The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,173.

THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS.

C. D. WHEELER, } Editors.
P. L. VERGER, } Editors.
J. LAMY, } Publishers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$10
Tri-weekly Paper, three months.....3

In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice of a meeting before they can be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving this paper through error of the Carrier or otherwise, will oblige the Proprietors by giving said information to the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By D. E. Morphy, in the Bee and other newspapers.

THE WAR TAX.

We have at last the text of the bill passed by Congress and signed by President Davis, embracing the whole financial programme of our Government, and can speak understandingly of its features. We give, elsewhere, the sense of it, in a condensed summary, divested of the careful phraseology and repetition with which law seeks to avoid mistakes of construction and execution. It does not require a column of leaded argument from us to affirm that the direct tax, included in this bill, will be gladly received and cheerfully met by the people of the Confederate States, because it is a fair equitable to the occasion, comprehensive, well and wrapped up, ready to assess and honor, in the present war, and none can be ignorant or so shortsighted as to suppose that its expenses can be defrayed from the air or from the mere espharing of a ledger. Millions of dollars have already been expended by the more public-spirited of our citizens in arming and equipping themselves and others, and supporting them in the field, while there are a class who, though as deeply interested, and perhaps as earnest in desiring the success of our cause as any, have as yet taxed themselves by no free-will offering, become of their being suffering from some unfortunate mental infirmity, commonly called avarice. It is time for this unhappy class to do something for the country, and the direct tax is our only means of reaching them.

Those who have already contributed from their own patriotic impulses will hardly relieve nature by closing their hearts on the approach of the tax-gatherer, while those who have witnessed unmoved the spectacle of others offering their lives and fortunes to the sacred cause, will scarcely have the opportunity of paying such a small share as the tax imposes; and if there are any who can appreciate of a dollar rises superior to their love of country, they will find no sympathy in their wailings.

It will be seen that the bill authorizes Treasury notes and Government bonds to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars each. The current expenses of the war and of legislation will be met with these notes, which, being legal tender for all indebtedness to Government except that of the export duty on cotton, are very nearly an equivalent for gold. Already the circulate freely in that capacity throughout the South, and our volunteers find no difficulty in procuring what they require in the field in exchange for them. Many persons who desire investing money buy up the Treasury notes to exchange for the bonds. But as both notes and bonds are merely representations of value, they must have an actual basis to give them standing and credit. The only certain foundation that can be devised in a direct tax which will realize a known amount yearly to the Government. Import duties and the export tax on cotton will be productive only in the event of the blockade being raised, but the direct tax provides for any contingency.

It is not to be supposed that the limit fixed by this law for the issuing of notes and bonds will ever be reached except by a war of extraordinary magnitude and duration. Although at this day it would be difficult to calculate the expenses incurred and which Government may be liable for, we have good authority for the assertion that when accounts are settled up and the figures given to the public, it will be seen that modern history does not record an equally mighty struggle conducted with such economy. The amount that far expended by our Government is astonishingly moderate, and must form a striking contrast with the outlay of the Lincoln dynasty. This fact can be accounted for in a great measure by reflecting that our Government has received its armies free of expense, except for the item of transportation, and for which only bonds have been asked in payment. Volunteers have either purchased their own outfits or been provided for by their company officers, and the States have armed and equipped most of the regiments before sending them to the field. And even after entering the Confederate service, our volunteers are found spending their own money, or that generously furnished them by relatives and friends, while those who cannot accompany them send them clothing and other comforts, and relieve the waste of their families left behind. Our Government has not undergone any thing like the financial struggles of its more wealthily opposed.

We estimate the receipts to be derived from the direct tax at about fifteen millions of dollars per annum, based upon the tax statistics of 1855, and allowing a fair amount for the increase of wealth during six years of peace and commercial prosperity. To show the apportionment among the eleven Confederate States we give, in round numbers, the recorded worth of taxable property in 1856, and show what the present tax would be on those figures:

	Value of taxable property.	Tax of one-half of 1 p'r ct.
Virginia	$1,383,000,000	$12,915 00
North Carolina	292,000,000	1,825 00
South Carolina	490,000,000	2,450 00
Georgia	858,000,000	4,770 00
Florida	56,000,000	280 00
Alabama	529,000,000	2,645 00
Mississippi	850,000,000	1,150,000 00
Louisiana	1,000,000,000	5,000 00
Texas	120,000,000	600 00
Arkansas	162,000,000	810 00
Tennessee	320,000,000	1,600,000 00
	$6,220,000,000	$10,725,000 00

The twenty-fourth section of the bill authorizes State governments to discount the amount assessed against its citizens, by paying it into the Treasury, less ten per cent., which is a fair valuation of the cost of collecting. This we look upon as a wise and judicious appendix, and are earnestly hope that the authorities of every State will respond to the evident desire of Congress for them to assume the collection of the revenue from the people. There are many good reasons, both of principle and policy, that recommend such a course. The long-established State governments have greater facilities of ascertaining means than the newly-organized Confederation. They have the ability to put over one-half of the tax in December and the balance in March, thereby already aiding the general cause by placing the Government promptly in funds; and saving the Treasury Department much complicated and unnecessary work.

A new and special assessment may be requisite for a fair and proper apportionment of this tax, but we cannot see the use of burthening Government with the organization of a collecting system, into which, despite the vigilance of patriotism, fraud and corruption might find its way. Let us spare our fair young Confederacy the possibility of such a blemish. The State governments have their systems of tax-collection already in active and economical operation, and can easily take charge of this additional one. A new and distinct class of officers might not perform the work as faithfully and satisfactorily as those accustomed to the duty. There is a wide difference between the assessment of the tax and its collection. We do not deem it necessary to bring to the support of this argument that of policy, though we think the latter might be has yet to complain of added upon once for the combined State and war tax than if they had to unlock their safe doors twice.

RAIDS OF TRAGIC IN ST. LOUIS.—We were shown a letter yesterday, received by a lady in this city from her daughter in St. Louis, which graphically pictured the fearful deeds of attack there under the despotism established by Lincoln. On every street, and at every corner, can be seen the German mercenaries, whose individual word is law, and who commit with impunity outrages and excesses, the description of which would be deemed a wild extravagation. Every spark of Northern feeling is crushed out of the respectable portion of the population, who exist in the silent endurance of such wrongs and indignities only through their confidence that the day will speedily be rid of Lincoln's hellhounds, and then—we shudder to think what a fearful retribution may come of such long suffering and pent-up fury, in which the innocent may be mistaken in some cases for the guilty! We can only pray that all the Hessians and abolitionists may clear out of St. Louis before it is captured by Hardee or McCulloch.

PASSPORTS.—Brig. Gen. B. C. Pegram, at Memphis, in his general orders No. 3, dated the 22d, says:

From and after this date no person whatever will be permitted to leave Nashville or any place in the adjoining section, north of Cumberland river, for the purpose of passing out of the Confederate States, unless provided with a passport, to be furnished by a commission appointed for the purpose, whose office is in the Customhouse in Nashville.

The Harold sale at auction this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises the cottage of a refugee, on Simonton street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, Second District. Also the unexpired lease of the house of said premises. See advertisement.

The election of two and 3 added to the section appointing boards "Underwriters' Sale.

THE BATTLE OF AOK MILLS.

We have this morning further particulars of the great victory near Springfield, Missouri, which will be found deeply interesting. The most remarkable case of heroism yet recorded in this war is that of Adjutant C. H. Bennet, of the Fifth Missouri Regiment, who deliberately sacrificed himself to his keen sense of honor and duty. The account of this dead we have through the enemy's statement, in the St. Louis *Republican*, as follows:

When Colonel Defutier led the charge down the hill, after discovering that a large force of the enemy were closing in to the right and left in an effort to surround his little force, he ordered a retreat. Amid the noise and confusion of the constant firing of musketry and roaring of artillery, the order was not heard by Captain Clayton, who continued to advance until he came to the brow of the hill, where he discovered a regiment of men whom he supposed from their uniform, to be Siegel's regiment, advancing towards him at right angles. Their and Colonel asked the Captain where the enemy were.

He replied by pointing in the direction of the retreating rebel forces, and immediately commenced singing his company upon the right of the regiment. Captain Clayton soon discovered his mistrusted that he was in a trap, and looking towards the Colonel, he recognized in an old acquaintance, being no less than Colonel Clarkson, of Kansas-Border-Ruffian notoriety, ex-Postmaster of Leavenworth City. The Captain then gave the command, "right oblique, march." When he had moved his company a distance of about thirty paces from the enemy's front, the Adjutant of the rebel regiment rode rapidly towards him, and commanded him to halt. He did not immediately brought his company to an "about face," fronting his enemy's rear. The Adjutant asked, "What troops are these?" "I belong to the First Kansas Regiment," replied the Captain; "who are you?"

"I am the Adjutant of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers." "What; Confederate or United States?" "Confederate." Then dismount, d—n you; you're my prisoner," said the Captain, presenting his pistol. He obeyed, and upon the demand of the Captain, delivered over his sword.

"Now," says the Captain, "order your men not to fire, or you're a dead man," and commenced moving backward with his company, holding the Adjutant between himself and his rebel forces. *The Adjutant ordered his men to open fire*, which they did, and the Captain fell dead. At the same moment a *Sergeant of Capt. Clayton's company thrust his bayonet through the body of the Adjutant, pinning him to the ground and thus killing him instantly.* The people say the Captain then ordered his men to run for their lives, which they did.

The Louisville *Courier* says:

As the details of this dear bought victory to the arms of the South are received, the terrible vigor and bravery of American soldiers is displayed. Siegel and his column of foreigners were easily overcome—so easily, in fact, that the Republican correspondents accuse them of "disaffection," and of "having been deaf to their duty." When the Iowa and Louisiana regiments met, then came the "tug of war." They nearly decimated each other, and finally drew off, as if by mutual consent. The 7th St. Louis *Republican* has further details of the fight, including a list of the names, as far as known, of the killed, wounded and missing in several of the Federal regiments engaged, as follows:

Regiments.	Killed.	Missing.	Wounded.
First Kansas	77	20	121
Second Kansas	5	7	32
First Missouri	19	9	82
Second Missouri	15	231	76
Mounted Rifles	—	3	6
Second Infantry, &c	20	6	20
Total	136	277	364

A dispatch from St. Louis of the 22d says:

Two members of the First Kansas Regiment have arrived here from Springfield, having been released by Gen. Price. They report that on the Thursday following the fight, from Springfield, Gen. McCulloch started in pursuit of Siegel with eight thousand cavalry and nine pieces of artillery, but after one day's march, learning that Siegel had been reinforced, he gave up the pursuit and marched towards Jefferson City. Quite a number of the wounded on both sides have died since the fight at Springfield. Capt. Coffee, who was a prisoner in the Federal camp a short time since, and released on parole by Gen. Lyon, is wounded on the rebel side, and has since lost a leg. The official report from the Federal loss in the battle of Wilson's Creek as follows: killed 223, wounded 721, missing 291. A large number of missing were taken prisoners by the rebels, and have since been released.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* learns that Gen. Fremont has been assigned to command a division embracing the several points in this vicinity: Cape Girardeau, Cairo and Bird's Point. Gen. Grant, who was formerly in command here, has been ordered to Jefferson City, where he will establish his head-quarters. Col. Ross's regiment started for Fredericktown, Madison county, to-day. The company reported to be on the St. Francis river, having left Cedar Creek. They have received reinforcements from Hardee, with artillery, and are waiting to cut off Col. Hecker, who is at Black creek. Their force is said to be 3000 strong. Hardee's command still remains at Greenville. A rebel camp 1000 strong is reported near Centerville, on Black creek, about 30 miles. A fight is expected here, with forces at Centreville, Marble creek and Fredericktown. These rebels will soon secede.

The Louisville *Courier* says that Gen. H. Bartlett Pearce, the gallant commander of the Arkansas forces in the great battle at Springfield, is a native of Caldwell county, Ky., and a graduate of West Point. He is about 32 years of age.

FROM NEW MADRID.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday says:

On Tuesday, near (Charleston, near one hundred and fifty of Jeff. Thompson's command (two companies) a part of which was a Mississippi company—hearing of about three hundred Federals coming to give them fight. With this intention the commanding officer dispatched the Missouri Rangers to execute a flank movement, while he should attack in front. The Mississippians had not reached the point designated, when the enemy rushed pell, and had nearly got by before they could fire, but when they did they killed forty three of them. The Federals made Manassas-time, leaving their dead and wounded, and scampered their pursuers. It seems that a detachment of Capt. O'Donnell's cavalry company, from Point Pleasant, Mo., consisting of thirty-one men, had been out on "prospecting," and had encamped within a few miles of Bird's Point, it is said, without putting out any pickets. The retreating enemy came upon them suddenly in the night, and the result was every man of them were taken prisoners and conveyed to Bird's Point—Capt. O'Donnell being among the number.

REPORTED SURRENDER.—A dispatch to the Cincinnati papers from Gallipolis (O.) dated the 23d, asserts that on the 20th, at Hawk's Nest, eight miles beyond Gauley, in Western Virginia, four thousand Confederate troops attacked the entrenchments of the 11th Ohio regiment and were repulsed with a loss of fifty killed and the proportion of wounded, while the Ohioans only had two slightly wounded and one missing. Steven Hutchenson is not dead!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Bohemian at Father Point we have news from Europe to the 9th of August. The English press is bitterly sarcastic on the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run. The London Times intimates that the Federal Government, in its opinion, cannot conquer the South, and that military undertakings as "matters of business," do not answer. The same journal laughs at the idea of England's being prevented from getting into the blockaded ports, but thinks that that question will involve her in some difficult complication, as a little cloud which is now apparent may come to "overshadow the whole sky." Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament his views on the question of blockade. He said, in effect, if the blockading force should allow *any one vessel to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised.* A belligerent may seal up a port, *but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone.* It follows, therefore, that when a Federal cruiser willfully allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade *will be at an end.*

An anonymous advertisement appears in the London *Shipping Gazette* offering a shilling subscription for a testimonial to Gen. Beauregard in admiration of his skillful generalship.

The London *Shipping Gazette* complains of the blockade-runners, and suggests the risk of a collision with maritime powers. Other journals speak of the same danger.

To-day the Queen officially received the Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. His Excellency and suite were conducted to the Tuileries in three state carriages.

M. Soluc did not appear to-day (August 9) before the tribunal, and his appeal was dismissed. M. Cully was condemned in a fine of 300 francs for having participated in the distribution of a false dividend.

It is asserted that the interview between the Emperor and King of Prussia will take place at Strasbourg on the 6th of October.

The European commission for the settlement of the affairs of the Stanz-Grovina has been dissolved.

Omar Pasha has addressed an ultimatum to the Montenegrin chiefs. Omar Pasha's army now numbers thirty thousand, and is being concentrated with the view of vigorously carrying on operations.

It is rumored that a conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburg to put aside the Empress and family, and give a constitution to Russia.

The *Daily News* says: "The defeat of the North shuts the door to compromise or to acquiescence in any terms the South can offer. The North is left to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the North-west will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our Transatlantic rest mull they have turned defeat into victory."

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The battle of Bull Run was a battle which, if second to Marathon or Agincourt in actual slaughter, was surpassed by more envenomed hostility. The dominant feeling in England on this unhappy quarrel is one of unfeigned and bitter sorrow. If Americans only knew how we feel on the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our Transatlantic rest mull they have turned defeat into victory."

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The *Daily News* says: In the Exchange Rooms of Manchester, when the defeat of the Unionists became known, there was much excitement among those present, principally American captains and brokers.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Every effort is being made still to bring forward the Warrior and Defence for trial at as early a day as possible. Immediate orders have been dispatched to the Vice Admiral at Portsmouth for the most trustworthy seamen to be at once forwarded to the Warrior. A similar compliment for the Defence will be pushed forward.

The same Journal says: We are informed by our naval correspondent that Mr. Admiral Elliott's visit to the dockyards of France, has strictest injunctions have been issued to prevent foreigners, and especially officers, entering the Government establishments of that country.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 21st gives the following comprehensive statement of affairs in that State:

The condition of affairs in the Northwest remains with no material alteration since our last. Generals Lee and Loring are within a few miles of a division of the enemy, which has been withdrawing till it is now in the vicinity of Huttonsville. The other part of the forces under General Lee is somewhere beyond Beverly. We suppose from the state of the movements that Gen. Lee has got in the rear of the enemy, and has speedily thrown upon to his friends, and given himself "some in an emergency" by disbanding. The enemy have had no time for a bombarding yet. It is the same with Loring.

A number of regular skilled cases of measles and a delightful party were the result. During General Floyd, who leads in the advance movement, set on Sunday on Big Sewell Mountain, some thirty-five miles this side of Lewisburg. General Wise was close behind him. The rest of the enemy had ventured as far as the Gauley, and a detachment of cavalry, under Col. Davis, had a brush with them on Friday, in which some of the Ohio swine, supposed to be Colonel Norton's regiment of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers, were killed. After this the enemy fell back rapidly. It was supposed that he would retreat across the Kanawha, and probably attempt to hold some of the indefensible positions beyond it.

Gen. Floyd's movements are admirable. He has given orders most peremptory to desert every foot of ground without fighting for it. Gen. Wise, with Walker and General H. in Missouri, resigned his commission in favor of the General, and accepted the office of Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. It seems that it is an important acquisition to the army of the Kanawha, and will no doubt acquit himself in a manner worthy of his high reputation.

The rendezvous at Gauley is now said to be at Meadow Bluff, on the 19th, by which time the expression his gratification at the unanswerable preservation of the peace and the increase of confidence and good will on the part of the people toward their Governments. No enemies, no troops under his command to preserve unfriendly relations toward the citizens and most scrupulously to respect their property. The Confederate Government pays for its supplies, which belongs to that corps, are overjoyed to have had so little to stay at Camp Moore.

We copy the following from the Alleghan Mountain:

Capt. Jones, of the Wise Legion, has come up in sight to Alabaugh, informs us that two regiments of Tennessee volunteers are now on the march, overland, to join Floyd. Capt. Jones says that he was treated with the utmost kindness by the Tennesseans, who proceed to be Mr. Stewart, of the Nashville Union, and Mr. Cowan, the Correspondent of the Memphis Commercial. When Congressman Bocock arrives, with the North support to conquer us?

The Louisiana Zouaves.—It will be seen by the card in another column that Capt. Leopold Blanc, of the Louisiana Zouave Regiment, together Commissioner to receive from the citizens of this city, such as Epaulets, Lines Rags, Corn Starch, Gutta-Percha, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1861.

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Receipts, 7 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported. Receipts, 9 hhds.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We have heard of small sales at previous rates.

FLOUR.—Small lots are selling at $4 25 @ $4 37½ for Superfine; and $4 50 @ $5 25 for Extra.

CORN, BEAN, OATS and HAY.—There have been no sales of any moment.

PORK.—None in retailing at $20 @ $21.

BACON.—Shoulders are retailing at 12c., Ribbed Sides at 12c., and Sugar-cured Hams at 17 @ 18c.

LARD.—Prime in tierces is retailing at 10½c., and in kegs at 12c. @ lb.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 21½c @ gallon.

INDIA BAGGING.—700 bales sold at 18½c. Held, are now asking 19c. cash and 20 @ 20½c. on time.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 122 Texas Cattle, 5 Hogs, 100 Sheep and 32 Veal Cattle. Sales, 86 Texas Cattle, 16 Hogs, 177 sheep and 100 Calves and Yearlings. Stock on sale, 240 Texas Cattle, 97 Hogs, 32 Sheep and 270 Veal Cattle. We quote prices:

Western Beef Cattle, ₱ 100 lbs., 1st qly.		0	0 00@0 00
" " "	2d "	0	0 00@0 00
" " "	3d "	0	0 00@0 00
Texas " "		0	0 00@0 00
Veal Cattle,		0	0 00@0 00
Hogs,	₱ lb.	0	0 00@0 00
"	₱ 100 lbs.	0	0 00@0 00
Hogs, (Western)	₱ 100 lbs. gross,	0	0 00@0 00
Milch Cows	₱ head,	0	0 00@0 00
"	"	0	0 00@0 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 26, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Gen Hodges, Shade, from Alexandria.
Alonzo Child, Dufferen, from Memphis.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Ed Mcneyal, Lawson, from Memphis.
Acadia, Vincent, from Bayou Sara.
Alabama, Sanderson, from Mobile.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the Opera House Tuesday Evening.—Curiosity and expectation are keen on tip-toe regarding the sensation dramatic representation that is to be given at the Opera-House next Tuesday evening, when certain ladies and gentlemen who have been figuring with enthusiasm in the nightly refined concerts of London entrance and other places. It will, doubtless, realize a splendid sum for the cause of patriotic benevolence.

The Receipts.—The receipts of the Washington Artillery concert for the benefit of the families of volunteers amounted to $1261 20, after paying all expenses.

Military News.—The St. Mary Volunteers, a company plenty more strong, lately stationed at Fort Berwick, arrived here on Saturday evening, on their way to Camp Moore. They are under the command of Capt. J. C. Humphry.

The Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Col. Martin, will leave Camp Moore to-day, either for Virginia or Missouri. Dr. Hart, a well known physician of this city, has received the appointment of physician of this regiment. Continental Guards Company C, which belongs to that corps, are overjoyed to have had so little to stay at Camp Moore.

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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 Handker-chiefs, Bandages, Lines Rags, Corn Starch, Gutta-Percha, Rice, Port Wine, Brandy, Whisky, Port Wine, and Disinfecting Agents.

I have already called on bands 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 office, No. 73 Chartres street, completely boxed or baled, with a statement of contents. No Blankets cannot be had. Bed Comforts can be substituted.

THOS. O. MOORE.
New Orleans, August 26, 1861. au26 1t

Read! Read!! Read!!!

I would recommend to all my fellow-Soldiers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call camp or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at the store of Dr. Fossman, corner of Bourbon and Conti streets, for it is a positive cure. If means can be raised, they will send a supply to the undersigned. Don't neglect, as that sore could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This certify as the whole truth to the best of my knowledge.

PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 266 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 13 1861. my30 d&c

Rheumatism and Diarrhœa.

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

☞ It is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism in the most excruciating degree. Doctors subjected to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days' time, and she is now perfectly well.

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

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

MARTIN FORD,
au31 Sawmaker. No. 105 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF

OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.

All Sores of Sores and Ulcers Cured,

(Even though suffered from Scrofula Disease.)

Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles. Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Rheumatism, &c. &c.

A Special Remedy for each Disease.

Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.

Office hours from 1 to half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 9 o'clock, A. M.

No Mercury!

Private Diseases!!

Men and Women!!!

M. R. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris market, having returned from France, extends, as heretofore, to private and chronic diseases. Office, at his Drug store, corner Canal and Bourgogne streets.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the injection with which Dr. Ricord effects his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhœa, Whites &c., disappear in a few days. Price, $2 per bottle, and return the certificates issued by the Consulting Surgeon.

ARTH.—MERCURIAL ROB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic, inveterate and those brought about by Mercury, such as Syphilis, Scrofula, Eruptions, Ulcers, Rheumatic, Carious Bones &c., &c.

E. GAUDOZ, Druggist,
corner Canal and Bourgogne streets.

MAISON DES CINQ PLAINS,
JEFFERSON CITY.

Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, September 2d.

A small number of boarders can be accommodated. Application should be made as soon as possible, as the number must be limited.

Terms moderate. For further information inquire at the Sisters' residence. au26 2t

Cow Lost,

A COW was lost about ten days ago, belonging to H. Stockler, No. 220 St. Philip street. Her color is dark red, near sighted, and her upper three front teeth are gone. Any person who will find the animal and deliver her to the owner will be duly rewarded.

au23 3t H. STOCKLER, 220 St. Philip street, Second District.

Notice.

HAVING left for the C. S. Army in Missouri, during my absence from the city I leave my practice and business in charge of my father, Dr. F. Formento Sr., No. 120 Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine, who will attend to the same.

Dr. F. FORMENTO Jr.
New Orleans, August 21, 1861. au21 1w

TO PRINTERS.

Southern Ink Manufacturing Company,

Austin, Louisiana.

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

WE have just received & large shipment from the manufactory, and are prepared to receive orders.

This Ink is Wire-tested equal to any yet made.

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PRICES—News, per lb., 35 cents; Book, Sometype, to 40 per pound.

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Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 3864, with reference.

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A SMALL invoice of the above, suited for Army Clothing; for sale by

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Iron and Brass Founder, and Machinists,

Manufacturers of every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Bark Mills, Drainage Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Bank Railings, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds. au15 6m

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NEW OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER BOURBON AND TOULOUSE STREETS.

DRAMATIC REPRESENTATION

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, 1861,
For the purpose of procuring Winter Clothing for the
Brave Orleans Volunteers
AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

On which occasion will be presented the admired Comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE,
WITH OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

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H M Rayburn,	Geo W Smith,
J Dubrocle,	Joseph Mitchell,
A Bonnecaze,	W. Kirkham,
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Bernard Avegno,	Thomas Tennyson,
Andrew J Watt,	Wm H Avery,
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☞ Tickets, at $2 50 each, are for sale at the principal Music Stores and Hotels.

The Box Office of the Opera House will be open, for the sale of Tickets and securing Seats, on Sunday Monday and Tuesday, at the usual hours, under the charge of the undersigned committee assisted by Mr. H. RUFFIER, Treasurer of the Opera House.

E. F. SCHMIDT,
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AT ARMORY HALL.

THE FOURTH WEEK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

—OF—

'The Panopticon of the South,'

—FOR THE—

BENEFIT OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, August 19, 1861.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced, a grand view of

The Battle of Manassas.

For particulars, see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Tickets, 50 cents; Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.

Tickets can be procured the following entities for the sale of tickets and securing Seats, on Sunday Monday and Tuesday, at the usual hours, under the charge of the undersigned committee assisted by Mr. H. RUFFIER, Treasurer of the Opera House.

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Box Office open on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 to 9 P. M.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock, and commencing at 8.

au31

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, convened on the 20th of July last, a permanent committee of twenty four gentlemen were appointed to solicit contributions for the relief of the families of the volunteers of the Southern Confederacy, and provide for their support during the war.

The undersigned, in behalf of the committee thus created, appeal to the humane and patriotic to aid them in this work.

It behooves those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home, to testify their gratitude from their opulence of the perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers, by whose valor they are safe, and it is our misfortune to hear that many of them are in want, and seem to regard their country as ungrateful and the affair will be speedily settled. Such a report will be unpleasantly received in camp.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required at hospitals. Those articles will be forwarded to the soldiers of a particular State or section if they will so direct. Let those who have a son, brother or friend in the army, or a husband, father or son-in-law, or daughter, a girl of 16 years, who had it may correctly, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This certify as the whole truth to the best of my knowledge.

PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 266 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 13 1861. my30 d&c

Rheumatism and Diarrhœa.

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

☞ It is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism in the most excruciating degree. Doctors subjected to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days' time, and she is now perfectly well.

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

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhœa of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medic