Vice President. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

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

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

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.

LESTRADE HOUSE, AT MANDEVILLE.

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

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN, (of the Faculty of Paris,) No. 280 BOURBON STREET, between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Preau & Couturie is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Am. Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place. J. B. PREAU. AM. COUTURIE. New Orleans, June 30, 1861.

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 20 Bienville street.

THE LUXENBERG HOSPITAL, New HAYES'S.

OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted as a House of Health, it unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Contagious diseases.

TERMS:

Wards	$1 00 per day.
Private Wards	2 00 "
Private Rooms	3 00 "
Slaves	1 00 "

A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Hayes's office, No. 13 Bourbon street.

KRUG & CO., —A— REIMS.

100 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above brand, landing on ships Stephen Crowell and Cato Dyer, from Havre. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mme. MAURY, Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpellier, but Laureate of 55 and 56.

MME. MAURY has the honor to inform her customers that, whilst continuing the practice of midwifery, she has opened an office for consultation and the treatment of disease of the womb. The ladies sent to her by the physicians will have no fee to pay. Vaccination every Saturday, from 12 o'clock, M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Bourbon street, No. 214, between Dumaine and St. Philip.

J. Avet .... | .... P. Avet

AVET BROTHERS, GROCERS, AT THE BLUE STORES, Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.

HAVE removed their new store, Nos. 17 Front Levee and 60 Old Levee, to their premises Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Old Levee; and they keep constantly on hand a good stock of Groceries at the very lowest prices.

Direct Importation.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship R. D. Shepherd, from Havre, an assortment of the most usual Medicines, Chemical Products, etc., etc. Oil of Bergamot; Bitter Almonds; Orcellis Paste, etc. etc. Iodide of Potassium. —Also on hand— Surgical Instruments of all descriptions. B. JOURDAN, Corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts.

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican jalap in bond and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 45 Old Levee st., between Customhouse and Bienville.

APRICOTS—40 boxes Brandy Apricots, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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

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

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—40 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 16 boxes Eates Prunes, a choice article; 50 bags Seed Pepper, black and English; 25 boxes Prepared French Mustard; 10 do English Pulverized; 20 do Worcestershire Sauce, quarts, pints and half pints; 10 do Walnut do do do; 40 do assorted Brandy Fruits; do in Juice; 30 do French Sweetmeats. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

OIL, PASTES, MACARONI—400 baskets Sweet Olive Oil, 24 ounces; 1000 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LANATA BROS., 8 and 11 Jefferson st.

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

BOTTLES—[illegible] hampers Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

ALCOHOL—40 barrels in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

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

ASPARAGUS—[illegible] boxes choice for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

TRUFFLES—[illegible] QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

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 those 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, No. 166 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 Eczema, &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 1 o'clock, A. M.

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 10 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 256 Chartres street. New Orleans, May 15 1861.

Succession of Anthime Labranche.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the succession of the late Anthime Labranche are hereby invited to present the same at the office of D. Augustin, Esq., attorney of the administrator, on Exchange Alley, No. 136, within ten days from this notice. E. MARTIN, Administrator. New Orleans August 1st, 1861.

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.

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. AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

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 its value, provided it is stored in lots of not exceeding one hundred and fifty bales, and the lots at least three hundred feet apart. JAMES H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANCOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVETE, widow of Jean Datas, partner en commandite, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 29th May, 1861, which act has been duly recorded. The active partners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may deal with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent to them. P. DUCLOS, his FRANCOIS × CAZALAS, mark. V. V. DATAS. New Orleans, July 12, 1861.

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.

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.

J. R. Jaffray & Co., 7 ST. MILDREDS COURT, London, ENGLAND. Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND, New Orleans.

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

New Orleans, June 1st, 1861.

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

These lands are included within a strip of thirty miles in width, or fifteen miles on each side of the railway line, extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to the Sabine river, or the eastern boundary of Texas, a distance of two hundred and fifty eight miles. In the contemplated continuation of this road into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile grain region of that State. The lands lying opposite the first one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Company's road are in the rich and heavily timbered alluvial valley of the Mississippi river, on Bayou Lafourche, Grand Lake and elsewhere. Between the one hundred and twenty-fifth and one hundred and ninetieth miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairies, a region nowhere excelled for beauty, healthfulness and fertility of soil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 top 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 price.

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 all other sorts, mahogany and walnut, large and small hearses, Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also every thing relating to funerals.

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

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

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

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

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

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

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

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 3 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad in time for 8½ A. M. train. Leaves Madisonville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4½ o'clock, A. M. The A. G. BROWN will make EXCURSION TRIPS every SUNDAY, leaving the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the 8 A. M. train; returning, will leave Madisonville at 3½ P. M., arriving in time for the 7 P. M. cars. N. B.—Persons sending freight for this boat will please put the name of the steamer on the freight. 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, corner of Gravier and Levee sts.

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; Sorping Knives; Desk Knives; Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, Consisting of 1 and 2 blade Penknives; 1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives; 3 and 4 blade Congress Knives; Sporting Knives, &c.

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

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

Table Cutlery, Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Ebony 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, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment. Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in. Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles. Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

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

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

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

VIOLINS, A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine. ACCORDEONS, low price, medium and fine. FLUTINAS, All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris. FLUTES, French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys. Guitars—various styles. Banjos—various styles. Melodeons—portable, plain. Melodeons—portable, with register. GERMAN HARPS, HARMONICAS, BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS. Violin Bows—great variety. Violin Bridges and Pegs. Violin Tail Pieces and Pins. Violin Finger Boards. Violin Rosin. Violin Cases, paper and wood.

VIOLIN STRINGS. English—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 ... Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10. 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. Allsten's ... Sewing Needles. Darners—all sizes. Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted. ... common Steel, assorted. ... in sets and boxes. Crochet Needles—all styles. ... India Rubber. Bodkins—Steel and gilt. American Solid Head Pins. Pins in fancy boxes. Toilet Pin 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. Cuttas Gum 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. Traveling Cases—Leather. ... Rosewood and Ebony, for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufactories in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS. All imported direct from the manufactories in England and France. Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof. ... Metal Lined. ... Full Lined. ... for Colt's Pistols. Goss's English Water-proof. ... Anti-corrosive. ... Ground Edge. Genuine French G. D. Caps. American G. D. Caps. Sporting Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags. [illegible] STEVENS & SEYMOUR.