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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

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WILL THEY STAND IT?

The long and increasing series of tyrannical acts committed by the President of the United States are but the natural and necessary consequences of the great original wrong perpetrated by the now oppressed people in electing him to the office. Like the boy who found himself led into a succession of lies in attempting to screen himself from the consequences of a single fib, Lincoln is forced to subvert the free institutions of his country to avoid the alternative, or to avert it, of the disgrace and ruin of his party, his friends and himself. We do not view his criminal abuse of power as the careless instigation of an evil mind, but as an unavoidable element of the continuance of his original unholy purpose. And we do not see how he can stop, now that he is embarked in such a course. Surely as he has been led on, step by step, to the point he has now reached, will he be compelled, by the same motives, and under the same circumstances, to go on, step by step, until he will either become an Emperor, unlimited in power over a nation of cringing vassals or a wreck in the clutches of an outraged and fanatic people. He has started down the hill of progress the weighty ball of unlimited power, and should he attempt to check its career, it will roll over and crush him in the attempt.

The reckless public of the Northern States have shown themselves to be guided by no settled principles, no fixed purposes, no calm determination, but are the slaves of sudden passion, erratic impulse, and unreasonable excitement. They flew into the arms of Abolitionism as a novel excitement and a vent for their sectional prejudice, and elected a President who they knew the South could not submit to with honor and safety. Next they flew into the war excitement, thinking to destroy the Confederacy in the first outburst of their rage. Several little circumstances connected with the meeting of their troops and ours, particularly one that occurred on the 21st of July, near Manassas, has served to cool down their enthusiasm in a wonderful degree.

They find themselves led into a fatal error regarding their own power and that of the South, and yet it is a mistake that they have not the moral courage to acknowledge even to themselves. With greater rancor in their hearts than ever, they would delight in seeing the South injured or ruined by any means, but they too well appreciate the destructive qualities of Southern lead and steel to oppose their individual persons to its advance upon the battle-field. In short, their frenzy and passion has subsided into a cowardly hatred, and they hold responsible for the accomplishment of their revenge a Government that they will not aid by taking the field and furnishing it with money.

Lincoln and his advisers cannot be blind to all this. They know full well that the excitable populace will hold them to a cowardly account for the success of this unholy war they rushed so madly into, and they also find themselves unsupported by men and money, and see the growth of a powerful opposition among the more sensible and clear-minded of the population. They are presented the alternatives of ceasing hostilities at once, and offering themselves up as victims to the baffled rage and revenge of the populace, of continuing the war with such resources as a fearful and shrinking nation may leave at their disposal, and thereby incurring the certainty of a double overthrow, or of grasping at unlimited power and forcing the people headlong through the contest they began. It is not surprising that Lincoln should have decided upon the last course. We would be much mistaken in the man had he shown the moral courage to adopt the first, or the want of obstinacy to take the second.

The first stepping stone to tyranny was to muzzle and suppress free thought in all its forms, and to do this he had to overthrow the Constitution and the law. He is succeeding in this admirably. No squeamishness has marked his course. It has been steadily and unflinchingly progressing toward the one end in view. A Bastille was required, and it was at hand in Fort Hamilton. Banishment and penal servitude were thought politic, and there was Tortugas. There were men to be feared, and they were seized and hurried into prison without a chance of being heard, and immured safely beyond reach of the public ear. Other men to be feared became more cautious, and a detective police had to be formed so that the whole country might be under their surveillance, and the fear of the mouchard might smother the bold utterance of opposition. A free press was not to be endured, and steps were taken to shackle it. Some journals were publicly suppressed, others were given over to an instigated mob, and the balance were denied the lawful circulation of the post-office or private express.

A great deal was done, but it was not enough. Men and money must be had, by fair means or by foul. Forced loans and impressments were seen to be inevitable. They are already inaugurated in Missouri, and Lincoln is only waiting to perfect his national police system and crush out free speech and the independence of the press to enforce them in every Northern State. It was commenced in Missouri because so many of her people were in opposition to his dynasty that its inauguration there would not alarm the Northern masses of the grasping of such power, and it was thought politic to bring them gradually under the yoke, by accustoming them to see other necks in it, just as a young horse is kept with others in harness that he may be less restive when it is put upon his own back.

We look upon this final measure of despotism as inevitable and near at hand, and we believe that Lincoln is but awaiting some grand expected occurrence to make it the fulcrum of his lever. In the not improbable event of another great disaster near Washington, we look for him to "borrow a few millions" from the banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, on the plea of its being a temporary necessity, brought about by the national peril. We also look for him to call out the militia to do compulsory service. The banks cannot help themselves, and will not have much sympathy from the masses; but to call out the militia to hurl them against the serried bayonets of the victorious Southern legions, will be an act that cannot but strike directly to the trembling hearts of the people.

This will be the test of Lincoln's power. If he succeeds in it, he has gained unlimited rule. If he fails, his fall will be sudden and terrible. Timorous men will seek every artifice to escape compulsory service in the field, where they have no confidence in any thing but their defeat and probable loss of life. They will refuse to obey the mandate of their sovereign, and he will have to hunt them up, send soldiers into their houses, tear them from the family circles, and force them into the ranks at the point of the bayonet—compel them to meet a danger they fear by the greater fear of immediate death. Every circumstance of the times shows that to this length the Lincoln dynasty must come. Recruiting for the army is dead all over the North—the troops Lincoln has are insubordinate, and their ranks constantly being thinned by the "detachments for Tortugas." If his present force is defeated, as it was at Manassas, there remains for him the alternative of his own sacrifice or impressment, and who can doubt the choice he will make? Then comes a question that we will not undertake to answer—will they stand it?

BALTIMORE RIOTERS OF APRIL 19.—An examination was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of Justice Hiss, in the case of William Phelps, previously arrested on the charge of being engaged in the riotous assault on the 19th of April, at the President street depot, on Col. Small's Pennsylvania regiment. J. C. King, Jr., appeared for the State, and Robert J. Brent acted for the defense. Three witnesses—Messrs. John Summers, Samuel J. Barton and W. A. Wise—testified to the accused being engaged in the riot. One of them observed him throwing stones at the soldiers, and another saw him kick out the heads of their drums. There were no witnesses examined on the part of the accused, his counsel waiving the right to introduce them. The Justice, on the evidence, decided to send the case to the Grand Jury for their action, Phelps being released on $500 security, entered into by Jesse D. Murphy, for his appearance. William Kennedy was arrested yesterday by officer Brannon on the charge of being a participant in the same riot, and was committed to jail by Justice Welch to await a further examination. It is alleged that he was quite active in the assault, knocking the soldiers down and beating them outrageously.—[Baltimore American.

ALL HANDS LOST.—During the hard storm of last week a schooner went down to the eastward of the lighthouse on Stratford Shoals, Connecticut, and it is reported that all hands on board were drowned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Virginia.

The Battle in Western Virginia Confirmed—Desperate and Bloody Engagement—Colonel Tyler's Force Surrounded and Badly Cut Up—Federal Force Nine Hundred Strong—Three Thousand Confederates Reported Engaged—A Complete Southern Victory—Confederate Loss Heavy—The Yankees Acknowledge Their Defeat.

Gallipolis, Ohio, August 29.—The battle previously reported in the Cincinnati papers as having been fought on the Kanawha, occurred at Cross Lane's, near Sommerville, on the 26th instant. The engagement was desperate and bloody.

Col. Tyler's force, nine hundred strong, was surrounded at breakfast. Two hundred of that number are missing.

After a desperate fight the Federals cut through, and were badly scattered.

The following Federals are known to have been killed: Captain Dyer, Captain Shurtliff, Captain Sterling, Adjutant L. Deforrest, Lieut. Warrens, Sergeant-Major Ting. The other field officers are safe.

The Confederate force is reported at 3000 strong, including 400 cavalry.

Their loss is also heavy.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, August 29.—General Fremont has borrowed one hundred and sixty thousand dollars from the Exchange Bank.

The Provost Marshal prohibits the circulation of the papers recently presented in New York.

Inquiries have been made regarding the loyalty of the mail contractors in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, eliciting much valuable information.

Picking Federal Pickets.

Hagerstown, August 28.—The Federal pickets across the river between Harper's Ferry and Conrad are constantly being fired upon by the Confederates.

It is reported that an attack is threatened on Saturday at Point of Rocks.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, August 29.—Several Federals were killed and wounded in the skirmishes on the Virginia side on Tuesday.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia—Decline in Cotton.

Sandy Hook, August 28.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates, via Queenstown, to the 18th instant, has arrived.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The prices of Cotton in Liverpool have declined 1⁄8d. The sales of the week embraced 48,000 bales, the market closing quiet.

Consols.

Consols closed at 90¼ to 90⅜.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate to 4½ per cent.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Additional from Europe.

By Steamship Asia—Latest Commercial Intelligence—Resignation in the Italian Ministry—Affairs in Missouri—Death of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, of Canada—Further Female Arrests—Arrests Not to be Made Public—Expected Fight on the Potomac—Skirmish near Springfield, Va.—The Federals Driven Back—Later from New Mexico—Burning of Fort Stanton—Further Confederate Success in Kentucky—Destination of the Federal Armada.

New York, August 29.—The steamer Asia, before reported by telegraph from Sandy Hook, has arrived at her dock.

She brings the following additional news:

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 18.—The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 18,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 4000, the market closing firm, and at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions dull.

London Stock Market.

London, August 17.—Erie Railroad shares are quoted at 24¼ to 24¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 38.

Havre Cotton Market.

Havre, August 17.—The sales of cotton the past week were 4000 bales. The market closed dull and unchanged.

The stock on hand amounts to 266,000 bales.

The Italian Ministry.

Two members of the Italian Ministry have resigned. Cialdini demands the appointment of their successors.

Italian Brigandage.

Naples will undertake to crush out the brigand chiefs.

Further from Missouri.

Lexington, Missouri, August 29.—The Missourians are congregating in large numbers in this and the surrounding counties. If allowed, they will overrun Lafayette, Ray, and other rich counties. As they are now doing, they will collect subsistence enough to last for months.

Fremont has been advised of this condition of affairs, and has been called on to assist.

The Home Guards still hold the fortifications, and can probably hold the town.

Death of a Revolutionist.

Toronto, August 29.—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, a prominent leader in the rebellion of 1837, is dead.

Arrest of Col. Strother.

Baltimore, August 29.—Private letters say that the Confederates have arrested Col. Strother, proprietor of Berkley Springs, and sent him to Richmond.

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Times.]

Washington, August 29.—The female captives have been placed in a commodious dwelling. Several have been arrested besides those previously named.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

Mrs. Greenhow, aunt of Mrs. Senator Douglas, has been arrested.

Mr. Yeatman, an old anti-slavery man, has been appointed Consul to Bristol, Eng.

Political arrests are hereafter not to be published.

Anticipated Battle Across the Potomac.

Washington, August 29.—The Republican of this morning says that a battle across the Potomac cannot be avoided many days longer.

U. S. Consular Appointment.

Elihu Burritt has been appointed Consul to Newcastle, Eng.

From Virginia.

Advices from Virginia report every thing quiet. There is strong indication of an attack within a short time.

The Confederates are in possession of Bailey's Cross Roads, bringing up their baggage from Springfield, Hampshire county, Va., four miles distant.

Another Skirmish.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

Last night, about ten o'clock, Franklin's brigade and five New York regiments were ordered to advance without knapsacks, and marched within two miles and a half of Bailey's Cross Roads, early this morning. The Confederates opened fire on them with two rifled cannon about one quarter of a mile beyond Bailey's, and drove in the Federal pickets, and followed them half a mile.

Franklin's brigade, with three thousand Federals and five cannon, marched to a point near the crossing and sent 300 of their number into a cornfield, only 800 yards distant from the Confederates.

From New Mexico.

St. Louis, August 29.—Advices from Santa Fe state that 1750 troops from Fort Fillmore, who surrendered to three hundred Texan Rangers, were paroled on parole—the Texans retaining their arms, and the horses belonging to three companies of mounted riflemen.

Gen. William Pelham and Col. Clements have been arrested by Federal authority, as being suspected of giving improper information to the Texans at Fort Bliss. Col. Clements took the oath and was released. Gen. Pelham refused.

Col. Canby has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in New Mexico.

Fort Stanton has been burned by Canby's order. Canby is the Federal commandant of the department of New Mexico.

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 29.—It is supposed that the Southern telegraph line will not be interrupted until after the meeting of the Union members of the Kentucky Legislature and the Union Congressmen, proposed to be held at Frankfort, who are expected to fix the status of the State.

Passengers by railroad report that Robitzel, an officer in Rousseau's brigade, is arrested at Elizabethtown. Robitzel was formerly agent of the Adams Express Company here. The cause of his arrest is the cutting down of a tree somewhere—an old trouble.

From New York.

New York, August 29.—Wm. Patrick, a Wall street broker, has been sent to Fort Lafayette. Ellis B. Schnabel has also been sent to Fort Lafayette by the Connecticut Marshal, for preaching secession, peace, and other treasonable doctrines.

David Wilmot is dying from the effects of a cancer in his stomach.

The Commercial says that the captain of a Maine vessel, captured by a privateer, has escaped, bringing valuable information in regard to the fortifications of Hatteras Inlet. Doubtless are this he has guided the naval expedition here, which will operate in the reduction of the Confederate batteries.

From the Confederate Capital—Reported Fleet off Hatteras Inlet.

Wilmington, August 29.—Reliable information received here states that a fleet of ten Federal vessels was off Hatteras Inlet. It is supposed that their object is to land and take possession of the forts.

Confederate Congress.

Richmond, August 29.—The President signed several bills to-day, but we could not learn the nature of them.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the President is hereby requested to cause to be prepared a stand of colors and a sword, to be inscribed and paid for out of funds placed at his disposal by contribution of members of this body, to be presented to Col. Howell Cobb, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which his patriotism and services are held by the members of the Confederate Congress.

Miscellaneous.

The mail agent on the Central cars reports that Gen. Floyd was surprised on Monday and lost twenty-five men. On the next day he went in pursuit of the enemy and captured one hundred and seventy five prisoners and thirty wagons. The number of killed and wounded is not reported.

Congress will very probably adjourn Saturday or Monday.

The news of Floyd's capture of the Federals and their wagons was believed at Staunton this morning, but the reports are so rife and so conflicting that even truth is often doubted, and error is credited.

Lincoln's Army Demoralized.

We have every reason to believe that Lincoln's army in Washington is thoroughly demoralized, and daily we have reports of the rebellion of companies and regiments against the commanders. The three months' volunteers are all going home, and in several instances the Government have endeavored to impress them to its service for the war. The Baltimore Republican has the following:

There is much consternation in Washington in regard to the erection of Confederate batteries on the Potomac, which will soon effectually close up the river. Meanwhile the trouble and insubordination in the army are on the increase. A large portion of the Second Maine Regiment rebelled yesterday and refused to do duty for several hours, on the plea that they had only enlisted for three months. The persuasive inducements of a battery, supported by a strong regular force, were found necessary to bring them into measures. The Washington Star calls this "Gen. McClellan's firm band," but does any one believe that this "firm hand" can stifle these men's fight?

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange has the following in regard to the soldiers in that city:

The efforts of Gen. McClellan to conceal the real disorganization which exists in the army have met with tolerable success, but the scrutinizing eye can readily detect the great demoralization which even yet exists in the various camps. The Fire Zouaves have been under no control whatever since the ignominious rout of the 21st of July. The Twenty-eighth and Thirty-eighth New York regiments are altogether undisciplined; the officers have resigned, and have determined to have nothing more to do with the present war. The men would go home immediately if they were permitted so to do by Gen. McClellan. All the troops are shamefully provided for. But poor food and clothing are furnished them, and their general camp equipage, particularly the tents, are of the worst kind. The Eleventh New York (Zouaves) went home yesterday and will not return. Hundreds of the three years' men were deserting at every opportunity. In the face of these facts the Administration is again hurrying the war movements, and something of a decisive nature may soon be expected.

The Republican papers of the city of New York and Washington admit the following:

The New York Seventy-ninth (known as the Highland Guards,) having exhibited symptoms of insubordination, were, yesterday marched under a strong guard of cavalry to the Navy Yard. Some forty or fifty of these men active in creating dissatisfaction were sent to the guard-house. Among the alleged causes of discontent was the refusal to allow them to return home on furlough to visit their families, and to reorganize by filling vacancies in their officers and in the ranks. An investigation of their complaints has been ordered.

Two of the members of the New York Twenty-second were arrested at Alexandria, on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zouaves. They were endeavoring in that disguise to escape with them to New York. For this they will be court-martialed.—New York World.

The New York World of Friday makes this important admission:

Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday among the troops encamped at Fort Hamilton, in consequence of 150 of them having got some lawyer to procure a habeas corpus, by which they could leave the army, on the plea that Twiggs's surrender released them from Government service. There are two companies of the Eighth Infantry, two of the First and three of the Third, in camp. They surrendered to Van Dorn, in Texas, and swore not to serve against the South. In answer to a question as to their sentiments, asked by the War Department, all but 25 of the 350 petitioned for their discharges, which were promised, but never given. Hence the habeas corpus.

A letter from Elizabethtown (N. J.,) published in the New York News, speaks as follows concerning the New Jersey troops:

Numerous letters have been received here within a few days from Jersey volunteers for three years, now in Virginia. They all state in the most positive terms that they shall return home in a few weeks, and as soon as three months have expired since their enlistment. The explanation of the matter is this: At the time the three regiments from this State, now in the field, were accepted, and sworn in, there was no law in force authorizing the President to call for, or to receive volunteers for a longer period than three months. Although they were sworn in for three years, yet Congress having failed to pass the "bill legalizing the unconstitutional and unlawful acts of the President," (what an absurdity!) they, therefore, are legally only three months' men. According to many of the letters the boys get no pay, they are badly fed, and treated like that animal which has a long, conical snout. Hence, they have had enough of this contest, and express themselves determined to return.

What will be the issue of this matter is as yet uncertain. There must be a great many regiments at Washington under the same circumstances—in fact, all who were accepted and sworn in previous to the passage of the act authorizing the raising of troops to the recent session. To retain them against their wishes, and by force, would demoralize the army entirely. To discharge them is to disband nearly the entire army, after expending two hundred millions, and to commence anew.

The Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives some details of the revolt in the Highland Regiment referred to by telegraph:

They were encamped on Meridian Hill, in the suburbs of Washington. I went out to the camp in the course of Wednesday, and found the men more like a mob than a regiment of soldiers. Many of them were intoxicated, having just been paid off, and those who had drunk the most were the most turbulent and noisy. A large quantity of liquor had been surreptitiously introduced into the camp, and its use had gone far toward demoralizing the men. They had been ordered to march into Virginia in the morning, and had positively refused to obey.

Colonel Stevens had been with them during the day, endeavoring to restore peace, but his exertions were of no avail. General Sickles was also present for the same purpose. At one time a demonstration was made upon General Sickles, but he coolly rode through the mutineers, and although unarmed, his demeanor prevented them from assaulting him.

A large part of the regiment was disarmed by General Sickles, and the remainder, whom he considered trustworthy, were placed over the encampment as a guard. No persuasion could induce the men to return to their duty, and it was found that nothing but the severest measures would be of any avail. General McClellan directed Gen. Porter, the Provost Marshal, to see that discipline was enforced. General Porter ordered out the battalion of the Third Regular Infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a battery of some six or eight pieces.

The mutineers were encamped on the side of a hill, which was rather sparsely wooded. The cavalry first came on the ground, and one of the companies formed on the hill top. The infantry marched past, and were drawn up on the side of the hill, the line extending to the base, and at an angle of the horsemen. The command was then given by Col. Stevens to the Seventy-ninth to fall in, and was obeyed with some reluctance. The line was formed on the road at the bottom of the hill, and the regiment marched up towards Fourteenth street, with colors flying and band playing.

A few were so intoxicated that they could not obey the orders, and they were left on the field to be arrested by the patrol. The regiment marched up the road in tolerable good order, although the soldiers manifested a defiant and disagreeable spirit. The cavalry and infantry followed them until they arrived on Fourteenth street, where the order was given to halt.

They halted on a part of the street sparsely inhabited, and about the distance of a furlough from their encampment. After the Seventy-ninth had halted, the cavalry rode over into the meadow about fifty paces from the road, and formed in a line parallel with the road. The infantry then came up, and formed in line at right angles with the cavalry, and extending across the road into the meadow on each side.

The mutinous regiment was directed to form in line on the side of the road, parallel with the cavalry. The regular battalion was then marched up the road and formed on the other side of the street, immediately opposite and facing the Seventy-ninth, while the cavalry retired to a more distant part of the meadow.

The lines having been formed, Gen. Porter and his staff, accompanied by Col. Stevens, rode up in the center. After a moment or two of delay, an aid of Gen. Porter read the orders of Gen. McClellan in a remarkably clear and distinct tone of voice. He stated that he had heard with pain and sorrow of the disaffection which existed among the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment; that he had listened attentively to their alleged grievances, and, after examining them with care, was compelled to say that they were of the most frivolous character.

At a time like this, when the country needed the services of her children, the exhibition of such a spirit as that manifested by the Seventy-ninth could only come from the basest motives which could actuate the soldier, and would lead to the belief that their conduct was prompted by cowardice. As a punishment he ordered that the regiment should be deprived of its colors, until, by future good behavior, and honorable service on the field of battle, its soldiers showed themselves worthy to bear them. The ringleaders of the mutiny were to be placed in arrest, and the regiment was to be ordered to fall in by company and march to the quarters assigned them in Virginia, and if they refused to obey this order, they were to be fired upon.

At one time during the reading a murmur passed through the line of its mutineers, and when that portion of the order directing the regiment to surrender its colors was read, a private in one of the rear companies cried out in broad Scotch tones, "Let's keep the colors, boys." No response was made by the remainder of the regiment. Major Sykes at once rode up the line to where the voice was heard. It would have been more than that soldier's life was worth had he been discovered at the moment, in pistol range, by any of the officers.

After the orders had been read, General Porter said to Col. Stevens, "Point out the leaders." A squad of men were detailed from the battalion to accompany the Colonel, who went from company to company and designated the obnoxious members. They were marched to the rear to the number of forty or fifty, and placed under arrest. This operation took some time, and it was dark before the arrest was completed. The final order was then given to wheel by company into column and march to the quarters in Virginia.

This was the order which they had disobeyed in the morning, and which, if again disobeyed, would have been followed by a fire from the regular infantry. There seemed to be a moment's delay, but the mutinous volunteers, evidently seeing that resistance was useless, reluctantly obeyed, and took up the line of march to their quarters. The arrested leaders were taken to the guard-house, while the remainder of the regiment was escorted by the cavalry and the battery.

The news of this disaffection has created a deep feeling of grief among the friends of the Seventy-ninth. A strict investigation will be entered into, and some of the ringleaders may be shot as an example to this and other regiments. The firm stand taken by Gen. McClellan is universally applauded. He is determined that discipline shall be maintained, and, no matter at what cost, his orders must be respected. The presence of such a large force evidently overawed the mutinous regiment, for there was that in the tone of the General's orders, and the manner of those deputed to execute them, which showed that they were in earnest.

The New York News speaks very frankly about recruiting under present circumstances, as follows:

The business of recruiting is now going on very slowly, owing less to the scarcity of men than to the disinclination among the people to enlist in the volunteer army. Probably the difficulty which some of the regiments have experienced in getting their pay and receiving their uniforms and good rations at the seat of war, has had much to do in bringing about this state of things. Under the first requisition for troops crowds of volunteers were always to be found at the different regimental headquarters, but at present the scarcity of men to be seen at such places, and the comparatively few names that are enrolled, shows the inactivity of the recruiting business. Nucleuses of regiments are abundant, indeed they are to be found in many places in this city, but probably there is not one regiment at present hereabouts that could, if called upon by the War Department to do so, muster even the minimum number of men. Several recruiting offices have closed, and now that the mustering officers are to begin the work of consolidating the fragmentary regiments, more may be expected to follow the example.

Patriots and Traitors.

[From the New Hampshire Guardian, 17th.]

In good old times, when we were a happy and united people, says the Harrisburg Patriot, that man was regarded as a patriot who loved his whole country, revered the Constitution, obeyed the laws, and faithfully performed all his obligations as a citizen. He might support the Administration in power, or oppose it, without having his loyalty to the Government or his patriotism questioned. Men equally good and true were to be found on both sides. But in these troublous times a somewhat different test of patriotism is sought to be applied. Loyalty and disloyalty, patriotism and treason, are not what they were in the palmy days of the republic. We live under a dispensation, and words have acquired an entirely novel signification.

If, for instance, a citizen who used to exercise the largest liberty in abusing the President of the United States, ridiculing the Supreme Court, encouraging violations of the Fugitive Slave law, advocating the "irrepressible conflict," and hinting that, in certain contingencies, the Union might slide, is now a fast friend of the Administration, in favor of gagging or hanging every person who ventures to whisper a word of dissent to its policy, he is a patriot. He may not be remarkable [illegible] official honesty—he may [illegible] with fraudulent schemes to [illegible] the Treasury—in plain words, [illegible] ing rich by the spoils of war, [illegible] trict. He may encourage violation [illegible] Constitution, [illegible] upon priv[illegible] turbulence and mob violence and [illegible] patriot. He must have a keen scent [illegible] and traitors. He must discover that [illegible] neighbors, who do not participate [illegible] lence, are "Secessionists," and mild[illegible] hanging. If these neighbors shou[illegible] that the President of the United [illegible] not exactly a second Jackson, our [illegible] not mark him as a suspicious character; and if by any chance he should go so far as to express the obsolete opinion that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, suspicion will deepen into absolute conviction, and our patriot no longer doubts the necessity of establishing the guillotine to rid the country of another traitor.

On the other hand, if a man deplores the exercise of unconstitutional powers, he is a traitor. If he doubts that war will accomplish the restoration of the Union, he is a traitor. He may perform all his duties as an upright and loyal citizen; he may never have been guilty of a dishonest, mean or disreputable action, he may have fought the battles of the country, and have contributed liberally of his means to sustain the Government and provide for the families of those who have gone forth to fight, nevertheless he is a traitor. Our modern patriot, with his pockets puffed out with plunder, says so, and who shall gainsay his word? Let the good citizen be a Democrat, and venture to declare that if his advice had been followed these things would not be, and if the ruthless doctrine does not have him strung up for uttering treasonable language, it will not be his fault.

Now, at the risk of being denounced as traitors, we venture to affirm that every citizen of this free republic (we are not yet prepared to admit that this is a misnomer) has the right to criticise all the acts of his rulers—public servants they used to be styled—and to express either approval or dissent. If the Executive has exceeded the powers confided to him by the Constitution, he has a right to say so—and if the public money is squandered, it is his right and his duty to protest. The plunderers may protest, but that is to be expected. They may prescribe hanging, but what of it? While law governs there is not much danger. It is true that in these times, when the habeas corpus is a practical nullity, the citizen is not entirely secure against illegal incarceration; but this power has been exercised in so few cases that it has hardly caused a perceptible flutter. Men still dare to regard themselves as free citizens of a free and enlightened country, and so long as they respect the laws and perform all their obligations, they will continue to form and express their own opinions, answered by power and unrestrained by the threats of violence from pseudo patriots.

"Gagging" Freemen.

It is an error of the deepest and most serious character to attempt to prevent the people, in a free State like ours, from peaceably assembling in their own towns to give a respectful expression to their honest sentiments, by means of organized gangs of armed men, and the employment of force. Such acts were done in France during the Reign of Terror, and scenes of blood were too common. Similar occasions has been practiced in Austria, and also in Naples under the black reign of the late King "Bomba." But it has never till now been attempted upon the free people of old Connecticut; and the experiment, if persisted in, is certain to fail. Our hard-working farmers and hard-handed mechanics will never consent to be held by the throat by bands of men organized and sent among them by political managers to prevent the quiet expression of their free opinions. And it will not add to any supposed disposition on their part to submit to be gagged, that this enormity is committed, or attempted to be committed, by those who have so constantly proclaimed themselves to be the especial champions of "freedom" and "free speech."

The Democracy and the friends of a peaceable, speedy settlement of this ruinous war do not desire to interpose any obstacle to the execution of the measures of the Government; they would sustain the Administration, great as have been, and are, its errors, in every constitutional and proper step to maintain the Government; but they do not believe that this war will in any sense contribute toward the maintenance of the Union. They see that it has already lessened the number of States in the Union, by driving out Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee; and they believe a persistence in it will still further impair the integrity of the Union, and also tend to make the separation final. They believe, what Mr. Douglas said, that "war is disunion; war is final, eternal separation;" and they will not yield their right to the expression of their honest opinion, at the behest of the politicians who are encouraging the suppression of peace meetings by lawless violence. They have an interest in knowing where the end is to be, and what is to be the limit of their taxation if this disastrous contest is to be kept up. And it is all wrong to try to restrain them, by force, from speaking their opinions.—Hartford Times.

GOOD FOR OUACHITA.—The following is from the Monroe Register of the 27th.

Another company was organized here last Saturday and elected M. Rogers, Captain; B. B. Burroughs, First Lieutenant; M. D. Garlington, Second Lieutenant; J. K. McGuire, Third Lieutenant; J. M. Sadely, Orderly Sergeant; J. Netherlin, Second Sergeant; J. A. Gladden, Third Sergeant; N. H. Sims, Fourth Sergeant; F. L. Rogers, First Corporal; —— Lipsey, Second Corporal; D. F. Tomphins, Third Corporal; W. D. Ray, Fourth Corporal. They are now having their uniform made and will soon start for the seat of war.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of Texans.—The Texan soldiers whom we have heard of for some time as being on their way to this city, arrived here last evening, after suffering many hardships by the way. It is said that they number about six hundred, and a braver six hundred could not be found in all this Southern land. They are ready to serve wherever the South wants soldiers most.

Out Serenading.—Company B of the Ametican Rifles were out on a serenading tour last night, with a fine band of music. They proceeded to the residence of their commander, Capt. C. J. Bell, and then wended their way up town. They paraded in citizens' dress, with muskets.

The Dangers of Adventure—No. 2.—Yesterday we related the adventures of a gentleman, in search of novelty and places, who came near losing a valuable diamond ring and a snug sum of money. To-day we have to record the story of another adventurer, who came near losing his life. The climax of this affair happened about one o'clock yesterday morning, and was in this wise: Mr. J. M. McCandlish, of the firm of H. Block & Co., who lives in a house on Bade street, was called up by a lady residing in the same house and informed that a burglar was in the next yard, whom she had seen climbing over the fence. Mr. McCandlish got up immediately, put on some little raiment, and taking a pistol that he had ready loaded for such nocturnal visitors went to the back door. After some search he found a man concealed in a shed, and he fired at him. The ball entered the man's hip, and he fell, mortally wounded, as it was then thought. The wounded man said his name was Thos. Lindsay, and that he was not a burglar, but had only been on an amorous adventure, having been invited to visit a colored girl, whom he could only reach by surmounting numerous obstacles in the way of fences. Mr. McCandlish called the police, and Lindsay was carried to the Hospital. Here the physicians, who examined the wound, pronounced it to be merely a flesh one, from which he will soon recover.

The Case of Bob Johnson.—Yesterday morning Recorder Emerson delivered his decision in writing, committing Robert McNeil, better known as Bob Johnson, to stand his trial before the First District Court on the charge of manslaughter, for the killing of J. B. Haughton. He fixed the amount of bail at one thousand dollars, which was immediately furnished by Mr. Alex. Jackson. The following is a copy of this decision:

State vs. Robt. Johnson, Charged with Manslaughter.—In this case there are circumstances not ordinarily presented in cases brought before a committing magistrate for preliminary investigation, which tend to shroud it in mystery.

A homicide was committed upon St. Charles street, a noted thoroughfare; the name of the deceased, as well as the accused, was well known to many of the witnesses who testified in the case before the Coroner's jury, and who were in the immediate vicinity when the deed was committed; and, to use the words of one of these, the lamps gave a light "as bright as day." Yet no testimony was given as to the identity of the accused, who is alleged to have been the slayer.

The jury, after due deliberation upon the testimony, brought in a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound, said pistol having been discharged in the hands of a man known as Bob Johnson," failing to decide whether it was justifiable or not. The Coroner, a sworn officer of the law, upon the rendition of the verdict, made an affidavit before the Recorder charging the accused with the crime of manslaughter, and he was admitted to bail. On the investigation before the Recorder, the same testimony was adduced, together with the testimony of the physician who dressed the wounded hand of the accused on the night in question.

Under the finding of the jury, and the positive charge of the Coroner, I do not think that the Recorder would be justified, in the eyes of the law, in deciding upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. That question should be decided by a higher tribunal, both for the sake of the accused and to subserve the ends of justice.

I shall therefore commit the accused for trial before the First District Court upon the charge of "manslaughter," and fix his bail at one thousand dollars.

Recorder Ozanne's Court.—François Tonnerrien, f. m. c., gave $400 bail to answer the charge of committing a violent assault and battery, in Barracks street, yesterday morning, on the person of Joseph Monier. Louisa Fala, f. m. c., was held to answer for an insulting [illegible] Theophile Sosma, f. w. c., yesterday morning, on Villeré street, with a dangerous weapon. Jas. Higgins was held for examination, charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon Jean Baptiste Arnovea, f. m. c., Wednesday evening, in the coffee-house corner of Craveman and New Levee streets. The case of A. Motse, charged with assaulting B. A. Letourneau, was dismissed by consent, the accused giving the bonds to keep the peace. Louis Fontaine was fined five dollars for beating José Nevee. Marie, a slave of Mr. Bougere, was held to account for having in her possession some money stolen from José Bonille.

Big Johnnie White, who is a fair match for six police officers in a fair stand-up fight, was fined fifteen dollars for getting drunk and raising the old Harry around the classic neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty, accused of insulting Angel a Ross, had to give bonds to keep the peace. Charles Leonard and Fred. Schlaier gave bail to answer the charge of disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, yesterday morning, and disturbing the peace. Margaret Bailey gave bail to appear, accused of grossly insulting Mrs Berry. The case of Thomas Martin, charged with assaulting Silvio Lomerque, was dismissed, as the plaintiff is not to be found.

Bad Accident.—A little German boy, whose name is six years of age, while clambering up on a loaded cotton wagon, Wednesday evening, fell down, and one of the wheels passed over his right arm, mangling it in a dreadful manner. He was carried to the Charity Hospital, where the arm was amputated, and the little sufferer is now getting along very well.

[illegible]—Captain Weaver, who is part [illegible] steamboat A. B. January, was last [illegible], at the instance of [illegible] Court [illegible] examination [illegible] was fought, and his boat is [illegible] one of the [illegible] gunboats. He says that he came here on a visit, but it is suspected that he had some other object in view.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Thursday Evening, Aug. 29, 1861.

COTTON.—We have heard of one sale to-day. Receipts, 24 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—The sales comprise about 200 hhds. at previous rates.

MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand at improved prices, the sales comprising 250 bbls. at 30c for Common, 34c for this Reboiled, and 30@32c for Prime and Choice Reboiled.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—Rain has prevented outdoor operations.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $20 ₱ bbl.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 16½c, and in kegs at 18c. ₱ lb.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 15c., Ribbed Sides at 17c., and sugar-cured Hams at 17 @ 20c ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 40c. ₱ gallon.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 29, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 313 Texas Cattle and 11 Hogs. Sales, 144 Texas Cattle, 40 Hogs, 171 Sheep and 150 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 663 Texas Cattle, 41 Hogs and 136 Veal Cattle. The market closes bare of Sheep. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs., net wt.	[illegible]			
Texas	"	"	₱ head	[illegible]
"	"	"		[illegible]
"	"	"		[illegible]
Veal Cattle,				[illegible]
Sheep,				[illegible]
Hogs, (Western)	₱ 100 lbs., gross,			[illegible]
Milch Cows	₱ head,	Choice		[illegible]
"	"	Ordinary,		[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 30, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Breeze, from the Coast, to master—3d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Sallie Robinson, Wobbling, from Fort Adams.

RECEIPTS FROM LOWER COAST.

COAST—Per schr Elodie—3 hhds sugar 17 bbls molasses to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Sallie Robinson—48 bales cotton to R W Estlin & co—35 do domestics Hebard & co—2 do bagging 10 sks oats D Morgan—3 hhds sugar G T Wittle—2 hhds sugar W E Leverich & co—lot vegetables Free Market—sundries to order.

OFFICIAL.

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

NEW ORLEANS, 29th August, 1861.

GEO. L. BRIGHT, Esq., Attorney at Law, having been duly appointed Collector for this Board, at its sitting of the 27th inst., notice is hereby given that from and after this date, Mr. Geo. L. Bright is the sole and only authorized person to prosecute, demand, or collect, the debts or obligations of whatever kind, due the old Corporation, the several Municipalities and the City of Lafayette, prior to the consolidation of the same.

All previous contracts or agreements with other parties are hereby revoked.

By order of the Board.
au30 3t — O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,

NEW ORLEANS, August 27, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No 2—1. The Right Wing of the Jackson Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, is now encamped at Island No 10, above New Madrid, Missouri, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. G. Kennedy.

2. One or two companies more will be received, if application be made at once at the Headquarters, Merchants' Exchange, room No 3, to fill up the regiment, and will receive immediate marching orders for the seat of war.

3. Recruits by detachments or single will be received and sent immediately to join the regiment.

By order.
C. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
E. VERGNES, Adjutant.

Companies joining the regiment are not obliged to be of any of the [illegible] companies, but must join immediately to the seat of war.

Parish papers, where companies are now being organized, will please copy. au29

ZOUAVES! ZOUAVES!!

Immediate Departure for Manassas.

FOUR hundred men are wanted to complete the regiment of Louisiana Zouaves now stationed at MANASSAS.

Full uniform, board and lodging furnished free.

Recruiting office, No. 22 CONTI street. au30

NOTICE.

POINTE COUPEE, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE is given to the New Orleans Banks not to surrender money, documents or papers to the order of Mr. Zénon Porche, deceased, till the will or succession be probated, or by order of the Court of this Parish.

D. KAUFMANN, Administrator pro tem.

[illegible]

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1861.

ON and after FRIDAY, August 30th, the Night Passenger Train from New Orleans, and the Day Passenger Train from Canton will be taken off.

A Passenger Train will leave New Orleans, daily, at 7 A. M., and make close connection with the trains on the Southern Road and with the Mississippi Central Road.

RETURNING.

A Train will leave Canton at 5:30 P. M. and arrive in New Orleans at 9:40 A. M.

G. C. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

TO PRINTERS.

Southern Ink Manufacturing Company,

Austin, Louisiana.

THOS. H. SHIELDS & CO., Sole Agents.

WE have just received a large shipment from the manufactory, and are prepared to receive orders for ink. This Ink is Warranted equal to any yet made.

All cash orders must be accompanied with the cash.

PRICES—News, per lb., 25 cents; Book, from 40c. to $3 per pound.

—ALSO—

Just received, another shipment of DOUBLE MEDIUM BOOK PAPER, and MANILLA WRAPPING, HARDWARE, and other PAPERS.

T. H. SHIELDS & CO.,
49 Gravier street and 10 Bank Place.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German would be preferred. Address Box No. 2264, with references.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 386 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN A. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, [illegible]

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.

(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)

Iron and Brass Founder, and Machinists,

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

3 QUARTER and 15 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1855.

25 qr and 20 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1858.

11 qr and 11 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1857.

16 q and 15 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1856.

44 qr pipes cognac, Goldenburg, first proof, 1859.

[illegible]

5 eighth pipes cognac, Gautier Freres, first proof, 1821.

19 qr and 10 eighth pipes do, [illegible]

20 qr pipes cognac, Latronde, [illegible]

60 eighth pipes do, old.

[illegible] cognac, Otard Dupuy, fourth proof 1857.

25 qr pipes [illegible] first [illegible]

200 boxes, 12 bot. each, P F Eyquem claret, plate bottles.

1000 bxs, 12 bot. each, claret, Cantenac, Margaux, Haut Brion, Larronde Freres.

400 boxes, 24 half bottles each, claret, Cantenac, Margaux, Haut Brion, Larronde Freres.

186 bxs, 12 bot. each, sup. white wine, Ch. Yquem, 1858.

[illegible] 24 bf [illegible]

100 [illegible] 24 bf. each, white wine, Haut Sauterne, Dupont & Gautier.

75 bxs, 12 bot. each, white wine, Haut Sauterne, Larronde Freres.

300 boxes, 12 bot. each, claret, Leoville, Ch. Larose and [illegible] Giscours.

300 boxes, 24 hf. each, claret, Leoville, Ch. Larose and Ch. Giscours.

170 boxes, 17 bottles each, claret, Ch. Margaux.

250 baskets Cremo de Bouzy champagne, quarts and pints, X Desbordes.

150 baskets Royal Hunter champagne, quarts and pints, Che. du Mon et.

40 boxes Sparkling Ay, 40 pr bot., B Lome tre.

[illegible] assorted cordials, L Rambaud.

10 baskets, 12 bot. each, anisette, L Rambaud.

7 boxes Burgundy wines, Chambertin and Clos Vougeot, sardines, half and quarter bxs, Gibot.

200 half boxes Perigord truffles.

300 bales and bbls pointed and regular corks, in bales and sacs, for quarts, pints and demijohns—

In Customhouse stores and in store. For sale by
au22 — V. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

GIN—1 pipe Steamboat brand, in Customhouse, and for sale by — AM. COUTURIE, au26 — 31 and 33 Gravier st.

WINES—60 casks Chateau Margaux; 30 do Burgundy; 20 do ordinary; 15 do Sauternes; 25 bbls. Sauternes; 30 eighth casks Spanish wine; 30 quarter pipes Madeira wine; 150 eighth do Madeira wine; 50 quarter do Oporto wine.

COGNAC—40 quarter pipes Hy. Sutton; 40 do do Champagne; 30 do do J. Dubouland; 10 eighth do do Champagne.

FRUITS—25 boxes fruits in juice; 40 boxes assorted brandy fruits.

ABSYNTH—30 boxes. Ed. Pernod.

VINEGAR—25 barrels white wine vinegar.

CORDIALS—Anisette and assorted cordials, Giraud Ch., Bordeaux.

CORKS—A complete assortment.

For sale by — CHAUDET & REE, au24 — 147 and 143 Royal street.

WINES—2000 boxes red wine, St. Julien; 200 do do, superior, Chateau Beleir; 200 do do. Haut Saterne; 100 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 200 do Muscat; 150 half pipes Catalonia wine; 25 casks red wine, ordinary; 30 do do, ordinary, Margaux Medoc; 25 do white do, Haut Sauterne; 100 barrels do do, 50 do Burgundy port.

PICKLES, SOAP—50 boxes Castile soap; 150 do olives; 150 do girkins; 100 do capers; 100 do anchovies in oil; 25 do stuffed olives.

FRUITS, PRESERVES—1000 qr boxes pate truffee; 500 hf do green peas; 300 hf do mushrooms; 200 hf do sardines in oil; 300 qr do do do; 1000 hf do lobsters; 100 hf do Perigord black truffles; 100 boxes fruits in juice; 20 do in brandy; 200 do cherries do.

SUNDRIES—200 hampers empty bottles; 100 cases curaçao jugs and marachino bottles; 200 boxes Italian macaroni; 100 baskets olive oil; 50 stanions orange flower; 25 barrels flaxseed; 25 do Canary seed; 100 boxes vermouth; 25 do kirsch; 100 do vermouth; 200 do candle, punch and ratafia; 200 baskets champagne, Piper Heidsieck, Moet and Chandon. For sale by
au21 — LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

VERMOUTH—60 boxes Noilly, Prat & Co.; in store and for sale by — AM. COUTURIE, au21 — 31 and 33 Gravier st.

ABSYNTH—50 boxes Ed. Pernod; 100 do C. F. Berger, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, — 31 and 33 Gravier st.

ALCOHOL—50 bbls. for sale by — S. TURPIN, au15 — 28 Old Levee st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES—150 cases Sardines, boxes, half and quarter boxes; 15 cases of 100 Green peas, Truffed Pates; 40 cases, 100 half boxes, Green Peas, Brisant; 10 cases 20 boxes, do do; 10 cases Perigord Truffles, in quarter, half and whole boxes; 100 boxes Preserved Fruits in Vinegar; 200 boxes Olives, Capers and Gherkins; 20 barrels Seville Olives; to be sold by — HENRY VALETON & CO., 77, 79 and 81 Bienville st.

MARSEILLES GOODS—60 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.; 100 boxes Sweet Oil, 12 flasks; 20 do do do, 11 ounces; 100 boxes assorted Pickles; 100 do Verdelle Olives; 100 do Capers; for sale by — FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

Supplies for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The Surgeon-General of the Confederate Army has applied to me, and through me to the citizens of Louisiana, for supplies of the following articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, viz:

Hospital Shirts, Bed Linen, Blankets, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Bandages, Linen Rags, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Rice, Flour, Tapioca, Brandy, Whisky, Port Wine, and Disinfecting Agents.

I have already called on heads of families and planters, in another notice, to supply me with blankets, and I now request those wishing to donate any of the above articles to send them to my agent A. S. James, 87 Magazine street, completely boxed or baled, with a statement of contents. If Blankets cannot be had, Bed Comforts can be substituted.

(Signed) — THOS. O. MOORE.
New Orleans, August 24, 1861. — au28 12

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 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 22 Camp street.

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

By order. — Mrs JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jel7 tf — President.

Star Mutual Insurance Company,

No. 1½ CARONDELET STREET.
New Orleans, August 21, 1861.

THIS Company will continue to insure against the loss and damage by fire, the perils of the seas and rivers, at the current rates of premium.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. Giraud	firm of F. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt	do. Jas. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan	do. Logan Sinlat & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliot	do. Elliot & McKeever
F. Loiling	do. Macomy, Loiling & Co.
E. Duplantier	do. Roman & Kernion
Leed R. Coleman	do. Coleman, Britton & Withers
W. Q. [illegible]	do. Wm. Frehn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne	do.
Cha. A. Castillo	do. W. A. Gordon & Castillo.
J. de Fuentes	do. B. Oser & Co

EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. B. BELAUNE Secretary pro tem. — au21 ly

Office of the Commissioners of the Confederate Loans,

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, August 18th, 1861.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Confederate Loans are requested to call in person at this Bank, receive their bonds, and return the certificates issued by the Commissioners. — au20 1w

Over the Lake,

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE and COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN will leave the Pontchartrain Railroad daily, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train, for the above places. Returning, leaves Covington at half-past 4 o'clock, A. M.

On Sundays, will leave on the arrival of the 9 o'clock, A. M., trains. — F. A. SHAW, Agent, — 23 and 25 Front street

Freight should be sent in time for the half-past 10 o'clock trains.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Room 15 City Hall.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans, having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1861, and copies thereof being filed with the Secretary of said Board, at Room 15 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said city of New Orleans and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted), during THIRTY DAYS from this date.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their Office, Room 15 City Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of September, 1861, to review their assessments on application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
au14 30d — Secretary of the Board of Assessors.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between A. L. Hyde, Wm. M. Goodrich, Henry Thomas, Jr., and A. B. Griswold, under the style and firm of HYDE & GOODRICH, is this day dissolved by limitation, and the withdrawal of A. L. Hyde. The business will be continued with the same capital and by the same partners, who have conducted it for the last fifteen years. The style of the new firm will be

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

Either of the undersigned will use the name of the old firm in liquidation.

HENRY THOMAS, Jr.,
A. B. GRISWOLD,
WM. M. GOODRICH.

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and Henry Ginder are also interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861. — au15 6m

LESTRADE HOUSE, AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment is now open to travelers and sojourners of the Lake Shore. The accommodations are complete in every respect, and will give general satisfaction. A first-rate cook is attached to the house and the wines have been chosen with the greatest care. — my2 6m

SOLE AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED STACKER IRON-WORKS, TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand a full assortment of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths, which he offers at the following rates:

Sugar Kettles, from 34 to 72 inches, $1.25 an inch.
" " " 36 to 42 " 1.00 "
" " " under 42 " 70 "

Grate Bars — 4 cents per pound
Furnace Mouths, $25, $30, and $35, according to size and pattern.

B. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, No. 18 Union street.

May Butter.

AVET BROTHERS,

At the Blue Stores,

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

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles comprising their stock of groceries—
100 firkins May Butter.
100 baskets Oil.
500 bbls Flour, extra and superfine.
500 bags Coffee.
200 tierces Carolina Rice.
200 bags Creole do.
300 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
200 packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
300 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
100 tierces Lard.
200 bbls. Mackerel.
500 boxes Star Candles.
300 boxes Soap — a15

THE LUXENBERG HOSPITAL,

New Haven'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. Haveus's office, No. 12 Bourbon street.

J. J. ALBERT,

33.........Chartres street.........33

FASHIONABLE HATTER.

CIVIC AND MILITARY GOODS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM FRANCE.

RECEIVED, by late arrivals from Havre, the most splendid and varied assortment heretofore imported in this city.

Silk Hats, adhesive trimming, remarkably light.

Windsor Hats, perspiration proof.
Cassimere and Beaver Hats, all colors.
Soft Beaver Hats, extremely fine and soft, all colors.
Soft Felt Hats, all shapes and colors.
Magenta, Andalusian and Solferino Hats, new articles.
All kinds of Straw Hats, lined with silk; Children's Caps of every description; Plantation, Campeche and Palmetto Hats.

KEPIS FOR MILITARY MEN

of all ranks, such as are worn by the various regiments of the Imperial Guard in France, made to order and to fit exactly.

City and country fashionables may, as heretofore, order all kinds of Hats, which will be made to fit exactly by skillful workmen from Paris.

CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

will constantly find at his store the largest assortment of Hats and Caps, which are offered on very moderate terms.

DRAWBACK.

Soft Grey Hats, for exportation, in cases of five and ten dozen each.
J. J. ALBERT, No. 33 Chartres street.

DREE'S FRENCH HAT STORE

CIVIL AND MILITARY GOODS,
No. 61 Chartres street,

MILITARY KEPIS MADE TO ORDER AND FIT EXACTLY.

SILK HATS of all styles, remarkably light.
Heavy Black Cassimere Hats.
Men and Children's Soft Hats—Moscow, Victoria, Thibet, Montero styles; brown and grey Beaver Hats.
Black and brown Soft Malakoff.
Magenta and Adalbert Hats, new articles.
[illegible] Riding Hats, all descriptions.
[illegible] Andalusian and Tadorna grey and [illegible] with velvet and feathers, latest styles, from the best houses in Paris; Men and Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps; traveling and very light [illegible].

Besides his direct importation of Silk Hats, M. Dree, having secured the services of first-class workmen from Paris, is enabled to fill orders for all kinds of Hats.

SUGAR—15 boxes Loaf, for sale by — QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, — 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

WINE—60 casks and 31 half do St. Estephe, for sale by — QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, — 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

65 CASKS St. [illegible], for sale by — QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, — 8 and 14 St. Louis st.

AUCTION SALES.

Seasonal Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.

FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at their auction rooms, No. 48 Chartres street, 300 lots of Goods, such as Prints, Stripes, Flannels, Hickory, Delaines, Denims, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Hosiery, White Shirts, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Clothing.

Terms at sale. — au28

Drug Store for Sale on Account of Ill Health.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold, on FRIDAY, August 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., corner of Union and Goodchildren streets, Third District—

A well-assorted Drug Store, having a good run of customers.

Purchasers are invited to examine the store previous to the sale.

Terms cash. — au27

Dairy! Dairy!!

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 5th September, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of France and Crapo streets—

30 good Milch Cows ready to calve; 1 Bull, 2 good Horses, 1 Mare, 1 Colt of 15 months, as well as the Utensils of the Dairy and the Good Will.

Terms—Up to $50 cash; at above, 60 days' credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed. — au28

Corn—Corn—Corn.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 31st August, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at the Delta Warehouse—

500 sacks Corn.

Terms cash. — au30

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of François Jarloux

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 17,791—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the second account and tableau presented by the testamentary executrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. — E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.
au30 sep27

Duclos & Co. vs. Their Creditors.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 13,970—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the insolvents and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the provisional tableau presented by the syndic should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
au22 29 30 — A. DREUX, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Anthime Labranche.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,461—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. — E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of A. Garden.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,226.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. — E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Succession of Elizabeth Ebberman

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, No. 18,236—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the natural tutor of the minors should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court. — E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

DR. RANCE

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 398 BOURBON STREET,
between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

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. Pincus,	P. Maloches,	T. H. Blake,
E. Moreno, Jr.,	A. Latorest,	W. A. Gordon,
C. H. Kernion,	P. Queyrouze,	M. Peychaud.

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

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

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

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin.

HAS constantly on hand BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Lime, White and Yellow Sand, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Shingles, Laths, Staves, Also, English, French and American Fire-Bricks, and all kinds of Fire-wood.

Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

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.,
jy15 — No. 52 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES

FROM THE MANUFACTORIES 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.,
jy15 — 52 Bienville street.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 32 Carondelet street.

(Ground floor, back office.)

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 81 St. Louis street,
Between Royal and Bourbon streets

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE — OF — MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,
(Successors to T. Dastugue)

191.........Royal street.........193

IMPORTERS of English and French Saddlery and manufacturers of Saddles and Harness, and Southern Military Equipments.

ATTENTION:

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices. On hand, a considerable quantity of Bits, Stirrups, Saddles, Bridles, Carpets, Woolen and Linen Coverings, from England and France; Hunting and Fancy articles.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,

7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.

Agent—
Mr. J. V. DURAND,
No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans. — jy27 6m

To Military Officers.

G. DUPUY, Guilder,

No. 61 Royal St., between Customhouse and Bienville

HAS just received an extensive assortment of Gold and Silver Laces of all widths, which are offered on very moderate terms.

Looking-Glasses! Looking-Glasses

G. DUPUY

HAS removed to Royal street, no 186, corner of St. Peter street, where he is now opening an ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK of latest style goods, received since his store was burned down, and manufactured under his superintendence and according to his designs.

The articles are all of superior make, and the French Looking-glasses of double thickness; and as the stock is too large for his new establishment, it will be offered at a reduction, so as to make way for the goods expected from France and the North. A rare chance is therefore offered for

SPLENDID BARGAINS

in Looking-glasses, Frames, Pictures, Engravings, Paintings, &c., &c.

Always on hand, French and German Glasses of all sizes and prices, Frames of all descriptions, an immense selection of Window Shades, Pins and Curtain Clasps, Tassels, &c., of all shades and sizes, a splendid assortment of Engravings on Steel, Stone-tints, Lithographic Prints, &c.

Commission Merchants are informed that he is prepared to receive all their orders on liberal terms, and on the shortest notice. Special attention paid to the cleaning and renovating of Paintings.

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

SUGAR—50 boxes Lovering's loaf sugar, 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.

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

BOTTLES—300 hampers Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by — QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

JAMAICA RUM—30 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale, in bond, by — VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, — 54 Magazine st.

CORDIALS—40 boxes assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Co; 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.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—300 boxes Italian vermicelli; 100 do do macaroni; 50 do assorted pastes. For sale by — FRED AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—[illegible] good family St. Julien Claret; [illegible] casks old St. Julien Claret; [illegible] barrels Haut Sauterne White Wine; [illegible] Lavabelle White Wine; 3000 boxes St. Julien Claret, [illegible]

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every insertion, for each square.

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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

Confederate States Marshal's Monition.

Confederate States of America vs. One Hundred and Ten Tons Salt, ex ship American Union.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 21—In obedience to an Admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession one hundred and ten tons salt on board ship American Union, now lying in the Third District, at Post — now libeled by the Confederate States of America, in a suit now pending in the District Court of the Confederate States, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest therein, to be and appear at a District Court of the Confederate States for the District aforesaid to be held in the city of New Orleans, on or before the Third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said one hundred and ten tons salt should not be condemned or forfeited as prize of war, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of the libel.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 21st day of August, 1861.

C. B. BEVERLEY
Confederate States Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship John H. Jarvis and Cargo.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. 8—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The ship JOHN H. JARVIS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., of 746 67-95 tons, now at Post 18, First District.

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs Bark Chester, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The bark CHESTER, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture and Boats, &c., of 189 [illegible] tons.

Terms cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship State of Maine, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The ship STATE OF MAINE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and boats, &c., of [illegible] tons.

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs Ship Lemuel Dyer &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The one-eighth part of ship LEMUEL DYER, her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, [illegible].

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Ariel, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

THE SHIP ARIEL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., of 1[illegible] 95 tons.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Chas. A. Farwell, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the seventh day of September, 1861, at twelve o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The Thirteen-Sixteenths of the ship CHARLES A. FARWELL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., of 1299 22-95 tons.

Terms cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship American Union, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The Fifteen-Sixteenths of the ship AMERICAN UNION, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., of 1[illegible] 82-95 tons.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Schooner E. S. Janes, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets—

The One-Fourth part of schooner E. S. JANES, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, of [illegible] tons.

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.
Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Marshal, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—No. [illegible] By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship MARSHAL, her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, of [illegible] 58-95 tons.

Terms cash.
Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 7th day of August 1861. — C. B. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Star Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		[illegible]
Premiums on Fire Risks	$125,114 38	
Premiums on Marine Risks	60,763 82	
Premiums on River Risks	22,703 46—$208,[illegible]	
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	23,562 00	
For Return Premiums	2,947 30—	26,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$182,[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz		
On Fire Risks	[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	34,287 [illegible]	
On River Risks	16,540 [illegible]	
	$80,1[illegible]	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,727 [illegible]	
	$108,156 90	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $30,015 62	4,802 34	
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less interest, &c	$41,125 38—$148,478 [illegible]	
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$33,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums as above	$182,047 39	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$30,015 62	
Amount participating in Profits	$152,031 77	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable at short date	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Premiums due	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Balance of Subscription Notes	137,[illegible]
Total Assets	$[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this 15th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of August, 1861. — ARTHUR SALLIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 12th instant, the Board have declared a dividend of Twenty-two per cent. (22 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the year ending 31st July, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st October proximo.

Agreeably with the charter, an interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum will also be paid in cash, on and after the 15th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DeBUYS, Secretary.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to negotiate the following notes:

Note of Lord, Charpentier & Co., to our order and endorsed by us, dated July 24, 1861, payable 90 days after date for [illegible]

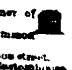
Note of do do, to our order, dated August 22, 1861, at 90 days, for [illegible]

Note of S. Hano, dated December 1st, 1860, to our order, payable one year after date, for [illegible]

The same having been stolen and payment having been stopped.

F. A. GONZALES & Co.

To Rent.



A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Common and Dryades streets.

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 253 Common street.

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 251 Common street.

A Two-Story Frame House, No. 280½ Customhouse street.

A One-Story Frame House, No. 419 Rampart street, near Esplanade.

A One-Story Frame House on Dorbigny street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

A One-Story Frame House on Robertson street, between Kerlerec and Columbus streets.

A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Dorbigny.

Apply to — EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., — 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Lost Check.

LOST, on the 14th inst., on Old Levee street, going from St. Louis street to Customhouse street, a CHECK, No. 5011, for $1750 81, drawn by Bernard Tumpin, dated 13th inst., to the order of J. & J. Tardos, on the Citizens' Bank. The finder will please deliver the same at the office of J. & J. Tardos, No. 43 Old Levee street, payment of said note having been stopped.

Notice.

THE copartnership of PAYAN & CARHART, in this city, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st of May last.

THOMAS C. PAYAN is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will continue the wholesale clothing business at the old stand, No. 72 Canal street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN.
THOMAS F. CARHART.

New Orleans, August 15, 1861.

Private Diseases!!

Men and Women!!!

No Mercury!

MR. E. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris school, having returned from France, attends, as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases. Office, at his Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the injection with which Dr. Ricord effects his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhea, Whites, &c., disappear in a few days. Drug store, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

ANTI-MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic, accidental, and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilitic Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Exostosis; Carious Bones, &c., &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

Maberdashery.

FOR SALE, at LION & ANDREE'S, corner of Bienville and Royal streets, a complete and splendid assortment of French, English and German Haberdashery, comprising goods for volunteer companies' wear.

Woolen, flannel, merino, silk, Lisle thread, white and brown cotton Undershirts and Drawers.

Woolen, white and brown cotton, Persian thread, Lisle thread and silk Half Hose and Gloves.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

200 dozen men, boys and children's Shirts;
All linen Shirts;
Linen and cotton Shirts;
Linen fronts;
Plaited linen;
Plaited cotton;
White cotton.

The above Shirts are from the first houses in Paris; they are well made and well proportioned.

For sale by — LION & ANDREE, au27 — 24 and 26 Royal street, corner Bienville.

Groceries.

AVET BROTHERS, at the Blue Stores, corner of Bienville, and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee street, now offer, at low prices—

COFFEE—300 bags Rio and Mexican.
SUGAR—100 hhds. country yellow; 50 boxes loaf; 200 packages crushed and powdered.
TEA—200 packages, different qualities.
SALT—300 sacks fine and coarse.
RICE—100 tierces Carolina; 200 bags creole.
HAMS—300 tierces sugar-cured.
FLOUR—250 barrels extra and superfine.
LARD—100 tierces; 200 kegs.
OLIVE OIL—200 baskets.
CANDLES—300 boxes star and sperm.
SOAP—100 boxes.
WINES AND LIQUORS—An assortment in casks and bottles.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

THE Officers and Members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, on MONDAY, September 2, 1861, at 7 o'clock, P. M. precisely, at the Hall of Polar Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street. Members are requested to be punctual.

By order of the President.
S. C. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem.

For Sale.

20 SINGLE BLANKETS, 4 points, fine.
25 do. do. 4 do. do.
25 do. do. 4 do. do.
25 do. do. 3 do. half fine.

Apply to — EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., — 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that I have revoked all powers of attorney granted by me, and that all my business will hereafter be transacted by myself solely.

F. KATHMAN.

Wanted,

AT No. 89 Toulouse street, a WET NURSE, coming well recommended and without child.

MUSIC.

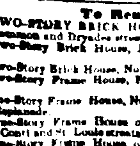
SOURNES & CHASSAIGNAC,

(Successors to E. Johns,)

No. 70.........CHARTRES STREET.........No.

—Successors of—

Music and Musical Instruments.



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

French, German and American MUSIC constantly on hand at the store No. 70 Chartres street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,

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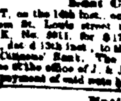
HERZ & PLEYEL



PIANOS.

AGENT

Of the manufacturer of E. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exposition.

Sole Agent for the INSTRUMENTS OF SAX, HARMONIUMS AND MANDLE ORGANS, STRINGS OF ALL KINDS.

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

KRUG & CO.,

—A—

REIMS.

400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above brand, landing at ships Stephen Crowell and Rhine Royal Manna Havre. For sale by — EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

WHISKY—25 barrels old Bourbon Whisky.

DEMIJOHNS—A complete assortment.

For sale by — CHAUVET & REE, Royal street, Nos. 147 and 149, between Toulouse and St. Peter st.

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