The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

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

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By G. Leaumont, Blache & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. … Chartres street, seasonable winter clothing, boots, shoes and brogans, and shirts.

CONFUSION IN KENTUCKY.

We expressed the opinion a few days ago that Kentucky was about to be involved in the horrors of a fratricidal contest—a war in which her own sons would be arrayed against each other. All the information since received relative to the political condition of that State gives enhanced plausibility to this conclusion. Every thing appears to wear the most confused and uncertain aspect, and it is difficult to say what a day or an hour may bring forth. The various parties which have arisen in Kentucky seem almost irreconcilably hostile to each other, and the spirit of compromise is vainly invoked. The Union-at-any-price men are simply Lincolnites under another name, who, by misleading the people, have secured the ascendency in the Legislature. Then there are the Unionists per se, who are opposed to secession, but strongly in favor of neutrality; and finally, there are the Southern Rights men—a minority at this time, but becoming rapidly formidable through their energy and courage. Gov. MAGOFFIN professes to side with those who claim for Kentucky the privilege of observing a strictly neutral position. We believe he is at heart with the South, but his message gives evidence of trepidation and weakness. We fear he will lack the moral strength requisite to resist the behests of the Lincoln majority in the Legislature.

Meanwhile it may be instructive to note what is going on in the State at the present time. In the first place, Union camps are forming in various counties, and are made up chiefly of Kentucky Lincolnites and refugees from East Tennessee. Next, the State Rights men are holding meetings in different directions, organizing themselves into State Guards, and keeping themselves in readiness to resist the violation of the neutrality of the State. While these opposite parties are, so to speak, confronting each other, Kentucky is actually invaded. General GRANT, at the head of a body of Federal troops, has taken possession of Paducah; while General POLK, in command of a Confederate army, has established his headquarters at Columbus. The movements of the latter have been made in consequence of the unqualified refusal of LINCOLN to withdraw his troops from the State, and with a view to protect Tennessee from the threatened raids of the Federalists. The ineffable effrontery of General GRANT may be best exemplified by his formal complaint to Governor MAGOFFIN of the entrance of Confederate soldiers into Kentucky, while he deems no apology necessary for the presence there of the Federal forces under him. The Governor exhibits apparently considerable weakness, since, knowing Kentucky to be invaded by Federalists, despite his expostulations, he utters no protest, but hastens to apprise Governor HARRIS, of Tennessee, of the occupation of Columbus by the Confederates. At the same time he informs the Government at Richmond of the fact. President DAVIS, who, no doubt, understands thoroughly the posture of affairs, and reposes implicit confidence in the discretion and wisdom of General POLK, has completely justified the movement upon Columbus.

Another episode in this perplexing drama is the reported correspondence between Generals GRANT and PILLOW. The former proposes to evacuate Paducah conditionally upon PILLOW's withdrawing the Confederate troops from Columbus. Gen. PILLOW replies that when Gen. GRANT recrosses the Ohio with his forces, he will remove the Confederate army from Columbus, and not before. There the matter rests for the moment, and it may be fairly presumed that neither commander will take the initiative in a retrograde movement. We confess there is more in the attitude of Kentucky to encourage the Federalists than the Confederates. The Legislature of the State is now in session, and from every indication thus far given, the sympathies of that body are clearly with the North. This is manifest from the course pursued by the Union majority in the House, which has adopted a resolution directing the Governor to issue a proclamation ordering the Confederates to evacuate the soil of Kentucky, and at the same time has refused to suspend the rules to allow the introduction of a similar resolution relative to the Federalists. Nothing—not even a semblance of neutrality—is, we apprehend, to be expected from the General Assembly of that State. If the people of Kentucky are resolved to resist the systematic effort now making to dragoon them into the support of the Yankee Government, and to make them a party to the war upon the South, they must rely exclusively upon themselves, and abandon all hope of protection from the Legislature. We see no alternative for them between unqualified submission to Lincolnism and the settled determination to brook no interference with their rights.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—The first number of this magazine, for the month of September, gives great promise as a pioneer in the new world of Southern literature, and we hope that all Southerners who have been accustomed to give their patronage to journals insidiously seeking their injury and inimical to their every interest, will come forward as promptly and cheerfully to the support of this monthly as they were wont to maintain Abolition enterprises. If they do, the success of the "Southern Monthly" is assured and immediate. And we can see no reason why this should not be. The journal before us we find both interesting and attractive, and in every way worthy the confidence of our intelligent people.

With this magazine in the West, and the Richmond Southern Literary Magazine in the East of our young country, we have the foundation for an independent Southern literature. Let them both be widely read, and they will be the means of bringing to the light of day much undeveloped talent that now rests, perhaps unknown to its possessors. Messrs. Hutton & Freligh say: "We want good articles—warm, glowing, true, high-toned articles—on every subject. We will devote the income of the Magazine to its continuous improvement in all branches, till, with an adequate support, it shall equal any magazine in the country, and pay its contributors as liberally as any."

The New York *Tribune* announces, semi-officially, that President Lincoln is firmly persuaded that he cannot improve his Cabinet by breaking it up. The faithful are thereupon commanded to be content. Fort Lafayette appears in the back ground of all Lincoln's edicts. We shall hear no more about Cameron's robberies and Welles's incompetency.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that Lincoln's "detectives" have prepared a list of "secession sympathisers" in that city. They have "spotted" about seven hundred citizens as inmates of Fort Lafayette.

JOLLY FELLOWS.—Our boys at Munson's Hill must be a jolly set of fellows, as, according to the New York *Herald*, a few days since "they impudently paraded a band on the parapet of their works and entertained our outposts with 'Away down South in Dixie,' all day long."

The Northern pickets shot a lone negro whom they saw gathering corn near Munson's Hill. Nobody hurt on the Federal side.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT AT COLUMBUS.—We find the following in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 11th:

We learn from a dispatch from Columbus that heavy firing was heard yesterday opposite Columbus, where Jeff. Thompson is encamped with his Missourians. It is supposed that the Federals at Bird's Point had attacked him. Gen. Pillow, with Bankhead's Artillery and other reinforcements, at once crossed the river to assist Thompson, and when the dispatch was received the fight was still raging.

Our readers will await the particulars with anxiety, and we shall endeavor to lay them before them in our next.

NONE SO POOR AS TO DO HIM REVERENCE.—The New York *Herald* says: "General Scott is no coward. He has, however, been guilty of blunders, and we are glad to see him superseded by General McClellan." What a fall for "the greatest Captain of the Age!" Even the dirtiest of blackguard newspapers in the North despises him.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, in an editorial, under the head of "a way to peace," in its issue of last Thursday, deliberately makes the annexed proposition:

The Southern Confederacy has not the shadow of a claim … [illegible] … the valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio, and the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. Under no consideration whatever will the people of the free States ever consent that … [illegible] … If necessary to her protection, they will desolate her entirely, and leave her without an inhabitant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

New York Cotton Market.

New York, September 11.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 500 bales at 22¼c.

Captures by the Sumter.

Capt. Newman, of the brig Ocean Bird, reports that the Confederate States war steamer Sumter took four fully laden American ships from Trinidad.

Excitement in Burlington.

Burlington, September 12.—Intense excitement is prevalent, caused by the arrest of Col. Jos. W. Wall, for many years a leading man in this community.

The Syracuse Conventions.

Syracuse, September 12.—The People's Convention passed strong resolutions denouncing peace propositions as treasonable.

In the Republican Convention a resolution was offered to amalgamate with the People's, which lies over.

Federal Report of a Skirmish near Chain Bridge.

Washington, September 12.—At seven o'clock a large party of New York Highlanders left Chain Bridge as skirmishers. The Confederate pickets fell back seven miles. The Federals commenced retreating, when the Confederates opened fire with shell, which was replied to by Griffin's battery.

The Federals ceased firing twenty minutes, to give the Confederates an opportunity to fight them on the open field. On resuming, the Federals opened with 32-pounder shells, by which they drove the Confederates off.

Firing Near Conrad's Ferry.

Pleasant Hill, Maryland, September 12.—There was firing on Sunday in the direction of Conrad's ferry. The Rhode Island battery threw twenty shells at a body of cavalry camped two miles from the river.

Every arrangement is made to give the Confederates a warm reception should they attempt to cross between Great Falls and the Point of Rocks.

Reports from Washington.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

Washington, September 12.—Of the sixty-two prisoners at Fort Lafayette, all but three are confined for treason.

Captain Dove, of the Pocahontas, is arrested on a charge of holding treasonable correspondence.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

The Government has a dispatch from General Rosencrantz. He drove Floyd to his earthworks, and will fight him again to-morrow.

Adjournment of the Syracuse Convention.

Syracuse, September 12.—The German Republican Convention was invited to seats in the regular Republican Convention.

A ticket from the People's Union Convention was read, and received, mingled with applause and hisses. Finally the People's ticket was adopted, except the Canal Commissioner, the Republicans substituting Bruce for Tallmage.

Both Conventions adjourned *sine die*.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, September 12.—Mrs. Welton and a free colored woman were arrested yesterday for selling poisoned pies to the soldiers.

Later from California.

St. Joseph, September 12.—The Pony Express has arrived from San Francisco with dates thence to the 28th ult.

An explosion occurred on the steamer J. A. McClelland, while running to Red Bluffs, on the Sacramento, killing fifteen persons and wounding many.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Spain.

Proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba.

Charleston, September 12.—The *Mercury's* correspondent gives the proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, which is as follows:

In virtue of a proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Isabel II, I have determined, under date of the 7th of August, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce from ports in the Confederate States shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island. I proclaim further that foreign consuls be notified that no interference on their part shall be tolerated."

Railway Bridge Burned in Missouri.

Mexico, Mo., September 12.—The timbers of the bridge this side of Sturgeon were nearly burned through. A train of troops examined the bridge before passing, and returned here waiting repairs.

Movements of General Price.

Jefferson City, September 12.—General Price camped on Saturday night near Clinton, Henry county, *en route* for Jefferson City.

The Nahant House Burned.

Boston, September 12.—The Nahant Hotel has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Reports from Washington.

Washington, September 12.—Firing was recommenced this morning in the direction of Chain Bridge. The occasion is not known.

From Louisville.

Louisville, September 12.—The Judge of the County Court has ordered the Sheriff to take the guns of the several companies of the State Guard. Many of these guns have been hidden away.

Hon. John Bell's boat, the Treadwater, was seized at Smithland.

Railroad Connection in Missouri.

St. Louis, September 12.—The Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads have been connected here, to enable the transportation of troops without change of cars or marching through the city.

The circulation of the Dubuque *Herald* has been interdicted here.

Another Arrest for Treason.

Philadelphia, September 12.—Wm. H. Witder, brother of the Confederate General, has been arrested, charged with holding treasonable correspondence.

Gossip.

Washington, September 12.—It is the general opinion here that a general engagement cannot be long delayed. Good military critics, however, declare they expect no serious fighting for two or three weeks. All was quiet at Chain Bridge last night.

Another Victim of Fort Lafayette.

New York, September 12.—M. C. Stanley has been sent to Fort Lafayette for tampering with soldiers.

Death of Ex-Gov. Briggs.

Stockbridge, September 12.—Ex-Governor Briggs, who accidentally shot himself some time since, died to-day.

The War in Western Virginia—Pitch Battle near Summerville—Meeting of Floyd and Rosencrantz.

Clarksville, Va., September 12.—A battle was commenced at 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. Gen. Rosencrantz, after making a reconnoissance, found Gen. Floyd's army, 5000 strong, with sixteen field pieces, entrenched in a powerful position on the top of a mountain on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessible. The fort was masked by heavy jungle.

A strong detachment of Confederates was discovered out of their camp, this side of the river. Shortly afterwards the scouts discovered themselves in the face of a parapet and a long line of palisades, when a battle opened fiercely. The Confederates poured upon the Federals a terrible fire of musketry, rifles, cannister and shell, causing some casualties. Col. Little led several companies of his Irish regiment to charge the batteries, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg. Col. Smith engaged the Confederates on the left; Colonel Lowe directly in front. The latter was killed.

Colonel McMullen's howitzer battery and Snyder's two field pieces got in the best position possible, and silenced two Confederate guns.

The fire slackened at intervals, and grew more furious as night approached, when the German brigade was led into action by Col. McCook, under the direction of Adjutant-General Hartsuff. After a furious fight of three hours night compelled the recall of the troops. The men lay on the arms ready to renew the contest next morning.

Gen. Floyd fell back during the night, sinking boats and destroying temporary bridges. The depth of water and exhaustion of our troops rendered pursuit impossible.

Our loss was 15 killed and 70 wounded.

The Confederate loss is unknown, as they carried off their dead and wounded, but was certainly serious.

The Crisis in Kentucky—Confederate Troops to be Ordered Off.

Louisville, September 12.—The Senate has passed the House bill instructing the Governor to proclaim the Confederates off Kentucky soil.

News from the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, September 12.—The news market is dull. Rumors have all exploded. War matters have suspended opinions.

J. P. Benjamin, the Attorney-General, publishes a law to-morrow not approved by the President, but which became a law by not having been returned by the President to Congress within ten days after its passage, which provides that all mailable matter addressed to the officers of the several State governments, for the payment of postage on which said government is responsible, in the adjustment of the accounts of the parties mailing the same, may be transmitted without the prepayment of postage; provided, that persons mailing the same shall endorse their official title, and the nature of matters mailed, and postage to be collected of said government at the office of delivery.

Hon. John Slidell arrived here to-day. It is generally conceded in well informed circles that he will visit France at an early day.

The immense Government establishment at Richmond, it is said by the *Examiner*, will be able to turn off from 75,000 to 100,000 complete suits of winter clothing by the time they will be needed. The North Carolina women … [illegible] … their contracts with the State.

Encourage our Soldiers.

EDITORS OF THE BEE:

All who have devoted much time to the most comprehensive and profound of all studies—that of human nature—know that one's capacity varies according to circumstances; that he is vastly more efficient when his mental and affectional attributes are stimulated by encouragement, than he can be when they are paralyzed by despondency. An army inspired by the highest and noblest incentives, and cheered by the approbation of dear ones, is five times as formidable as it would be if depressed and disheartened by the suspicion that it is struggling in an unjust cause, and that its merits are not appreciated by those in behalf of whom it is encountering peril and privation. It is therefore incumbent upon all those having friends in our army to write frequently, and in the most encouraging tone, studiously avoiding topics calculated to produce mental depression. The noble beings who promptly rushed to the defense of our soil, intensely yearn for that sympathy and encouragement to which they are eminently entitled, and are keenly sensitive to any thing savoring of indifference on the part of those cherished ones they have left behind, in many cases for the first time.

If all those remaining at home will every three or four days write in earnest and affectionate terms to their soldier relatives and friends, evincing unbounded confidence in the triumph of our holy cause, our army will win renown hitherto unparalleled in the annals of mankind. Especially should these correspondents urge our intrepid defenders to recognize the hand of the Almighty in the brilliant achievements which have imparted such lustre to our brief career, and to humbly crave his potent aid in each future struggle with our mercenary foes. Let every paper published in our republic impress upon its readers the expediency of adopting the course here suggested, and, overwhelming as our defensive resources already are, they will thus be materially augmented. But there is a still higher incentive to so obvious an act of justice, viz.: its tendency to alleviate the grievous burdens pressing upon those who have voluntarily abandoned the comforts of home, in response to the call of their beloved country. God grant we may omit no effort in their behalf which is demanded by an enlightened sense of the profound gratitude we owe them, and an adequate appreciation of their heroic devotion to duty. LOUISIANA.

Administering the New Oath of Allegiance to the West Point Cadets.

On Thursday week the Sheriff of Orange county, New York, administered the oath of allegiance to the cadets at West Point. The scene is described as follows by a writer in the *Express*:

At eleven o'clock the whole body of cadets marched from camp and were drawn up in line in front of the chapel. A temporary desk was placed in front of the altar, at which a gentleman—the sheriff of the county, I think—stood ready to administer the military oath, which was to test the loyalty of the academy. A large Bible lay on the desk before him, and drapery falling from beneath it to the floor rendered his position somewhat imposing. The cadets came into the chapel in companies of four. Each detachment of cadets, as it came up, formed a crescent around the desk. Then the first, ungloved hands were laid upon the Bible, and the oath was read by the Sheriff in a clear, solemn voice, that rang imposingly through the twilight of the chapel.

The officers of cadets had all taken this oath, and two or three groups came in from the ranks, all giving in a hearty adhesion to the United States, when a company of four came up, three placing their hands on the Bible. But one—a dark-eyed, dark-haired, and heavy-featured young man drew back, and by gesture refused the oath. There was not one in the chapel, I do believe, who did not hold a breath in suspense. The Sheriff looked anxious, the officers a little surprised.

"Do you wish to affirm? Is it the form of swearing which you desire changed?" questioned the Sheriff. "I do not wish to take that oath at all," was the reply.

The sheriff bent his head gravely, and the other young men completed the oath of fealty. When the party went up to the officer's table to register their names, this young man, who had faltered, was moved aside and passed forth alone, and the audience breathed with more freedom after he had gone.

After this another group, younger and of more generous bearing, stepped back from the rank of his companions, and with a flushed brow followed the man who had gone before. These two were all, the rest took the oath with hearty earnestness. The names of these two young men were John C. Singleton and William W. Dunlap, one from Kentucky, and the other from Missouri.

Mrs. Gwin was present in one of the front seats of the chapel, with her two daughters. She is greatly changed since I saw her last; looks older and sadder, as if the publicity lately given to her name had made a painful impression on her person. She has suffered great injustice from the public journals.

The Washington Government has made a merit of paying gold to its soldiers. The gold has given out, and now it makes a merit of paying them paper. Gen. Scott was selected to break the good news to them, and he talks to them as to silly children, and after the manner of the "sweet German accent." Hear him:

ORDER OF GEN. SCOTT.

Headquarters of the Army,
WASHINGTON, September 3, 1861.

General Orders, No. 16.—The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the Treasury Department, to meet future payments to the troops, is about to supply, besides coin as heretofore, Treasury notes in fives, tens and twenties, as good as gold at all banks and Government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have the ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached with coin.

In making up such packages, every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Scott:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Whether the "Republican" rulers think they are really benefiting the soldiers may be judged from the following extract from Russell's last letter to the London *Times*:

Members of Congress are the first to touch the nice, new paper money. On receiving their salaries they were presented with fifty dollars in gold and with two hundred and fifty dollars in the Treasury notes as payment for the month. They did not like it. The brokers charge five per cent. discount, although the Government pays six per cent. interest on the two-year notes, so that there is a loss to the original holder of eight and a half per cent. per annum, if he submits to the discount. These, however, are very trifling matters in consideration of that which is to come.

DESTINATION OF GEN. A. S. JOHNSON.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 11th has the following important information:

To Col. James Coleman we are indebted for the following dispatch, received at a late hour last night. It conveys the intelligence that Gen. A. S. Johnson has been assigned to the command of the Western defenses, including the Mississippi valley, and that he will shortly be in Memphis. The following is the dispatch:

RICHMOND, September 10th, 1861.

J. COLEMAN:
Gen. A. S. Johnson has been assigned the command of the Western defenses, including the Mississippi valley. He goes to Memphis in a few days.

H. MUNFORD,
SAM. TATE,
GEO. DIXON.

AN ADMISSION.—In the fury of its controversy with the New York *Tribune* and *Times*, the New York *Herald* occasionally blunders upon the truth. A late number accuses those journals of forcing the grand army "into the trap set for them at Manassas Junction, resulting in a *complete rout, attended with enormous suffering and GREAT LOSS of life*." About two weeks ago the *Herald* asserted that the entire Federal loss at Manassas was 318 killed!

[Charleston Courier.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Ouachita *Register* says:

In the Pine Hills, in this parish, two brothers, Sam and Simon Williams, were shot by H. D. W. Cherry and Geo. M. Malone, and instantly killed. The two Williams went with a warrant to arrest Malone for whipping his wife, and when they arrived within a few yards of him they were instantly killed. The murderers are at large, and five hundred dollars are offered for their apprehension and delivery.

Hon. W. M. Brooks, of Perry county, pays a handsome tribute in the Marion *Commonwealth* to the memory of Levin B. Lane, Jr., of Marengo, a member of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, who fell heroically at Manassas, receiving a wound in the leg, which had afterwards to be amputated, causing his death. It is related that while lying helpless upon the ground, a member of the New York Sixty-ninth Regiment came up and offered to assist him. He replied: "You would not assist me if you knew who I was; I am a Southerner and a strong Secessionist." The man responded: "That accounts is settled—you are wounded, what can I do for you?" The New Yorker furnished him with water, and after giving him his address, offering to send his valuables to his friends, and making him as comfortable as he could, departed. Late in the evening President Davis, riding by, discovered Lane lying on the ground, and dismounting, took him by the hand and uttered words of deepest sympathy and kindness. As the President mounted and rode off in the direction of the flying enemy, Lane raised himself up and enthusiastically cheered him on. When informed that he must die, he received the announcement with calmness, and declared if it were to do over, he would pursue the same course though he knew he should be killed—that the only regret he felt was the pain his death would cause his father and sisters—that as for himself, he felt that he had fallen in a just and righteous cause. He sent affectionate messages to his absent friends and relatives, and on the 31st day of July, 1861, this pure, unselfish and brave young patriot, the only son of a fond and doting father, breathed his last on the soil of Virginia.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE BEE:

Gentlemen—Please copy the following article, which was first published in the *Clarion*, Paulding, Mississippi, July 31, 1858, and republished in that paper after the John Brown raid, February 15, 1860.

I know that, at that time, a large portion of our citizens deemed the teachings of Abolitionism harmless; but those who examined the subject were perfectly satisfied that it would result in civil war, and finally in a despotism of an infuriated mob, unless resisted in time.

Respectfully, RUFUS DOLBEAR.

The Ruin or Prosperity of the South.

[Republished by request, from the Clarion of July '58.]

The wealth of the Southern States is derived mainly from their agriculture. This is conducted almost entirely by slave labor. There are now about four millions of slaves in the Southern States, worth on an average of about five hundred dollars each, or a total of $2,000,000,000, (two thousand millions of dollars!) It is known to all that there is a political organization at the North which declares that "*it is a sin to hold slaves, and that every slave must and shall be set free, let the consequences be what they may.*" It is known that in the last Presidential election a change of fifteen thousand votes out of upwards of three millions and a half would have elected the Abolition candidate. Then the Southern States were almost unanimously against the Abolition candidate. In 1860 the Presidential vote will be sensibly increased by the addition of new free States, while the electoral vote of the slave States will remain the same. There is no present prospect of another slave State ever being added to the Union. Missouri has already one most rabid Abolition member of Congress—St. Louis is entirely Abolitionized—and there can be no reasonable doubt that, unless some unlooked for change takes place, the whole State will vote Abolition in 1860. In Delaware there are about forty-five white persons to one slave, and the press is now urging its entire abolition. The most influential paper in the whole South, and one that has always, without a single exception, been the organ of the dominant party in Virginia, is now setting forth what that State will gain by being "the *southern* of the *Northern* States, instead of the *Northern* of the *Southern* States!" When a fortress or a people begins to discuss the TERMS of a *surrender*, they have already made up their minds to surrender! Maryland and Kentucky will not be behind Virginia, Delaware and Missouri. In North Carolina it is publicly stated that they have *six* Abolition churches, and one at least of her public men has declared "that in a few years slavery would cease to exist in the United States." The Abolitionists will doubtless make an effort to have Texas divided into four States, three of which would be free States. Let me here ask our Southern *disunion* friends where they will run the line between North and South? "Mason and Dixon's" line is scarcely to be seen even *now*. If things go on as at present, the probabilities are ten to one that we shall have, in five or ten years at most, THIRTY free and not over TEN slave States. Although the abolition may not be complete in that time, in all the States mentioned, it is positively certain that even *now* they are in a transition state, and should honestly be classed with them. Are the other …

… [illegible] …

If the foregoing has not taken place already, we are not sure that it will not before 1864. People are never better than they profess to be, but generally worse. What, then, are the teachings of Abolition fanatics?

1. That it is right to lie, steal and murder. These they have already done, and call this *religion*.

2. Their patriarch, Giddings, has stated that *he* would give money to buy weapons for the slaves to murder men, women and children! They murdered a United States officer in broad daylight on Boston Common. They tell their hearers that nothing but ignorance and brutality can exist where slavery is permitted. They declare—"down with the Constitution, down with religion, down with a God that tolerates slavery." They pervert history—slander the vilest slanders to excite the worst passions of the vilest class, who are governed by the impulses and passions. If they will do these things when the Laws and Constitution, the Army and Navy and the United States Government are *against* them, what will they do when these and the United States Treasury are all in *their* hands?

All history shows that the violent go with fanaticism, and both are always opposed to reason, virtue and intelligence, refinement, truth and justice; and *success* always emboldens them to deeds of horror and bloodshed. What would be the value of your princely domains in case they succeed? Mr. Seward has stated in the United States Senate that he expected to see the time when there would not be a slave in the United States! He is expected to be the next Abolition candidate for the Presidency, and many Southern papers and people already admit that he will be elected in 1860—two years hence! If they succeed, the South will be a second St. Domingo, and the white race exterminated! What is to be done? Some propose disunion as a sovereign balm. Who would have the Army and Navy, and where would the line be run? This can never take place without the bloodiest civil war that ever occurred. England, or France, or Russia, or probably all might step in after we were exhausted, as the Romans did when the Jews were at war among themselves, burn their cities and murder or enslave the white nation—or as other powers did with Poland—or as England did with Hindostan and the surrounding nations—put them into war among themselves and then enslave them all, and to-day, with all her boasted civilization, has her brutal soldiers to rob, violate and murder even the females of their royal houses!! We have entirely forgotten that the paid five pounds sterling to brutal savages for the scalps of American women and children!! It will be seen that with *abolition*, DESTRUCTION always awaits us!

How then are these evils to be avoided? Let us imitate the example of several Englishmen when the insurrection began in the East Indies recently, who, with their incomes of a million a year, offered it all instantly to the Government, because they thought it wiser to lose a year's income rather than their estates—or like our forefathers who pledged their entire "*fortunes*, their lives and their sacred honors" at the altar of their country. "There goes a million," exclaimed John Hancock as he wrote his name on the pages of immortality. Who will follow his example? "*I! I!*" exclaim a thousand voices, "if you can show me how it will save us from disunion fanaticism or abolition fanaticism."

Here is my plan: I have stated how abolitionism was sent forth, viz.: by books, pamphlets, newspapers, public speaking and fireside teaching. We must combat it in the same way—make books, &c., &c., and send wise, judicious, sensible men, who understand North and South among the masses, and combat fanaticism with reason and truth. They would show them that slavery is the normal condition of the African, and always has been, and that from the smallest atom to the planetary worlds, slavery (or order) is the decree of God. The smallest body is always controlled by the larger—the smaller particles by the larger. The moon has been and ever will be the slave of the earth—the earth moves in abject slavery around the sun, and the sun around its great centre, and all in obedience to the great Master of all, GOD. And as in matter so in mind—the greatest must control the lesser. The Caucasian has the greater *brain* and must control all minds—the African the greater *muscle* and must do the great physical labor. Show the masses of honest people North and South what African slavery really is, and that Salem Witchcraft, Anti-Masonry, Millerism, Mormonism, Free-loveism, which set at defiance all decency, all intelligence, all law, all order, all religion, all history, all government both human and divine, are spawn only of the fruits of fanaticism which have been set forth by unscrupulous knaves, who have succeeded in deceiving millions. Do … months; but if you wait six months, till the election excitement begins, it will then be too late.

If one hundred persons will each give ten thousand dollars, or one thousand give one thousand dollars each, or ten planters give each one year's income, (all to be controlled by themselves) or each free white person in the South give twenty-five cents, a fund could be raised in *an hour* sufficient to send a hundred good speakers, and also flood the whole North and South with a literature of truth, reason, justice, law, order, patriotism and religion. *If this cannot be done, then we all deserve to be slaves and have taskmasters placed over us.* Shall reason and justice, honor and refinement, or fanaticism and brutality rule? Shall the Caucasian or the African be the master? Reader, you have the same interest that I have in the matter. What is *your answer*? *Mine is Consecion and justice*—and I pledge $1000 (if one thousand others will do the same) for a fund to start with. And I will here say that there are thousands who could better afford to give a hundred thousand than I one thousand. This is a matter in which *all* are interested, and *all* must join in the work, or it must *fail*. No one party can do it. We have paid more money for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" than all *Southern* literature ever published. Why then wonder at Abolitionist success? It is THOUGHT, MIND or IDEA that subjugates or disenthrals a people. If you submit to *mental* vassalage, you are but one step from physical servitude. Shall the whole South, with all her immense wealth, permit Southern MIND to die? Shall she be eternally fearing the fanaticism of New England, less in size and resources than Georgia or Virginia? Old England (also less in size than Georgia or Virginia) has added Wales and Scotland and Ireland, the half of America, Asia, Africa and the isles of the ocean to her domain, and to-day dictates what blood shall flow in the veins of every future monarch of Europe. And why? Simply because she pays a tribute to GENIUS. Her Chancer, her Milton, her Shakspeare, her Newton, her Davie, her Lawrence, her Reynolds, as well as her Nelson and her Wellington, are enrolled on her scroll of immortality, and monuments of pride and gratitude are erected to their memory to inspire the living to deeds of glory and patriotism. Let the South imitate the example, and fanaticism will be vanquished, and all will be bright and glorious—our destiny onward and upward. Are there not a THOUSAND LIVE MEN or women in the whole *South* who will act together to rescue the country from ruin and desolation? Or will they all *sleep*, like the people of St. Domingo, till the assassin's dagger awakens them?

ONE OF US.

The article that we publish to-day, entitled "The Ruin or Prosperity of the South," is from the pen of Mr. Dolbear, President of Dolbear Commercial College, New Orleans—a gentleman who has written extensively on the subject of Southern education, agriculture, commerce, railroads, &c.—the general industrial interests of the South. Few men have made greater efforts than he, or submitted to more sacrifices in the cause of Southern education. What he says is dictated by a desire to avert the "ruin" and promote the "prosperity" of the South. We commend his article to the reader's attention. It appeared originally in the paper in July, 1858, and is now republished by request.—*Clarion*, (*Miss.*)

REPORTED FIGHT AT SHELBINA, MISSOURI.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from North Missouri, that a fight took place at Shelbina, in Shelby county, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between the Second Kansas Regiment and 2500 men under command of Martin Green. The Kansas regiment left this city several days ago to return home to be mustered out of service. They stopped at Shelbina in order to take charge of a train of cars for St. Joseph, and soon after the town was surrounded by Green's men, and a severe fight ensued. The news was brought by telegraph to a station this side of Shelbina, and the above details had been given, when the telegraph wire was cut and no further news could be obtained.

P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that the Kansas troops were compelled to surrender.—*St. Louis Republican, Sep. 5.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fire Last Night.—At eight o'clock last night the range of one-story shanties at the corner of Girod and Baronne streets were nearly or quite destroyed by fire. They belonged to Messrs. Davis & Jackson, and were insured in the Citizens' office for $2500, and were occupied by a Mrs. Adams, who keeps masquerade dresses for hire, by a tailor and a shoemaker. The latter saved, on the corner, saved part of his goods, but the other two lost all they possessed. Mrs. Adams had charge of an orphan girl, three years of age, daughter of a Mrs. Lacy, and left it asleep in the bed with a lighted candle in the room.

The candle must have accidentally set fire to the place. When the smoke was observed pouring thickly out of the place, someone from the child's … [illegible] … a young man named John Perkins rushed into the burning room, through fire and smoke, bringing the child out from the blazing bed in which it was without receiving a burn. His hands were badly burned in performing this heroic action. The Lafant was terribly burned. It was carried to the house of Mrs. O'Brien, on Julia street, where every thing possible was done to alleviate its agony.

At a late hour we were informed that death came to the relief of the little sufferer.

A Case of Embezzlement.—Officer Torrade went in search, yesterday, of a certain William Cliffer, who works on board the mailboat Calhoun, and brought him into the presence of Recorder Gastinel, who admitted him on his giving $500 bail to appear for examination. It appears that Cliffer is accused of dealing unjustly by his former partner, Augusto Sengler, who charges him with embezzlement and breach of trust. Sengler keeps the Eagle coffee-house, on Bienville street, between Chartres and Levee streets. In his affidavit he alleges the following facts:

"That he was partner with one Wm. Cliffer in the ownership of a small sail-boat, used for fishing and carrying oysters and provisions from the coast, called the 'Little Mary,' valued at $100, affiant's share being one half. That on the 5th of May last affiant entrusted said Wm. Cliffer the sole management, keeping and use of said boat, for the benefit of the partnership, until the 5th of August, 1861, at which time the said Wm. Cliffer was to pay to affiant the sum of $25, which he was willing to accept for his share, and also was to account and pay to affiant the profit which said boat had realized during the three months from May 5th, 1861, after which the said boat was to belong to said Cliffer alone. That the said Cliffer, in violation of the confidence reposed in him, did, about two months ago, in this city, on the levee, at the foot of St. Ann street, illegally sell, without the consent and authority of affiant, the said boat with affiant's share, for the sum of sixty dollars, which he wrongfully appropriated, concealed and embezzled, and then disappeared.

"That on or about the same time he also sold, without authority, to another party, for the sum of three dollars, an oyster gaff, belonging to affiant, worth eleven dollars, which was loaned to him. That further, during the time the said boat was in charge of said Cliffer, as aforesaid, he made about five trips from the coast above to the city, and realized a profit, for which he refused to account, thus committing the crime of embezzlement and breach of trust."

The Tobacco Swindling.—Detectives Boulle and Izard will leave the city by the Jackson Railroad this morning to bring back from Jackson, Mississippi, the swindlers arrested there on a telegraphic dispatch, José Amores y Roble and Juan Monte, … whom is accompanied by his wife. Besides the swindling of Mr. Antonio Costa to the tune of $700, it is said they have made $1600 by similar means from other parties, and although they told their friends they were only going to Nashville, they were really bound for the Northern States. They had a passport from the Spanish Consul here and a military pass from Gen. Twiggs, which appeared to be such a guarantee to the authorities of Jackson the officers there had to get them revoked by telegraph before they could hold the parties.

A Considerate Physician.—We are told that an affidavit is going to be made against a German physician of the Fourth District, under somewhat remarkable circumstances, before Recorder Adams to-day. The story is as follows: The doctor, who has been attending a person of considerable means, who died yesterday, gave a certificate to the family for the interment of the remains, and all the arrangements for the funeral were made. Soon after the doctor returned with a friend, asking to see the certificate again. Supposing he merely wished to rectify some error, it was unsuspectingly handed to him, when he and his friend walked off with it. Still suspecting nothing wrong, a messenger was sent to his office for it, when he sent word that he would not give it up unless they paid him the sum of thirty dollars.

He was told that another certificate would be obtained, and fearing that his plan would not succeed, he threatened that in such a case he would charge the deceased with having been poisoned, after the burial. The worthy physician then demanded upon all the legal formalities that would have to be gone through; the exhuming of the body by the Coroner, its dissection and the examination, the analyzation of the stomach and viscera in the Charity Hospital, &c. This was enough to deter any one from defying him, so at last a compromise of $25 was agreed upon, and he gave up the certificate.

A Little Girl Shot.—At eight o'clock last evening a little girl was shot in the left clavicle, on Girod street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, by a gentleman employed in one of our large moneyed institutions. He shot at a cat with his revolver, and the ball glanced up from the pavement and struck the child. She is very slightly wounded, but we hope it will prove a salutary lesson to this criminal.

Captain J. M. Wing.—This redoubtable individual who was arraigned before Recorder Emerson yesterday on the affidavits of his late lieutenants, J. M. Magruder and W. Prendergast, which are to be followed up by others. The accused was still attired in his military uniform, that he now so disgraced, and wore a careless, unconcerned air, as if he were a mere spectator to the scene. He was sent to prison to await an examination on the 20th instant. We have been given the particulars of certain speculations on the part of other "captains," but as no legal action has yet been taken concerning them, it is hardly within our province to publish the details.

Severely Wounded.—Last evening a woman was brought to the Charity Hospital, from the neighborhood of the Poydras Market, in an insensible condition. There was a large hole in the centre of her forehead, bleeding into her brain. It was not known how this wound was caused, but it appeared to be an old one to the hospital surgeons.

Slung-Shotting.—Pat. Foran was brought to the First District lockup last night, on the charge of dangerously wounding Pat. Meehan, who had to be sent to the Charity Hospital. A piece of marble was also brought there, which is said to have been used as a slung-shot by Foran in wounding Meehan.

Coroner's Inquest.—Deputy Coroner Born yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a white man, about forty years of age, nativity unknown, found drowned in the river, at Tchoupitoulas street. The only marks of identification are as follows: black hair, black … [illegible]

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The great case of Slummerkram vs. Clotina came up for adjustment yesterday. During the examination matters were hushed in wrapt attention, and even the world forgot for a time to revolve; the Recorder's time-piece and his heart ceased beating, and the bronze Jackson twisted his head around to catch the words of witnesses. Oh, thoughtless plaintiff! why agitate the universe with thy terrible woes? And thou, ruthless defendant, why didn't thou "call him some bad name," as he complains in his affidavit? Was it not enough to call him by his own terrible name? Or, if thy devouring rage required stronger food why not have shouted, at the top of thy stentorian voice:

"Big S, little s, a double m,
E—r, k—r, a double n!"

Would not that have demolished him, most euphoniously named Clotina? Suffice it for us to say that Clotina had to give security in the sum of $500 for three months that he would refrain, during that period, from calling Mr. Slummerkram "some bad names."

A similar decree was given in the case of Carolina Clotina, charged with insulting Johanna Slummerkram. Not satisfied with the verbose duel so gallantly fought out by their husbands, the wives met in lingual combat, and Carolina's threats are said to have been more deadly and cutting than those of Johanna's. Slummerkram, "fare-thee-well, and if forever, then"—so much the better.

Joseph Caminoté, of Dumaine street, gave bail to answer the charge of having grossly insulted Madame Anatolie Rondanez, on Wednesday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1861.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 2 bales. Receipts, 40 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—There have been some small sales at 6¾ … for Common to Fully Fair.

MOLASSES.—There have been some receipts, but we have heard of no sales.

FLOUR.—We have not heard of a sale.

BEEF.—There have been some small sales of Mess at $25 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY.—Dealers are asking 40c ⅌ gallon.

CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—We did not hear of a sale.

HAY.—Small lots are selling at $50 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—Mess is retailing slowly at $30 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 15c, Ribbed Sides 18c., and sugar-cured Hams at 18 ½ ⅌ lb.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 20c, and in kegs at 20½ ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—70 bales sold at 18¼c, 126 at 18c, and 150 at 18¼c cash.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 12, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 396 Texas Cattle, 21 Sheets and 300 Veal Cattle. Sales, 135 Texas Cattle, 5 Hogs, 5 Sheets, 91 Sheep and 153 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale this evening, 291 Texas Cattle, 30 Hogs, 10 Sheets and 30 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle,	⅌ 100 lbs.,	1st qu…	…	[illegible]
Texas	"	⅌ head,	1st	[illegible]
"	"	"	2d	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,				[illegible]
Sheep,			1st	[illegible]
"			2d	[illegible]
Hogs, (Western)	⅌ 100 lbs. gross,			[illegible]
Milch Cows,	⅌ head choice,			[illegible]
	ordinary,			[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 13, 1861.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Sa Ida Robinson, Webling from Fort Adams.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

FORT ADAMS—Per steamer Sallie Robinson—16 bales cotton … [illegible] … —Total, 40 bales cotton.

Office of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th instant, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Notice.

PACKAGES for any individual in the army of Louisiana, now in Virginia, will be forwarded with dispatch, free of charge, by sending them to the depot of the Relief Committee, No. 54 Gravier street. Be particular in marking name, company and regiment.
T. O. SULLY, Chairman.

MARGARET HAUGHERY,
(Formerly D'Aquin Bakery,)
76..........NEW LEVEE ST..........76
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets,
Has always on hand
CRACKNEL BISCUIT,
And all sorts of CRACKERS.

ANISETTE, CORDIAL, MUSCAT, FRUITS, &c.—… In store and for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

KIRSCHWASSER.—… boxes Kirschwasser, Bacolet Dubec, … For sale by J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

FRENCH BRANDY.—… In store and for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

VERMOUTH.—… boxes, … In store and for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

SWISS ABSYNTH.—… boxes, Ed. Pernod, Terou, Louis and Constant Leconte, in store and for sale by J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

BORDEAUX WINE.—… half casks claret, Ch. Gonbert, old; 10 casks white wine; … In store and to bond. For sale by J. N. CURIEN, 30 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE, in store and in bond—ROCHELLE BRANDIES—… COGNAC BRANDIES—… WHISKEYS—… CLARET AND WINES—… SARDINES IN OIL—… PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—… GERMAN CIGARS—… For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee st.

VANILLA BEANS.—Two boxes Mexican, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 30 Old Levee st.

CORN AND COB AND BARK MILLS—Scott's Little Giant, small and large size, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., 30 Old Levee st.

STARCH.—100 boxes in store and for sale by FREDERICK AVET, 50 and 61 Old Levee st.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.—… For sale by GUMA & MASICH, 30 Tchoupitoulas st.

Wines, Liquors, &c.

3 QUARTER and 16 eighth pipes cognac, Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, fourth proof, 1855. … [illegible] … For sale by V. MAIGNAN, 17 St. Louis st.

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—… SUGAR—… TEA—… SALT—… RICE—… HAMS—… FLOUR—… LARD—… OLIVE OIL—… CANDLES—… SOAP—… WINES AND LIQUORS—An assortment in casks and bottles.

Haberdashery.

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. … SHIRTS! SHIRTS! … The above Shirts are from the first houses in Paris; they are well made and well proportioned. For sale by LION & ANDREE, … Royal street, corner Bienville.

SARDINES, PATES TRUFFES, &c.—… For sale by … 30 and 32 Old Levee st.

ROMAN GUARDS.

THIS Company, which is now organizing for the purpose of joining the Louisiana regiment temporarily stationed at Camp Moore, need twenty more men. Apply at the office of B. R. MARTEL, St. Louis street, No. 11, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Sole Agency of the Celebrated Stacker Iron Works, Tennessee.

FROM and after this day, owing to increased expenses on transportation, and the advance in metal, the price of Sugar Kettles, Grate Bars and Furnace Mouths will rule as follows:
24 to 36 Inches at $1 an inch.
42 to 66 Inches at $1 25 an inch.
72 to 84 Inches at $1 50 an inch.
Grate Bars at 4½c. per lb.
Furnace Mouths, $30, $35 and $40, according to size and pattern.
Terms cash.
E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE, Commission Merchant, 12 Union street.
New Orleans, September 12 1861.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

FURTHER registration of names of applicants for relief at the hands of this Committee necessarily ceases from this date until further notice.
JAMES BEGGS, Chairman of Committee.

Machinery and Cast Steel.

2 TONS Machinery STEEL, assorted sizes.
3 tons CAST-STEEL, assorted sizes.
In store and for sale by POTHIER & FAUCHEUX, No. 63 Old Levee st.

MILITARY HARDWARE.

250 Dozen Short-handled FRYING PANS, assorted; 4 casks English Tinned TEA KETTLES, assorted; 6 casks English Tinned SAUCE PANS, assorted. In store and for sale by POTHIER & FAUCHEUX, No. 63 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

For Sale.

200 BOXES Rhenish Wine, to close a consignment.
2 cases assorted Corsets;
5 " Madras Handkerchiefs;
2 bales Cottonade, imitation Attakapas.
And a general assortment of Winter Goods, such as Black Cloths, Cassimers, Satin de Laines, Muslin de Laines, Chalys, Osnaburgs, Shawls, White Cotton, &c.
ETIENNOD & PIAGET, No. 46 Chartres street.

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.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the C. S. Army, held on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were appointed a Permanent Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Association:
T. O. Sully, Henry Bier,
D. I. Ricardo, R. Gardere,
J. P. Freret.
T. O. SULLY, Chairman.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG German Lady wishes a situation as governess in a family residing in New Orleans or neighborhood. She is able to teach German, English, French, Drawing, &c., and has five years' experience in teaching. Best references given. Apply at the bookstore of Louis Schwarz, No. 38 Chartres street.

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 24th of July last, a permanent committee of twenty four gentlemen was appointed to solicit contributions for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, and provide for their comfort during the war.

The undersigned, in behalf of the committee thus appointed, appeal to the humane and patriotic to aid them in their holy work.

It behooves those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home, to testify, in a material form their appreciation of the perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is on our cause they are in arms, and it is our mission to pour balm into their wounds. The poorest can contribute something, and the offering will be appreciated; perhaps such will be especially blessed in their results.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required at hospitals. Their efforts will not be confined to the soldiers of a particular State or section. They will afford all the aid and relief in their power to all soldiers in our cause. … Contributions of clothing, blankets and bedclothes, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, particularly sugar, coffee, tea, rice, tapioca, arrowroot, cordials, pure liquors and wines are especially solicited. Warm clothing, woolen socks and shoes in great quantity, will soon become absolutely necessary in the service of our men of war. We appeal to our fellow countrymen not to abandon our brave soldiers in their affliction.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 54 Gravier street, where a reliable person will be in attendance. Each member of the Permanent Committee will receive contributions in money.
JOHN FINNEY,
T. O. SULLY,
R. GARDERE,
HENRY RENSHAW,
Sub-Committee.

Notice.

The following gentlemen compose the Permanent Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy:
W. A. ELMORE, President;
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary;
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.
P E Bonford, W A Gasquet,
John Pemberton, A M Buchanan,
H Wright, A Baurke,
S O Nelson, G A D Kemper,
O Miltenberger, A H James,
J S White, J Finney,
J Bermudez, J P Freret,
S F Delabarre, H Bier,
T O Sully, A Giraud,
R Gardere, J D Denegre,
S B Newman.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

DEPARTURE OF CARS.

FROM THE CITY. FROM THE LAKE. … [timetable illegible] …

This will positively be the last regular steam train from the lake to the city on week days.

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

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

On Sundays the Steam Train will leave the city at 4 o'clock, A. M., in lieu of the horse car.

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

The Cars on Sundays leave either end of the road every half-hour, from 2 P. M. until 8 P. M.

Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.

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

Office New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,
NEW ORLEANS, August 28, 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 9:30 P. M. and arrive in New Orleans at 9:40 A. M.
T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

To Military Officers.

G. DUPUY, Guilder,

No. 63 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.

DREP'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. Super Black Cassimere Hats. Men and Children's Soft Hats—Moretah, Victoria, Thibet, Monitor styles; brown and grey Beaver Hats. Black and brown Soft Malakoff. Magenta and Adalbert Hats, new articles. Ladies' Riding Hats, all descriptions. Children's Velvet Andalous and Tudors; grey and black Beavers, adorned with velvet and feathers, latest styles, from the best houses in Paris; Men and Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps; traveling and very light office ditto.

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

KRUG & CO.,
—A—
REIMS.

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

Preservation of the Sight.

MR. C. DUHAMEL, optician, No. 46 Chartres street, begs leave to inform all those whose sight is defective that he has just received a fresh invoice of patent Cylindrical Glasses, approved by the most renowned oculists in Paris, and Drs. Beard, Fenouisson, Crawcour, Nos and others in New Orleans. The curb is such that these glasses can be used without the least danger to the weakest eyes.

The most skillful opticians have made a report declaring that the above articles are unquestionably the best for the preservation and improvement of the sight. Their superiority over all others consists in the focus being equally divided over the whole surface, instead of being in the center only, as is the case with spectacle glasses generally. The interposition of the two cylindrical curbs makes them besides achromatic, and, consequently, much clearer than the others. Near-sighted persons will find a great improvement in these glasses.

A pattern showing the advantages of these new glasses will be exhibited and explained, on application to Mr. Duhamel, to all those who may be desirous of being farther informed on the subject.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE
—OF—
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
GUILLAUX & GIEFERS,
(Successors to T. Dartlous)
196..........Royal street..........196

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

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all orders will be filled at the shortest notice, and the lowest prices. … [illegible]

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.
Confederate States vs. Ship Marshal, &c.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 6.—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 26th day of September, 1861, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

The ship MARSHAL, her tackle apparel and furniture and boats (of 1046 33-95 tons.)

Terms cash.

Confederate States Marshal's office, New Orleans, 28th day of August, 1861. G. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

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., train.

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

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

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	$126,119 33	
Premiums on Marine Risks	[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	22,760 40	$[illegible]
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	[illegible]	
Per Return Premiums	2,947 30	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible]
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$54,605 34	
On Marine Risks	[illegible]	
On River Risks	10,340 40	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $20,015 62		[illegible]
Reinsurances, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less into est, &c.	$41,125 [illegible]	$[illegible]
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$[illegible] 77
Net Earned Premiums as above	$[illegible]	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$20,015 62	
Amount participating in Profits	$152,071 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		18,736 77
Balance of Subscription Notes		167,071 97
Total Assets		$[illegible]

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

Be it remembered that on this 13th 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 13th day of August, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, 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.

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 P. A. Giraud & Co.
A. Watt, do. Jno. Watt & Co.
G. W. Logan, do. Logan Souiat & Claiborne.
A. F. Elliott, do. Elliot & McKeever.
E. Lafitte, do. Mummy, Lafitte & Co.
E. Duplantier, do. Bennet & Lavallade.
Lloyd R. Coleman, do. Coleman, Britton & Withers.
W. Quentell, do. Wm. Frohn & Co.
W. C. C. Claiborne, do.
Chs. A. Castille, do. W. A. Gordon & Castille.
J. de Fuentes, do. R. Geer & Co.
EMILE DeBUYS, President.
J. D. BELLAMY, Secretary pro tem.

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:
B. Pleasan, P. Maicobes, T. N. Blake,
F. Moreau, Jr., A. Laferest, W. A. Gordon,
C. H. Kernion, P. Queyrouse, H. Peychaud.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. B. Pleasan Vice President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.

HENRY & CO.'S
EXTRAORDINARY
EUREKA HAIR RESTORATIVE

HAS as yet been only introduced in this State, and already it is assuming a stand of a very enviable notoriety. Among its prominent characteristics can be enumerated the prevention of hair falling off, restoring gray hair to its natural color, as well as curing most diseases of the scalp.

For proof of all which call and see certificates of prominent citizens of Louisiana, at all the respectable druggists of New Orleans, where the Restorative is also for sale.

Manufactory at Algiers, adjoining the Opelousas Railroad Depot.
THOMAS THAYER, Agent for the Confederate States.

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 the 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.
G. DeBUYS, Secretary.

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 having been 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 the 15th inst.

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., till 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September, 1861, to review their assessments on application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.
WILLIAM SALOMON, Secretary of the Board of Assessors.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 2564, with reference.

To Rent.

A THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE on St. Joseph street, No. 111. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

To Rent.

EITHER or both parts of a double four-story Brick Store, with a front on Canal street and another on Common street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas. Said Store will be fitted to suit any kind of business. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

For Rent.

THE three-story marble-front Store forming the corner of Magazine and Natchez streets, occupied at present by Messrs. J. Bloom & Co.

The three-story Store No. 10 Camp street, between Canal and Common streets, occupied by J. V. Childe.

The Store No. 63 Canal street, next to the corner of Camp street, together with upper stories of building fronting the corner of Canal and Camp streets, occupied by S. H. Peck.

For terms, &c., apply to EDWARD BARNETT, No. 42 Royal street.

To Rent.

FROM the 1st of October next, the two-story brick Dwelling House at the corner of Erato and St. Thomas streets. For terms apply to X. LAMBERT, No. 52 Magazine street.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Common and Dryades streets.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 268 Common street.
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 261 Common street.
A Two-Story Frame House, No. 280½ Customhouse street.
A One-Story Frame House, No. 389 Rampart street, near Esplanade.
A One-Story Frame House on Burgundy 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 Burgundy.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

WE have a large assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Wilton, Medallions, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrains, Dutch, Venetian, &c. Also, Floor Oil-Cloth of all qualities and widths; White, Colored and Cocoa Mattings, Window Shades, Table Covers, Rugs and Mats, Drugget and Linen Crumb Cloths, &c., &c., which we offer for sale at moderate prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
No. 208 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN B. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKSPEARE, S. SWOOP.

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists.

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

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

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., No. 32 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE MANUFACTORY 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., 32 Bienville street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Advertisements in the Sunday paper ONE DOLLAR for each insertion.

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

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

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

AUCTION SALES.

250 Lots of Assorted Winter Clothing,
—AND—
50 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,
—AND—
100 Dozen White Colored Shirts.

BY G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & CO.

FRIDAY, the 13th instant, will be sold, at their auction rooms, No. 89 Chartres street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—

250 lots of Seasonable Winter Clothing, comprising a general assortment.
50 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
100 dozen White and Colored French and American Shirts.

Stock in Trade of a Shoe Store, 1000 pairs Men, Women and Children's Shoes, Without any Reserve.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

SATURDAY, next, 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, will be sold, without any reserve, at his auction rooms, corner St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114—

The stock in trade of a Shoe Store in liquidation, comprising the finest assortment of men's, women and children's SHOES ever offered at auction.

Terms at sale.

217 Barrels Flour.

BY D. E. MORPHY, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at No. 42 Magazine street—217 barrels FLOUR, various brands.

Terms cash.

Succession of Jean Louis Dolliole.

Louis Drausin Dolliole et al. vs. Pierre Léon Bonnecaze, Tutor of his Minor Children, for a Partition—No. 18,049.

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

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY, 14th September, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets, by virtue of a judgment rendered on the 13th of April, 1861, by the Hon. … Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, the following slaves, belonging to the aforesaid succession, to wit—

VALCOUR, negro boy, aged about 2… years, a shoemaker for ladies, having often absented himself since his master's death.

Terms—One half cash and the balance at 6 months credit, for a note satisfactorily endorsed …

Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, notary public.

Valuable Lots near Esplanade Street,

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

WILL be sold, on SATURDAY, 14th September, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets—

SEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, designated by Nos. … [illegible] …

Terms—One third cash and the balance at one and two years' credit, for notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date and secured by mortgage.

Acts of sale before J. Agaisse, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers.

JUDICIAL SALES.

Widow R. Brooker vs. Thomas Kavanagh.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 18,357.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, corner Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, October 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings thereon, situated in Faubourg Washington, Third District of this city, and designated as lot No. 5, of square No. 2, … [illegible] …

Seized in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Hyde & Mackie vs. Stammfors W. A. Andrews et al.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,563.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued on a twelve months' bond … [illegible] … I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, … on TUESDAY, October 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, … [illegible] …

2. THREE LOTS OF GROUND, … [illegible] …

3. ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of the said Robert Means … [illegible] …

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Isaac Bloom vs. Henry Gerson and wife.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 14,45…—By virtue of … order of sale rendered September 5th, 1861 … directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, … on WEDNESDAY … September, 1861, at … o'clock, …

The contents of a BEER SALOON and COFFEE HOUSE situated at No. 65 Royal street, in the Second District of this city.

And, also, the Furniture contained in the said premises. The whole as per inventory to be seen at my office.

Attached in the above suit.

Terms cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Ernest Brinkmann vs. Succession of Frederick Kohler.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—No. 2502.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, corner Common and Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY, October 1, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M.—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, … [illegible] …

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Francis Cook vs. Emily Davis et al.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. … —By virtue of two writs of provisional seizure … the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, September 13th, 1861, at 11 o'clock, … No. 224 Customhouse street, between … —One fine Lot of Mahogany … Furniture, &c. Seized in the above suit and sold by consent. On file. Terms cash.
SAMUEL HAMILTON, Constable.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Succession of Richard H. Prendergast.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 18,395.—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 dative testamentary executrix should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

E. MICHOT, Deputy Clerk.

Steiner & Marinoni vs. H. A. Schuermann.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 17,359—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the firm of H. A. Schuermann 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 liquidators of said firm 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. 135 BOURBON STREET,
between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.
Agent—Mr. J. V. DURAND, No. 5 Commercial street, 2d floor, New Orleans.

No Mercury!
Private Diseases!!
Men and Women!!!

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, scrofula, and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilis, the Scurvy, Eruptions, Ulcers, Exostosis, Caries, &c., &c.
E. GAUDOZ, Druggist, corner Conti and Burgundy streets.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 33 Carondelet street.
(Ground floor, back office.)

Looking-Glasses! Looking-Glasses!

G. DUPUY

HAS removed to Royal street, no 153, 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.

… [illegible] … new establishment, it will be offered at a reduction, so as to make way for the goods expected from France and the North. At the same time is 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 collection of Window Shades, Pins and Curtain Clasps, Brackets, &c., of all shades and sizes, a splendid assortment of Engravings on Steel, Mezzotints, Lithographic Prints, &c.

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