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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 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.

THE OLD STORY.

The untruthfulness of the Northern journals in every thing relating to the war has been so often demonstrated that it has almost become a hackneyed theme. And yet it is so impudent, so inventive, so inexhaustible, that we can scarcely help recurring to it with unsophisticated wonder whenever it exhibits itself in more than ordinary proportions.

When the news of the terrible disaster at Stone Bridge struck like a death-knell on the ears of the Lincolnites, their organs seemed for a while too paralyzed by consternation to resort to the usual system of denial and deprecation. The truth was allowed full sway, and even the New York *Herald*, the Grand Master in the brotherhood of mendacity, was so completely overcome as to exaggerate the losses of the Federalists, and to estimate them at nearly twenty thousand. By the next day, however, the Black Republican sheets began to recover from the shock. They were not tardy in perceiving the immediate necessity of doing something to break the force of the fearful blow inflicted on their cause. They knew that the war could not be prosecuted with energy, unless the people would promptly respond to the calls for fresh legions, and that if they were permitted to obtain truthful intelligence of the result of the great fight, it might discourage them and throw serious obstacles in the way of new enlistments. Falsehood, therefore, in its boldest form must be employed, and accordingly we find that ever since the first rash avowal forced from them by uncontrollable mortification and terror, the Abolition prints, headed by the *Herald*, have been industriously engaged in deliberate efforts to belittle the conflict at Stone Bridge, to disparage Southern success, to deny Northern losses, and to reduce that magnificent and bloody drama to microscopic and almost contemptible dimensions. In their determination to tell lies they are guilty of even ridiculous incongruities. For instance, the *Herald* states that the loss of the Lincolnites was only 380 killed, and in the same number puts down the killed of the Rhode Island regiments alone at a higher figure. Nor does it reflect for a moment that if its statement were entitled to credit, it would argue the most despicable poltroonery on the part of the North. What! 55,000 men are put to flight and run twenty miles from the scene of the battle after losing less than one per cent. of their number! Who will believe so monstrous an assertion?

There are one or two Northern journals which openly express their censure of this wretched system of subterfuge and fiction. The opinions of the *Day-Book* and the *Daily News* are well understood in this community, but those of our readers who are unacquainted with French, are perhaps not aware that the *Courrier des Etats Unis* reprehends these reckless falsifiers with considerable severity. In its issue of the 25th ultimo that journal ridicules the excuses advanced by the Black Republicans for the defeat of their army, and tells them that from the outset they have resorted to every species of maneuver to conceal from the popular mind the real proportions of the war—at one time representing the Southerners as chained in spite of themselves to the car of secession, and at another as ready to resume their place in the Union, as the sole protection from a servile insurrection. We translate the annexed passage from the article in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

"They (the leaders) have perverted facts, altered figures, suppressed reverses, exaggerated advantages, and have constantly presented the material as well as moral condition of things in a false light. Two months have elapsed, and the people are still without an official report of the affair of Great Bethel, while they have been flooded with extravagant bulletins of McClellan's victories in Western Virginia. Gen. McDowell enters Fairfax C. H. without firing a gun, and this exploit is proclaimed far and wide; but when the next day General Tyler attacks the batteries at Bull's Run, and is driven back three miles by the enemy, no report whatever of this repulse is published. Defeat upon defeat of the Secessionists of Missouri is announced, but the fact that in the midst of those reverses their bands are swelling to the magnitude of an army is carefully concealed.

"It is by a thousand devices of this kind that the North has been aroused and excited, and induced to make enormous sacrifices—submitted to because they were said to be of short duration. Now that an event of great magnitude, which cannot be hidden, tears away the veil, the effort is made to employ the same tactics, and to reduce it to insignificant proportions. It is the duty of the independent press to discountenance such proceedings, and it is important that the extent and real signification of the disaster of the 21st July should be made known. That disaster proves two things—first, that the South is determined to oppose a desperate resistance to the North; next, that it commands the means so to do. If, therefore, the North persists in seeking to reduce the South by force of arms, it now knows that it has before it not a war of parade, or a simple military excursion, but a formidable and tremendous struggle in which every step will be made across seas of blood and ruin, and of which the end, after all, is highly uncertain. Let the leaders, then, cease to delude the people, and let the latter reflect maturely and understandingly."

Thus judiciously and sincerely does one New York sheet endeavor to counteract the gigantic deceptions of its colleagues. Aided by papers published in the vernacular of the people, we have no doubt that glimpses of the truth will gradually dawn upon the benumbed intelligence of the masses, and will prepare the way for the reaction and retribution in store for the miscreants who have sought to plunge the country in hopeless ruin.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Messrs. Werlein & Halsey, Nos. 3 and 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

The War Song of Dixie—Words by A. Pike; music by J. C. Viereck—very spirited poetry set to the well known air of "Dixie."

The Flag of the Free Eleven—Words by M. F. Bigney; music by J. C. Viereck. A fine patriotic song, and a soul-stirring melody.

TENNESSEE.—The returns are meagre, but are thus far largely in favor of the re-election of Gov. Harris.

MEDICAL STORES.—Amongst the articles that fell to us at the battle of Manassas was the entire stock of medicines of the "Grand Army of Invasion." As these stores contained all the medicines necessary for a large army, their capture was very opportune, and supplies us with much that is very desirable. The Yankees some time since refused to sell us any quinine. Wonder if we did not get some from them on better terms!

A VALUABLE PRIZE.—We learn, says the Memphis *Appeal*, that a dispatch was received by Colonel Coleman, of the telegraph office, last evening, announcing that the steamer D. P Cheney had been captured by Gen. Pillow. The Cheney is a superior craft, and has been employed as a ferry between Cairo and Columbus. The prize is a valuable one.

THE LAUREL HILL DISASTER—*Col. Ramsey's Georgia Regiment.*—The Savannah *Republican* of the 29th ultimo says:

We have just had the pleasure of an interview with Lieut. Fleming, of the Bainbridge Independents, who formed part of Colonel Ramsay's command in the late Laurel Hill disaster. He comes home on a furlough of ten days, the same being extended to all the command, who were in a state of disorganization from the retreat.

Lieut. Fleming assures us that the Federal account of the retreat, and especially of our loss, is a base fabrication from beginning to end. Our army lost every thing but their arms; wagons, provisions, baggage, all had to be abandoned by 2500 men retreating before an enemy numbering 10,000. Our loss though in killed, wounded and taken prisoners is not over twenty. All the rest of the command are safe.

The enemy were by far the greater sufferers. They acknowledge to 450 killed, but private parties state there were at least 600. Ramsey's men are all safe.

BROWNSVILLE, Nebraska, July 25.—A large number of Indians are now on the Republican fork and the Platte river, ostensibly upon their annual hunt, but really to fight the Pawnees. A rumor reports the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas nearly six thousand strong, and the Cheyennes three thousand eight hundred in number; the latter seeking the tribes of the Pottawatomies and Ottoes.

Some political contentions have occurred in Southern Nebraska. The Secessionists have been in constant communication with the Indians of that section, and the Ottoes acknowledge to having been solicited to aid the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were at one time in favor of tendering the rebels assistance, but they had been dissuaded from doing so.

The settlers on the Big Blue are in great alarm, and many have moved away with their stock. Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas and some of the eastern counties of Nebraska, to assist the Union men, and prevent outrages by Secessionists and Indians. Three wagon loads of arms and ammunition are reported to have crossed the Big Blue [illegible] for parties in the interest of the Southern Confederacy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Confederate Congress.

Richmond, August 3.—The President has approved of several acts passed by Congress, amending former acts about cotton exportations, public defence, the issue of treasury notes, revenue, appropriations for the navy, &c.

There is nothing of interest from the camps.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEWS FROM THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.—Richmond, August 3.—Congress has passed the following acts, which have been approved of by the President:

An act authorizing the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of the prize ship A. B. Thompson.

An act amending an act establishing Judicial Courts in the Confederacy.

An act making provisions for the care and supplies of the sick and wounded.

An act providing for an additional field officer to volunteer battalions, and the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant General.

Richmond, August 3.—It is reliably stated by undoubted authority that when the news reached Washington of the capture of Sherman's battery, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the navy yard and sent to the neighborhood of Alexandria, with horses, which were brought back with the announcement that Sherman's battery had not fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Portsmouth, Va., August 3.—The *Transcript* of this morning says that the statement of the evacuation of Hampton and Newport News by the Federalists is doubtless false.

Winchester, Va., August 3.—The *Republican* of this morning says that Gen. Banks's army is at Harper's Ferry, almost disbanded, only a few regiments remaining.

Richmond, August 2.—Capt. Wm. M Levy, of one of the Louisiana companies, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, in place of the late Charles D. Dreux.

Louisville, August 2.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Solomon and Bart Seigel's troops made the first three hundred and fifty miles, from Springfield, in three days, but does not say under what impulse the time was made. Speaking of a battle, whether that of Carthage or the one reported at Springfield, is not stated, the *Democrat* says the report of the killed on the rebel side is "underrated." The people of the neighborhood affirm that at least one thousand were killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle have been brought in, including bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon. They also fired four and eight pound weights.

Mexico, Mo., August 3.—Gen. Pope's programme is to establish a camp of 30,000 men at Springfield to co-operate against Arkansas and Texas, as soon as the weather will permit.

Pope will permit no free scouting, considering it injurious to the troops. To hold the people under strict responsibility for depredations. If troops are called for their relief they will be sent in sufficient numbers to possess villages, quartering soldiers in citizens' houses and drawing rations from citizens.

This is believed to be the only means of keeping the people quiet.

Boston, August 3.—A letter from the ship Savannah, off Cape Hatteras, states that she was chased by a full-rigged two hundred ton brig on the shoals, supposed to be the privateer Jeff Davis or one of her prizes.

Baltimore, August 3.—Gen. Butler has arrived here, en route for Washington.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—Washington, August 3.—In the House, the Senate bill confiscating rebel property was recommitted—ayes 69, nays 48.

The bill reported by the committee of conference on tariff and direct tax was concurred in—ayes 89, nays 39.

A bill to increase the efficiency of topographical engineers passed.

A bill also passed authorizing the President to dismiss officers for incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct and neglect.

In a debate, Mr Oliver said that Barnett was a known sympathizer of the rebels.

Mr. Barnett said: "If the gentleman wishes to know whether I sympathize with those among whom I was born, and who regard this war as being forced upon them, and who would make peace to-morrow, I answer in the affirmative, and the gentleman can make the most of it."

New York, August 3.—The house of Claflin, Mellen & Co. has failed.

New York, August 3.—The brig Watts, from Pernambuco, reports having been chased for three consecutive days by three different ships, but outsailed them all.

Fortress Monroe, August 2.—A private in the New York Tenth Regiment has been arrested for corresponding with the enemy. A letter was found on his person addressed to Gen. Lee.

Washington, August 3.—Movements are on foot depriving the press, either by mail or telegraph, of army intelligence, except results.

Washington, August 3.—Prince Napoleon was presented by Seward to a grand dinner to-day.

General Butler has arrived on a short business visit.

Energetic measures will be adopted to prevent the transmission of letters hence South.

New York, August 3.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says that General Wool assumes command of Fortress Monroe next week.

A white flag has arrived here, the purport of which is unknown.

The *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch says it is rumored that the river is blockaded at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

Austin E. Smith, late Navy Agent at San Francisco, has been arrested for treason and confined in Fort Lafayette.

Secretary Cameron goes to Pennsylvania to recruit his health. Thos. A. Scott fills the office of Secretary of War during his absence.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that it has been observed for several days that Confederate engineers have been making observations near Chain Bridge.

Gen. McClellan has visited the neighborhood, posting himself in regard to their movements.

Louisville, August 3.—A gentleman from St. Louis, who arrived here this morning, states that important dispatches had been received there from Springfield, but were suppressed.

All telegraph lines go direct to General Fremont's headquarters, where the most absolute censorship is exercised.

A dispatch dated Springfield, July 29, published this morning, says:

"McCulloch is moving slowly forward. His forces are divided into three columns, the better to subsist by foraging. We are quietly awaiting approach."

This same dispatch states that General Lyon has officially applauded Siegel. This dispatch was probably written in St. Louis.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.—Washington, August 3.—In the Senate yesterday was introduced a bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes, such as furnishing and recruiting for the army hostile to the Union—$200 to $1000 fine, or one to five years' imprisonment.

Those who enlist, and those who encourage enlistment by words, writing or publication, are alike guilty. Passed.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Letters from Commodore Eagle, who has been ordered to bring home the Hong Kong fleet, under Commodore Stribbling, of South Carolina, state that the fleet was not there, but was supposed to be not far off.

The *Picayune* of yesterday contained the following:

Address of Generals Johnston and Beauregard to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Manassas Junction, July 25, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men, organized into an army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia.

Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in almost regal state. Their Ministers, Senators and women came to witness the immolation of this army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate these with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and your liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly recurring colors of an enemy fully treble our numbers, and this effort was crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete that the invaders were driven from the field and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their entrenchments, a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands, and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which insures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just God, and before time grows much older we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people!

Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown, and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right; their graves are beside the tomb of Washington, their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! We congratulate you on a glorious triumph and complete victory. We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Washington Artillery Correspondence

We are enabled this morning to publish extracts of general interest from two letters just received from members of the Washington Artillery, and would give both of the letters in full but that most of the contents have been before given in our columns through other sources.

UNION MILLS.

I would have answered your last letters on the 16th, but on that day we received orders to prepare for marching at a moment's notice, and the next morning Capt. Rosser's battery was ordered forward. This battery consists of four twelve-pounder howitzers, manned by the Second Company and a detachment of ten men from the Fourth. At the last moment I was ordered to take command of the detachment. We marched off in high spirits, expecting to meet the enemy the same day, and about noon reported at this place to Gen. Ewell, who was retreating from Fairfax Station. We crossed the Run to cover the retreat of Ewell's Brigade, composed of the Sixth Louisiana, Col. Seymour, and the Sixth Alabama regiments, and when they were all in we recrossed the Run, formed into battery in position to command the approaches to the ford, and awaited the Yankees. The position on Bull's Run was a very strong one. A deep creek with steep banks, only to be crossed for military purposes at a few places. It was chosen by Gen. Beauregard to cover Richmond, and the result has shown the soundness of his judgment.

We slept beside our guns on the night of the 17th, as our tents and baggage were all left behind. We laid upon the bare ground, with no covering but our blankets, breakfasted on biscuit and weak coffee without sugar, and still awaited the foe. About one P. M. our pickets fired at something, our brigade got into line, and we were ordered to load with shell, but no enemy appeared. Soon after we heard a heavy cannonade on our left, and knew there was fun somewhere. In the evening our color-sergeant, Montgomery, came in with the report of the fight at Blackford's ford. Four of our guns, three of the First Company and one of the Fourth, with the Seventh Louisiana, Col. Hays, and other troops, had been attacked by six thousand of the enemy and gained a brilliant victory. A splendid eighteen-pounder rifled gun and a twelve-pounder howitzer were taken from the enemy.

We remained in the same position until Sunday, the 21st, momentarily expecting an attack. On that morning the order came from General Ewell to hold ourselves in readiness to move forward at the sound of the first gun, cross the ford and turn the left flank of Gen. McDowell, who, it was reported, was about to attack the position at Stone Bridge. We limbered up and waited with impatience. The first gun was fired about 7 A. M., and then another, and another, and the cannonade became very heavy, but Gen. Ewell was uncertain and hesitating, and it was one o'clock before we moved at all. Then we crossed the ford, and with about 400 cavalry and 5000 infantry marched half a mile and waited again.

Gen. Ewell then changed his mind, and we recrossed to our former position, where, in about an hour more, we got orders to join Gen. Johnston's command. We made the march to Stone Bridge in less than an hour, but the battle was over when we arrived. We were just in time to see the cavalry off in pursuit. We had five pieces of artillery in action. A splendid flag of the Michigan Regiment, beautifully embroidered, "Michigan's daughters to Michigan's sons," was taken and presented to our battalion. The next morning I walked over the field and realized the force of Wellington's remark to Blucher after Waterloo: "Nothing can be more mournful than such a battle won, except such a battle lost." The dead and dying were lying about in heaps in some places, in others singly. A caisson had blown up from the effect of one of our shells, killing horses, drivers and cannoniers. I saw in one place twelve of the Ellsworth Zouaves killed and one wounded from one Shrapnell shell. The wounded man told me that many more had been wounded by this shell and the whole company thrown into disorder. The Brooklyn Zouaves, with a Wisconsin regiment and a battalion of Minnesota Rifles, had attempted to outflank our battery, but one of our rifled guns turned on them, checking their advance, and then they were charged by Bonham's South Carolina Regiment. In the field where the charge was made our dead and theirs were lying side by side. Zouaves and Tiger Rifle, Wisconsin and Carolina, Minnesota and Maryland uniforms were lying about thick.

The Fourth Alabama Regiment was almost surrounded on the crest of a hill, the New York Sixty ninth on their right, the United States Marines in front, and a Maine regiment on their left, but the indomitable Alabamians, unaided, whipped them all, suffering considerable loss, of course, but nothing like that of their opponents, who were cut to pieces. I saw at this place a wounded Irishman, of the Alabama regiment, sitting between two Irishmen of the New York Sixty-ninth, comparing notes. I remarked the fact that the dead were nearly all shot in the head; the wounded in the legs; very few in the body or arms. I did see a man with both of his hands torn off. He was a cannonier, and was carrying a shell when it was struck by a musket ball and exploded, maiming him in this singular manner.

The number of blankets, overcoats and arms thrown away by the enemy in their flight is incredible. They were much better provided than our men, many of whom are not uniformed at all. I saw two of our regiments, who on Sunday had no uniforms, on Monday wearing splendid blue overcoats with the New York button. The clothing and blankets taken were those scattered along the road by the fugitives, for nobody would touch what a dead man had on, but there was no scruple about the arms and ammunition of the dead. The arms are splendid Minié guns, and the cartridge boxes nearly full. The Tiger Rifles have now furnished themselves with fine blankets.

Next day it rained furiously, followed by a cold, windy, rainy night, making us feel very miserable, stiff and sore. Soon after breakfast we were ordered to march back here and (to our great disgust) report once more to Gen. Ewell, whom the boys have christened General Debility. He is said to be a very daring officer, and I have no doubt he is when the enemy are in sight, but when out of sight he is afraid to move a step.

It is over a week since we saw our tents and knapsacks, or changed our clothes—I had almost said, since we washed our faces—and nearly two months since we slept under a roof or ate a comfortable meal. Under these circumstances some have given way in health, but most of us are well, and I, for one, am not worn out in willingness. Let the war last as long as it may—and there is now no knowing how long it will last—I am in, not only bodily, but heart and soul. Yet I will not deny that I would like it to be finished, that once more I may be a civilized man and live like one. Adieu. J. C. W.

BIVOUAC, NEAR STONE BRIDGE.

The plan of our army is now to advance in four columns, and we have been honored by having a section of our battalion placed in each. I am in the fourth column, under Col. Early, and Colonel Hays's Seventh Louisiana is next to us, which renders it very pleasant for our boys, who have so many friends among them.

With us the excitement of last Sunday's fight has nearly died out. Major Walton's action last Sunday was most courageous and noble. He was going from gun to gun, occasionally sighting them, while the cannon balls, shells and Minié balls were falling like rain. It was one constant whistling of balls. My piece was in the very hottest, but I felt no more fear than I do now. I knew my duty and placed my trust in Providence. After we had received orders to cease firing, having silenced their guns, we placed our gun on a hill from which, by the aid of glasses, we could see them retreating, and fired a few rounds that fell in their midst, for though they were two miles off we could reach them easily with our rifled gun. Our favorite trained dog Harry that we took with us from Richmond, a fine, intelligent Newfoundland, is now a veteran, having been in both battles with us, lying down by the caisson very unconcernedly during the fighting. Our boys say that General Beauregard wants to promote him and give him one of the guns we lately took from the enemy, with some other dogs that were in the battle. E.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

We have the Fort Smith *Times* of the 23d and 24th, from which we learn that there is an active movement of troops going on in that section, all moving in the direction of Gen. McCulloch. Among the rest was a Texas regiment, encamped in the vicinity of Fort Smith.

Lieut. Smith had arrived from Gen. McCulloch's camp, and reported all well; and the *Times* publishes the following extract from a letter dated the 19th:

"I learned yesterday that a *canard* found circulation through your paper to the effect that a disagreement had taken place between Generals McCulloch and Pearce. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred, either in opinion or action.

"I was at Gen. McCulloch's camp, seven miles above Bentonville, yesterday. The troops were all in good condition and comfortably located. Col. Gratiot has his regiment there, and our Fort Smith boys are behind none in order, discipline or bravery."

The same paper thinks that the "southern part of the State has swarmed with soldiers, judging from the number arriving every day. We understand that there are two regiments behind on their way here."

In the *Times* of the 24th we find the following items:

The steamer William Henry, on her trip from Little Rock to this place, struck a snag about 12 or 1 o'clock last night, about eight miles below Van Buren, and sank. She was loaded with Government freight. We are indebted to Capt. Evans, former owner of the boat, for the particulars. She belonged to Capt. Heston. She had on board 66 wagons, 71 boxes cartridges, partially injured, 7 boxes equipments, 45 boxes harness, and 4 bales wagon covers. Boat a total loss.

The latest news from Ben McCulloch is, that when last heard from, he was in Springfield, Mo., peddling matches. This is the report on the streets this morning, and we do not know whether it came by telegraph or not. The Lincolnites are welcome to this information.

The Choctaw *Register* chronicles the arrival of a Texas regiment, under command of Col. Greer, and says, "They are the finest body of men we have seen—well armed and mounted on the finest of horses. Capt. Good's artillery company, with twelve pieces of cannon, is also attached to the command. The entire command numbers about 1200 men, accompanied with a train of fifty wagons."

The vote of the Arkansas troops in camp at Pocahontas, it is stated, was unanimously in favor of being turned over to the Southern Confederacy.

The Harrisburg *Journal* of the 29th announces that Col. David Cress passed that place on the way to join his regiment, and that the colonel has fitted out his regiment so as not to be surpassed by any. He has furnished every thing necessary to make his men comfortable.

Unparalleled Heroism.

The exploits of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Gardner commanding, at the battle of Manassas, surpass every thing in the annals of modern heroism. Here are some specimens narrated by a participator in the conflict:

They were first ordered to support Pendleton's Virginia Battery, which they did amid a furious storm of grape from the enemy's guns. Inactive as they were, compelled to be under this fire, they stood cool and unflurried.

They were finally ordered to charge Sherman's Battery. To do this it was necessary to cross an intervening hollow, covered by the enemy's fire, and establish themselves in a thicket flanking the enemy's battery. They charged in a manner that elicited the praise of General Johnston.

Gaining the thicket, they opened upon the enemy. The history of warfare probably affords no instance of more desperate fighting than took place now. From three sides a fierce, concentrated, murderous, unceasing volley poured in upon this devoted and heroic "six hundred" Georgians. The enemy appeared upon the hill by the thousand. Between six and ten regiments were visible. It was a hell of bullet-rain in that fatal grove. The ranks were cut down as grain by a scythe. Whole platoons melted away as if by magic. Cool, unflinching and stubborn, each man fought with gallantry, and a stern determination to win or die. Not one faltered. Col. Bartow's horse was shot under him. Adjutant Branch fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner dropped with a shattered leg. The officers moved from rank to rank, from man to man, cheering and encouraging the brave fellows. Some of them took the muskets of the dead and began coolly firing at the enemy.

It was an appalling hour. The shot whistled and tore through trees and bones. The ground became literally paved with the fallen. Yet the remnant stood composed and unquailing, carefully loading, steadily aiming, unerringly firing, and then quietly looking to see the effect of their shots. Mere boys fought like veterans—unexcited, save with that stern "white heat," flameless exhilaration, that battle gives to brave spirits.

After eight or ten rounds the regiment appeared annihilated. The order was reluctantly given to cease firing and retire. The stubborn fellows gave no heed. It was repeated. Still no obedience. The battle spirit was up. Again it was given. Three volleys had been fired after the first command. At length they retired, walking and fighting. Owing to the density of the growth, a part of the regiment were separated from the colors. The other part formed in an open field behind the thicket. The retreat continued over ground alternately wood and field. At every open spot they would reform, pour a volley into the pursuing enemy, and again retire.

From the accounts of the enemy who stopped to give water to the wounded and rifle the dead, it seems that the Eighth cut to pieces the Sixth Massachusetts, half demolished the Rhode Islanders, and made deadly havoc among the regulars.

But a horrible mistake occurred at this point. Their own friends taking them for the enemy, poured a fatal fire upon their mutilated ranks.

At length they withdrew from the fight. Their final rally was with some sixty men of the six hundred they took in. Balaklava tells no more heroic tale than this: "Into the valley of death marched the six hundred."

As they retired, they passed General Beauregard. He drew aside, fronted, raised his hat, and said, "I salute the Eighth Georgia with my hat off."

The Baltimore *South* of the 24th ult., speaking of the condition of the *débris* of Scott's "Grand Army," remarks:

Army officers of capacity and intelligence do not hesitate to pronounce the present army demoralized beyond the possibility of successful reorganization, and express the conviction that the attempt to supply its place with another will prove an utter failure. The rank and file of the new army they say will be worse than that of the old one, which comprised nearly all the uniformed volunteer corps of the Northern cities, and was consequently of the best material, so far as intelligence and some previous knowledge of tactics went, that the country could afford—and as for the officers, they ask, How does the Government expect to find better? To fill the new regiments with the same class of incapables, who received commissions before, is to incur the certainty of similar defeat, while, if Government proposed to appoint none but educated military men to positions in its new army, it will have to wait for a few years until West Point can furnish them; for at present there is not a sufficient number of such in the country to officer properly an army of 100,000 men. The old army was but 12,000 or 18,000 strong, and many of its best officers are now in the Confederate ranks—those who were tried in the late battle were the best that Government had to oppose to these—and the result is seen. Such, at least, is the talk in military circles.

BOSTON, July 29.—A letter from Captain White, of the bark Louisa Kilham, dated July 19th, says that the bark Louisa Kilham was to sail next day for Falmouth, under convoy of the United States steamer Crusader, who would keep her company until passing Cape Antonio. All the vessels before reported taken by the Sumter were liberated by order of the Captain-General, and were ready to leave on the 19th instant under the same convoy.

The United States steam frigate Niagara touched here a few days since, and has gone in pursuit of the Sumter, which vessel, no doubt, will try to intercept one of the California steamers. Captain White states that the commander of the Sumter took all his papers, including registers, roll, and sea articles, as he was obliged to sail with a letter from the United States Consul.

THE STORIES OF THE PRISONERS.—We hear of but one account, with few exceptions, from all the prisoners taken by our men everywhere, and that is, that they came here without any intention of fighting the south, but were compelled to unite in the invading movement, and that if they were home they would never be caught in such a scrape again. The last assertion may be true, but not a word of the rest. The circumstances under which they left the North are known to the South as well as to themselves, and their very name and organization, *volunteers*, contradicts every word they utter. We confess we have more respect for the most impudent among them—Colonel Corcoran, for example, who, we understand, says: "I went into the business with my whole soul, and I wouldn't take my parole if they'd give it to me." We once heard of a noted Yankee exploiter, who said in a burst of enthusiasm over some successful humbug he had played off upon our countrymen: "I *do* like the Southern people; they are so credulous." That seems to be the general opinion in the North. [*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Bashikouay.

Du Chaillu gives the following description of that terrible equatorial ant, "the Bashikouay." Some portions are rather hard to believe, but it is the fashion now to believe Du Chaillu implicitly:

It is their habit to march through the forests in a long and regular line, about two inches broad and often ten miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in columns to the forest beyond. These tunnels are four or five feet under ground, and are used only in the heat of the day or during a storm.

When they get hungry, the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and devours all it comes to with a fury which is quite irresistible. The elephant and gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredibly short space of time the mouse, or dog, or leopard, or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and the bare skeleton only remains.

They seem to travel night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep, and obliged to rush from the hut and into the water to save my life, and after all suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house they clear it of all living things. Roaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring round the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants kills a strong rat in less than a minute, in spite of the most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing in the house is devoured. They will not touch vegetable matter. Thus they are in reality very useful (as well as dangerous) to the negroes, who have their huts cleaned of all the abounding vermin, such as immense roaches and centipedes, at least several times a year.

When on their march the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikouay army heralded to me by this means. Whenever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous leap. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives away. At such times this little animal seems animated by a kind of fury, which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety, and to seek only the conquest of its prey. The bite is very painful.

The negroes relate that criminals were in former times exposed in the path of the bashikouay ants, as the most cruel manner of putting to death.

Two very remarkable practices of theirs remain to be related. When, on the line of march, they must cross a stream, they throw themselves across and form a tunnel—a living tunnel—connecting two trees or high bushes on opposite sides of the little stream. This is done with great speed, as is effected by a great number of ants, each of whom clings with its fore claws to its next neighbor's body or hind claws. Thus they form a high, safe, tubular bridge, through which the whole vast regiment marches in regular order. If disturbed, or if the arch is broken by the violence of some animal, they instantly attack the offender with the greatest animosity.

The bashikouay have the sense of smell finely developed, as indeed have all the ants I know of, and they are guided very much by it. They are larger than any ant we have in America; being at least half an inch long, and are armed with very powerful fore legs and sharp jaws, with which they bite. They are red or dark brown in color. Their numbers are so great that one does not like to enter into calculations; but I have seen one continual line passing at good speed a particular place for twelve hours. The reader may imagine for himself how many millions on millions there may have been contained here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Orleans Rifle Factory.—Several weeks ago we told our readers how an ingenious engineer and machinist, after trying in vain to secure the aid of capitalists for the establishment of a New Orleans Rifle Factory, had determined to prove, with his own limited means, that rifles could be made here as well as in Yankee land or in Europe. We spoke of the machinery he had made and put up, some copied after that of the European armories, and others of his own invention. Last Saturday evening we again dropped in to see how this vitally important enterprise was succeeding, and truly we were astonished at the progress which had been made, and the perfection and system to which the manufacture had been brought.

Few people who may pass by the tall, narrow building on the levee at the intersection of Common and Canal streets imagine the work that is going on within, every one of the twenty-four hours, the quantity, variety and value of the machinery there, and the nature of the work. After experimenting in this new business until he had thoroughly mastered it, acquired many invaluable secrets, and put up machinery to turn out every little piece belonging to the rifle, often to the steel screws, Mr. F. W. C. Cook turned out the first army rifle ever manufactured in Louisiana. It is of the Enfield pattern, with sword bayonet and scabbard complete.

He is now working on an order given him by a company of Mississippi riflemen, who are soon to depart for Virginia. A number of them who were in this city [illegible] and heard of Mr. Cook's enterprise, visited his manufactory and examined for themselves. They were good judges of what a true rifle is and ought to be, and did not know of any of the prejudices of "capital" that "the South can never compete with the North or with Europe in manufactures." They were so well satisfied with the arms Mr. Cook was turning out that they chose to expend five thousand dollars to obtain a full stand of them rather than take Government muskets. To further those before the company leave, Mr Cook is working two sets of mechanics, one in the day time and the other at night.

These rifles have been delicately tested against the English and Belgium arms of the same pattern, and have proven to be truer. Whereas some of the European barrels have been shown to be thicker on one side than the other, those of Mr. Cook's are true to a hair. His barrels are also of the most careful, twisted make, whilst the others are not. The European arms are notoriously made to sell, while Mr. Cook, determined to establish from the very beginning a reputation for his rifles, spares no pains to make them perfect weapons in every respect, and weapons that will stand the rough use of battle. Every saber bayonet is a splendid, trusty blade.

Nothing that was required by Mr. Cook for the establishment and prosecution of his enterprise could be procured by him ready made, "for love or money." Even the vegetized springs and screws he had to make, and to make them he had first to make the machinery to do it with. To make the machinery he had first to draw his own plans and he is indebted to nothing save the present Gen. McClellan's report to the U. S War Department upon the National Armories of Europe. We are glad to make known these facts, and show to the community that a New Orleans Rifle Factory is now in actual, successful operation in our midst, that it is making arms for a volunteer company that will prove better than any they could pick up along the road to Washington, and that, moreover, it is making these arms at a fair price, and with profit to the maker. Had Mr. Cook the advantage of capital, to enlarge his factory and to multiply his resources, so as to turn out both rifles and pistols by the thousand instead of by the hundred, Mr. Cook's skill and enterprise would be rewarded by a merited fortune.

The Families of Volunteers.—The joint committee of the Common Council, appointed last Friday evening, to decide upon the best means of affording relief to the families of volunteers, are to make their report to-morrow evening, when both boards will probably appropriate from the treasury the $30,000 to be raised on city bonds for this purpose, to be expended gradually throughout the summer. The large free building on the levee, at the head of Canal street, built for the waterworks, will be ready this morning to receive supplies of provisions from liberal and patriotic planters, and when these are to be distributed the public will be efficiently notified.

The distribution of relief to the indigent families of volunteers will be no easy or pleasant task. With the really deserving will be mixed up the brazen and the lazy, who could work if they would, and even shameless impostors. Women, teeming with bad whisky, will press their claims with the air of those ignorant people who look upon all more frugal or fortunate than themselves as their natural enemies, while modest misfortune will shrink back abashed. Many will suffer in silence, while others will demand relief in the names of men upon whom they never had a claim of any sort. How far will the Council be able to distinguish? Theirs is no light task.

Severe Hail Storm.—About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the sky was darkly overcast and a terrific storm sprung up. The lightning displayed its vivid flashes and with reports like volleys of artillery, and then came the rain, almost in sheets, followed by hailstones that fell about the size of gold dollars. Some of the [illegible] appeared like flattened globes of ice with a [illegible] of white snow, which appearance was probably caused by the action of melting taking effect upon the circumference. Some of the wires attached to the magnetic table in the Fourth District office of the City Police Telegraph were melted down, and Mr. Jones, an operator in the National office, had his arm badly burned by the subtle fluid. The lightning also struck a house on Laurel st, between First and Second streets, tearing off part of the weatherboarding and several shutters. A lady inside, who had a child in her arms, was uninjured.

A Model Policeman.—Robert Durand is a supernumerary watchman of the First District, upper station, and aspires to get a "number" (of a Penitentiary cell?), perhaps even dreams of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, chief, may e, or what not. His doings on Saturday night, while "off duty," certainly will not aid his ambition any, and may send him to the stone mansion in Baton Rouge, or even to the gallows, if the case be testified against him be true. About one o'clock he came out of a vile den of immorality and called on the watchmen of Dryades street to arrest two men who were talking on the banquette. The officer refused, on the ground that he would not be warranted in doing so, as the men were not drunk, nor violating an ordinance. Durand then marched them himself to the lockup, where he had them confined on the charge of "disturbing the peace and using obscene language."

Having achieved this heroic feat, Durand went to the Poydras Market, where he fell in with L. U. Galeonie, formerly a police officer. They went to a coffee-house opposite the market, where Durand met a man named George Lewis and engaged him to play cards. Galeonie tells us that Lewis had spent all his money, but told Durand that whatever he lost he would pay him at the end if he would go round to his room with him, to which Durand agreed. Galeonie also says that "Durand got Lewis drunk on whisky, and then beat him out of considerable money." Galeonie likewise states voluntarily that Durand several times told him he meant to get Lewis's gold watch, and he believes he also wanted to get his diamond pin, and yet he stood quietly by to see Lewis fleeced.

Toward daylight, when Lewis had been thus robbed of quite an amount, he declined playing any more, and invited Durand to come to his room and get the money he owed him. To this Durand agreed, says Galeonie, but on the way treated them to a glass of beer in the saloon at the corner of Perdido and Circus streets. While here Durand told Lewis he wanted his watch in payment, but Lewis refused to give it to him, and assured him he would pay the amount as soon as they reached his room. Durand insisted, and Lewis persisted in refusal, until they came to harsh words, and then Durand struck Lewis over the head with a chair twice, the second time driving one of the legs almost into his skull. Lewis was taken to the Charity Hospital very dangerously wounded. Galeonie was arrested soon after, on the statement of Lewis that he was an accessory, and Durand was arrested last evening at the upper First District police station. The surgeons of the Hospital were applied to last evening for a certificate that Lewis was not in danger, which they refused.

Gunboats Building at Last.—Our well-posted Algerine contemporary publishes the following intelligence: Messrs McLean and Mahoney, two of our boat-builders, have been employed to build six strong and serviceable boats, to be mounted with twenty-four-pound brass howitzers and put to use around our coasts. These will go into shallow waters and along shore, while larger vessels will be built for open warfare. It is a beginning. In the mean time models lie before the Commodore for his approval or disapproval, and will be decided upon ere long. It has not been the fault of the Navy Department that there has not been more efficient action heretofore. This has been desired, but the means have been lacking. Our clamorous men of means have called for [illegible], but have furnished no straw. Will they supply the straw now?

Homicide at the Metairie Ridge.—Last Friday a desperate fight occurred between John Higgins and Charles McCormack, in McCabe's coffee-house, on the shell road, Metairie Ridge. They had been chosen friends, and went out on a frolic to the lake, where they got very drunk, and at the Half-way House quarreled. During the fight McCormack drew a knife and stabbed Higgins in the back. Higgins was brought in to the Charity Hospital, where he was found to be mortally wounded and past all surgical skill. He died early yesterday morning, and Coroner Beach held a post-mortem on the body. The inquest will take place to-day. Two policemen are on the search for McCormack, but have not apprehended him yet.

Did Not Go Up.—Owing to the inclement weather last evening, the balloon did not go up from the Place d'Armes, as Prof. Wilbur had advertised, and consequently he had to stand a good deal of abuse from disappointed expectants that belonged to the clerk of the weather. Notwithstanding the popular impression to the contrary, sending up balloons in rainy weather and eating soup with a fork are both operations that it may be said "won't pay."

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The cases before the Recorder of the Second District was all of a trifling character, none of them being above the grade of an assault and battery. Several charges were inquired into and dismissed, the prosecuting witnesses failing to sustain their allegations.

Mary Jackson and Agnes Robinson were examined on a charge of using language on Toulouse street too loose for our polite, and for, as Mary was the chief offender, she was required to pay a fine of $25. Agnes's fiscal quota was put down at $10.

Jean Diggintock gave bail to answer for making an attack on Charles Brenet with a dangerous weapon, for purpose far from peaceful.

Natale Viscovich, who keeps a stall in the Tremé Market, complains that a party of midnight revellers made a fearful attack on him and partner a few nights ago, and would have exterminated them but for the interference of the police. Some of the accused parties have been arrested and given bail for their appearance. Natale and his party are also under bonds to answer for an attack on the revellers aforesaid.

DAILY AT AUCTION.—We refer those whom it may concern to the advertisement of Francis Fernandez, offering for sale at auction, to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, Bayou road, one block after Canal Street, on the right hand side, twenty-three fine milch cows, horses, cart, Hearse, and all utensils appertaining to said business.

DIED,

On Sunday, 4th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., ROBERT AUGUSTUS SLARK, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, and of Slark, Stauffer & Co., are invited to attend the funeral, at half-past 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON from the residence of his father, R. Slark, Annunciation street.

Manufactory of Arms.
SABRES, DRAW-SWORDS, SABRE-BAYONETS.
WE are ready to call and receive orders for the following articles:
Ordnance Sabres for officers, plain blade.
Do. do. damask.
Draw Swords, with gold ornaments.
All kinds of Sabres made to order.
Sabre Bayonets, separate, or adapted to the musket. Military Companies can contract to have their muskets rifled or made to admit the sabre-bayonet.
Scouts Belts, Plates of all kinds.
Ornaments made to order; also repairing.
☞ The superiority of the arms, as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on examination.
Depot at No. 75 Camp street, up stairs. au5 12t

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 5th, 1861.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st inst., a semi-annual dividend of NINE PER CENT. was declared out of the profits of the Banking Department for the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, 12th inst.
au5 E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

HAVANA CIGARS—125,000 Havana cigars, of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Sevres, Operas, Millar, &c., &c., of the most favorite brands, such as Cabanas, Flor de Morales, Intimidad, El Sol, &c., &c., in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, au5 64 Magazine st.

JAMAICA RUM—30 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale, in bond, by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, au5 64 Magazine st

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st
WE have received new Medallions, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, FLOOR OIL CLOTH from 3 to 24 feet wide; also Matting, English Druggets, and Damask Linen for crumb cloths; Window Shades, Stair Carpets and Rods, Dutch Carpets and Cocoa Matting for offices, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. For sale at low prices.
jy6 A. BROUSSEAU & CO

CLARET—[illegible] boxes St. Emilion claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St. Louis st
BRANDY FRUITS—[illegible] boxes Brandy Fruits, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st
CLARET—105 boxes Cantenac Claret, whole and half bottles, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St. Louis st
CLARET—[illegible] boxes Medoc claret; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
PEPPER—[illegible] sacks Pepper; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St. Louis st
CLARET—18 casks and 38 half do claret, Leoville, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St Louis st
PRUNES—[illegible] boxes prunes, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St Louis st
REFINED SUGAR—100 bbls. refined sugar, crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 16 Customhouse st, au3 between Chartres and Old Levee.
CLARET—75 boxes Margaux claret, in whole and half bottles, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St Louis st
CLARET—15 cases Chateau Lafitte claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St. Louis st
COFFEE—6 sacks Java coffee, "Old Government," for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, au3 8 and 14 St. Louis st

Young Men's Benevolent Association.
THE Officers and Members of this Association are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on MONDAY, August 5, 1861, at 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely, at the Hall of Polar Star Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., on St. Louis street, between Exchange Alley and Royal street.
Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the President.
au3 2t E. C. ABADIE, Secretary pro tem.

To the Public.
MY wife ANNA KILKENNY, having left my domicile, taking with her a trunk and seventy-five dollars, I hereby caution the public that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.
au3 3t GREGORY CANTENS.

Succession of Alphonse Gardes.
THE creditors of this succession are requested to present their claims within ten days from this notice to F. S. Birot, curator of the said succession, at his office, No. 13 St. Peter street Pontalba Buildings au2 3t

Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, August 1, 1861
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th ult, a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent. was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after SATURDAY, 10th inst.
au1 L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Lost or Stolen.
A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 4th August, 1860, signed [illegible] executor by Edward Barnett, notary public, for $2000, payable twelve months after date at the Bank of America, drawn by Gerald Farrell to his own order, and endorsed by himself, and bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum from maturity. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this note, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid to any person delivering the said note to ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets jy31 6t 2dp

CANNON! CANNON!!
FOR SALE,
TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 24-pounders. Apply at 54 Magazine street, up stairs.
jy28 N J. WILSON.

FOR SALE IN BOND—[illegible] puncheons Jamaica Rum, of superior quality, for sale in bond by VILLARRUBIA & LAUGHLAND, 27 64 Magazine st
FRUIT JUICES—25 boxes fine Apple Juice; 25 do Currant do; 10 do Raspberry do; 15 do Strawberry do; 5 do Mulberry do; for sale by jy31 BERNARD TURPIN, 9 Old Levee st
CLARET IN CASKS—25 casks Chateau Dillon; 120 do Leoville; 60 half do Chateau Dillon; 25 do Burgundy, in store and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.
WHITE WINE—60 casks Haut Sauternes; 6 do Barsac; 30 bbls. Haut Sauternes; 12 half do Barsac; 103 boxes Barsac; in store and for sale by jy27 pt C CAVAROC & CO, 116 Royal st
EXCHANGE on sight and on time on Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, Nancy, Lyons, Mulhouse, Amiens, Strasburg, Metz, Nîmes, Rheims, St. Etienne, St. Quentin, Valenciennes, Tarbes, Pau, Lorient, Angers, Perigueux, Brest, Orleans; for sale by jy27 1m C CAVAROC & CO, 116 Royal st.
CLARET IN BOXES—[illegible] boxes Cantenac; 5 do Chateau Dillon; 150 do Chateau St. Julien; [illegible] Talbot; [illegible] Margaux; 15 do Chateau Lafitte; 12 do Chateau Margaux; 15 do Chateau Latour; 20 do Pichon Longueville; in store, and for sale by C. CAVAROC & CO. jy27 1t 116 Royal street
SALTPETRE—[illegible] kegs, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
CORDIALS—[illegible] boxes assorted Cordials, Marie Brizard & Co; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
SUGAR—10 boxes loaf; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
WINE—[illegible] casks and 50 half do St. Estephe; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
65 CASKS St. Emilion; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st
ANISETTE—[illegible] boxes, Marie Brizard & Roger; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
WINE—110 casks Montferrand claret, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st
WHISKY—[illegible] boxes "D. S. Sutton," 1859, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st
WINE—[illegible] casks Madeira, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy27 8 and 14 St. Louis st
STRAWBERRIES—[illegible] boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy22 8 and 14 St. Louis st
COFFEE BAGS—[illegible] empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy22 8 and 14 St. Louis st
SUPERIOR CLARET WINE—16 casks St. Estephe Claret Wine; 30 do St. Emilion do do; 16 do Margaux do do; 55 cases St. Julien superior Gastholm do; 10 do St. Estephe do do; 10 Larose do do; in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, jy20 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
PORT WINE AND MADEIRA—40 quarter casks Port Wine, Keig, in store; 75 do do do, Graussot, in bond; 32 do Madeira, do do do; 38 octaves do do; for sale by S. FLASSAN, jy20 38 and 40 Old Levee st.
CLARET—70 casks good ordinary Family Wine, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, jy20 38 and 40 Old Levee st
HAVANA SUGAR—350 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, jy20 38 and 40 Old Levee st
BOURBON WHISKY—A fine assortment in store, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
VERMOUTH—100 cases Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co., in store and for sale by jy11 AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st
TRUFFLED PIES—3 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by jy11 AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st
ABSYNTH—[illegible] cases Absynth, Pernod; 100 do do, Berger; in store and for sale by jy11 AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 33 Gravier st
JAVA COFFEE—[illegible] sacks old Government, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy10 8 and 14 St. Louis st
DRIED PRUNES AND BRANDY CHERRIES—150 cases dried prunes, 36 and 24 jars; 116 cases do do, 24 and 36 large and small boxes; 50 cases brandy cherries, Calabasse Jeune; in store and for sale by jy20 S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st
COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES—[illegible] Sazerac & Co. Cognac, 4th proof; [illegible] In bond and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st
OIL, PASTES, MACARONI—[illegible] boxes Sweet Olive Oil, 31 ounces; 1600 cases Macaroni; 100 cases Assorted Pastes. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.
SUGAR—100 barrels crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st, between Chartres and Old Levee.
BOTTLES—30 baskets Bordeaux Bottles, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF
ALCOHOL—[illegible] barrels in store; for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st, bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.
FRENCH TWINE—6 bales French Twine for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy22 8 and 14 St. Louis st
ASPARAGUS—12 boxes, choice; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy17 8 and 14 St. Louis st
TRUFFLES—6 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy16 8 and 14 St. Louis st.
PEPPER—20 sacks Good Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 14 St. Louis st
LAGER BEER—38 half barrels, just received and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO. jy11 38 Customhouse st

Headquarters Orleans Artillery,
Camp Lewis, August 2, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given that all members of this corps who are absent without leave, and shall not report themselves at headquarters from this day to the fourth of August, at noon, will be considered as deserters, and dealt with accordingly.
By order of Major PAUL E. THEARD.
B. D. COUSINS, Adjutant. au3 3t

Headquarters Fifth Regiment Louisiana Militia.
New Orleans, August 1, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDER.—In obedience to Order No. 14 from Brigade headquarters, Lieutenant-Colonel A. DeLassus assumes command of this regiment, vice Col. Randall Hunt, absent on furlough.
By order of A. DeLASSUS, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
E. SALOMAN, Adjutant. au3 3t

Headquarters Carondelet Guards,
No. 12 Gravier street,
New Orleans, July 29, 1861.
MR. S. M. YALE, of the firm of C. Yale, Jr., & Co., having been appointed Treasurer of this Company, no one is authorised to solicit subscriptions for said Company except those holding lists signed by him.
jy30tf Capt N. J. WILSON.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,
New Orleans, July 27, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—I. The Jackson Regiment having been accepted by the Secretary of War, Captains of Companies attached to the Regiment will report with their companies' muster roll to the Adjutant, Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, who will have them transcribed on the regimental muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service, and ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Polk," Corinth, Miss.
II. Lieut. Col. J. G. Dreux, graduate of the Western Military Institute, Kentucky, will take immediate command of the Camp, and superintend Company and Battalion drills.
III. A School of Instruction will be established; commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be instructed in the school of the Company and school of Battalion, and every facility afforded officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.
By order. C. C. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
J. G. DREUX, Acting Adjutant. jy29 tf

Headquarters Carondelet Guards,
New Orleans, July 25, 1861.
FOR the seat of war, for immediate active service. A few more good men will be accepted in the Carondelet Guards by applying at headquarters, No. 12 Gravier street. Clothing and equipments furnished.
jy26 N. J. WILSON, Captain.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION.
100 Cartridge Boxes,
SWORDS, FINE PURE SILK SASHES,
COLT'S REVOLVERS,
GOLD AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
GLAZE FOR CAPS,
Blue, Sky-Blue, Grey and Red CLOTH.
For sale by HOFFMAN & MARKS,
No. 68 Chartres street.
Also on hand, an invoice of best Opium and Morphine, of the celebrated brands of P. & W. and R. & S. jy26 tf

To the Public
The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army desire to make the following statement.
It is now about five weeks since this Society went into thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and completed nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our patriotic volunteers.
When the little work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Sincerely believing that we have done our part in the good cause, or at least feeling conscious of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually to give us your assistance.
We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes it a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware where the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called to our country's defense, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow-citizens to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping those women honorably employed during the summer.
We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily tender their services, averaging about fifty in attendance, who work unceasingly for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.
To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants for lunch sent us, and to our city press in general, our considerations are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.
Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 22 Camp street.
Our citizens are invited to visit the rooms and see for themselves the operations of the Association.
By order. MRS JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 18, 1861 jy17 tf President.

Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A Hunt & Co., of Shreveport, La., is the only person authorized to settle the debts and collect the claims of the concern.
ULGER LAUVE,
Office, Branch Citizens' Bank.
Shreveport, La., June 9th, 1861. jy3 1m3taw

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.
New Orleans, July 16, 1861.
AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
S. Plasson, F. Malochee, T. N. Blake, F. Moreno Jr., A. Laforest, W. A. Gordon, C. H. Kernion, P. Queyrouze, H. Peychaud.
And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Peychaud was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Plasson Vice President.
jy17 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 81 St. Louis street,
mar21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 33 Carondelet street,
feb1 1y (Ground floor, back office.)

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!
CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit. F. A. GONZALES & CO, jy30 76 and 77 Old Levee street.

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

DR. RANCE
Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. KUNEMANN during his absence.
DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 230 BOURBON STREET,
ap1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

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

Wanted,
IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 38 Bienville street. jy4

THE LUXEMBERG HOSPITAL,
New MAYER'S.
OPEN for all diseases—Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases. Its site, on ELYSIAN FIELDS STREET, is the most favorable, and conducted on a "House of Health," it unites the attention of a home to the advantages of an Hospital. Special wards for Ophthalmic diseases.
TERMS:
Wards ... $1 00 per day.
Private Wards ... 2 00 ..
Private Rooms ... 3 00 ..
Slaves ... 1 00 ..
A deposit for 10 days, or reference required on entering. For admission, apply at the Hospital, or at Dr. Haven's office, No. 15 Bourbon street. mh1 ly

KRUG & CO.,
—A—
REIMS.
400 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE, of the above brand, landing on ships Stephen Crowell and Kate Dyer, from Havre. For sale by EUG ROCHEREAU & CO. feb6 Nos. 18 and 19 St. Louis st.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Mme. MAURY,
Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpellier, 1st Laureate of 53 and 54.
MME. MAURY has the honor to inform her customers that, whilst continuing the practice of midwifery, she has opened an office for consultation and the treatment of diseases of the womb. The ladies sent to her by the physicians will have no fee to pay.
Vaccination every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Bourbon street, No. 214, between Dumaine and St. Philip feb22 6m

J. AVET ... P. AVET
AVET BROTHERS,
GROCERS,
AT THE BLUE STORES,
Corner Old Levee and Bienville sts.,
HAVE annexed their new store, Nos. 17 Front Levee and 60 Old Levee, to their premises Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Old Levee; and they keep constantly on hand a good stock of Groceries at the very lowest prices. oc3

Direct Importation.
JUST RECEIVED, per ship R. D. Shepherd, from Havre, an assortment of the most usual Medicines, Chemical Products, etc., etc.
Oil of Bergamot;
Bitter Almonds;
Orwille Paste, etc. etc.
Iodide of Potassium.
—Also on hand—
Surgical Instruments of all descriptions.
E. JOURDAN,
my29 Corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts.

MEXICAN JALAP—A lot of Mexican Jalap in bond and for sale by CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 66 Old Levee st, my29 between Customhouse and Bienville
APRICOTS—40 boxes Brandy Apricots, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy22 8 and 14 St. Louis st
OLD MONONGAHELA AND BOURBON WHISKY—A few barrels for sale. Apply at No. 30 Exchange Alley. jy20
HOLLAND GIN—13 pipes, Steamboat brand for sale by AM. COUTURIE, jy12 31 and 33 Gravier st
SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—60 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 16 boxes Eaton Prunes, a choice article; 30 bags Seed Pepper, black and English; 25 boxes Prepared French Mustard; 16 do English Pulverized, 20 do Worcestershire Sauce, quarts, pints and half pints; 10 do Walnut do do do; 40 do assorted Brandy Fruits; 60 do in juice; 30 do French Sweetmeats. QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, jy20 8 and 14 St. Louis st

Read! Read!! Read!!!
I would recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at No. 117 St. Ann street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 12 years, who had it very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This I certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.
PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 264 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 15 1861. my20 eltf

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.
The proprietor of the famous remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHEA avails himself of this opportunity of presenting the most satisfactory evidence of the extraordinary efficacy of these remedies, in the shape of certificates signed by respectable residents of our city, who have derived the greatest possible benefit from the medicines. Each disease is treated by a specific remedy. Apply at No. 117 St. Ann street.
This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism for many years, and I had many Doctors to attend to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time, and she is now perfectly well.
J. H. LENGSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Erato and Thalia.
I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine at No. 117 St. Ann street, which cured me, and which I recommend to all fellow-sufferers
MARTIN FORD,
feb11 Stewardship No. 140 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF
OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.
All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured,
(Even though derived from Secret Diseases.)
Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bad Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Earache, &c., &c.
A Special Remedy for each Disease.
Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.
Office hours from 1 to half past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 1 o'clock. A. M.

Succession of Anthime Labranche.
NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the succession of the late Anthime Labranche are hereby invited to present the same at the office of D. Augustin, Esq., attorney of the administrator, on Exchange Alley, No. 1[illegible], within ten days from this notice.
E. MARTIN, Administrator.
New Orleans, August 1st, 1861. au1 3t

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of FLECHIER & BOUVIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name and for his own account
C. O FLECHIER, 123 Toulouse st.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1861. jy13 3t

Bank of Louisiana,
New Orleans, July 22, 1861.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent, were declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or to their legal representatives on or after Monday 5th August next.
jy23 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Board of Underwriters,
New Orleans, 23d July, 1861.
AT a meeting of this Board, held to-day, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:
Resolved, That no river insurance on Cotton bound to this port, nor fire insurance on Cotton in the city of New Orleans be taken until the blockade of the port is raised, and its free navigation resumed. Cotton on plantations may be insured against fire to the extent of three-fourths of its value, provided it is stored in lots of not exceeding one hundred and fifty bales, and the lots at least three hundred feet apart.
jy24 2w JAMES H. WHEELER, Secy.

Partnership Notice.
THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city, PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANCOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs MARIE MARAVETE, widow of Jean Datas, partner en commandite, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 8th May, 1861, which act has been duly recorded. The active partners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may deal with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent to them.
P. DUCLOS.
his
FRANCOIS × CAZALAS,
mark.
V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 12, 1861 jy12 1m

XX ALE,
OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.
Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy18 No. 52 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE MANUFACTURY 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,
jy18 52 Bienville street.

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London,
ENGLAND.
Agent Mr. [illegible] V. DURAND. New Orleans. jy27 6m

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS
—AND—
Great Western Railroad Company.
LAND DEPARTMENT.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1861.
THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 3d June, 1856, and of an act of our State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 705,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.
These lands are included within a strip of thirty miles in width on either side of the railway line extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to the Sabine river, or the eastern boundary of Texas, a distance of two hundred and fifty eight miles. In the contemplated continuation of this road into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile grain region of that State.
The lands lying opposite the first one hundred and twenty five miles of the Company's road are in the rich and heavily timbered alluvial valley of the Mississippi river, on Bayou Lafourche, Grand Lake and elsewhere. Between the one hundred and twenty fifth and one hundred and ninetieth miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairies, a region nowhere excelled for beauty, healthfulness and fertility of soil.
Between the one hundred and ninetieth mile and the Sabine river the road traverses the moderately hilly and heavily timbered pine woodlands, varied occasionally by the rich valleys of the streams. Good water game, clear water brooks abounding in fish, are common to this entire locality. The pine woods in quantity and quality, are unsurpassed, and it is believed that the lands will raise cotton profitably.
Maps and plats can be seen and examined, all information as to the character and price of land obtained, applications made and terms of sale finally agreed upon, at the office of the Company's land agent, at Brashear City, parish of St. Mary, La.
Acts of sale to be passed in New Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser.
In the absence of the purchaser, a written power of attorney, authorizing the agent to sign the act, and the notes given in payment, and to grant a mortgage to secure the notes, will be required.
The terms of sale are: One-third cash, remainder in notes at one and two years, payable at a bank in New Orleans, with eight per cent. per annum interest after maturity, with mortgage until final payment, and in default the purchaser to pay five per cent. for attorney's fees.
The Company's lands are now being examined. As fast as reports are made the price per acre will be fixed on each tract applied for and the applicant duly notified of the same, and he will be required to accept the land, at the price designated, within a reasonable time, or in default the land will be offered for sale to others. The Company reserves to itself the right of changing the prices and terms from time to time.
The Company desire to encourage actual settlers, and will grant priority of application to persons who are now in actual occupation and cultivation of land; but only a reasonable time will be granted them to apply for and purchase, after which it will be sold to any other applicant.
WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
jy6 dkwlm G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.

NOTICE.
MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,
Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON.
New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White, of the latest European style, for
Hearses and Funeral Cars.
Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes, large and small top and side Coffin Plates, black and white Crucifix, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the longest and handsomest
Hearses and Funeral Cars
of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; all and every thing relating to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloth of all sorts, mahogany and walnut, large and small Mourning Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also everything relating to funerals.
Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building, opening and closing of
Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,
and will also go to the domiciles of families "who will place their confidence in him" when circumstances will require his services, and will see that every thing concerning interments and funeral Ceremonies is regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.
Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the account of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb18 6m

J. BONNOT,
51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,
Uses and sells at his Undertaking Establishment,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES,
and all other manufacturers'; as also
COFFINS,
of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.
ESTABLISHMENT,
51 .... St. Ann Street 51
feb18 6m

SARDINES—60 cases whole boxes Sardines, fresh importation, for sale by S. FLASSAN, jy20 38 and 40 Old Levee st

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]
Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, and Covington.
THE new passenger packet A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, master, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of trains as follows:
Mondays ... 4 P. M. cars.
Wednesdays ... 4 P. M. cars.
Fridays ... 4 P. M. cars.
Saturdays ... 4 P. M. cars.
Extending her trips to Covington on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
☞ Returning, will leave Covington on Thursdays, at half-past 3 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad in time for 8½ A. M. train. Leave Madisonville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6½ o'clock, A. M.
The A. G. BROWN will make EXCURSION TRIPS every SUNDAY, leaving the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the 8 A. M. train; returning, will leave Madisonville at 3½ P. M., arriving in time for the 7 P. M. cars.
N. B.—Persons sending freight for this boat will please put the name of the steamer on the freight.
jy30 P. A. SHAW, Agent. 23 and 25 Front street.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.
FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., cars Pontchartrain Railroad; returning, will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M., in time for the 9 o'clock cars A. M. Monday morning. For further information apply to P. A. SHAW, Agent, jy6 tf corner of Gravier and Levee sts

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
R. R. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books.
We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL—viz.:
CUTLERY.
We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery;
Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.
Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.
Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives;
Desk Knives.
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
We have also a large and varied stock of Knives for the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.
Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, &c. and two handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Damaske.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.
BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Stag, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Brabbrook's "Lux."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.
RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufactories in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.
VIOLINS.
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS,
Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS,
All prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES.
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS,
HARMONICAS,
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood,
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—3 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.
FISH HOOKS.
Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to [illegible]
.. .. .. Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. .. 1-0 to 6-0.
NEEDLES AND PINS.
SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.
Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.
These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.
Worrie's Celebrated Needles.
Allison's .. ..
Sewing Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. .. India Rubber, straight and crooked
HOOKS AND EYES.
Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.
FISH LINES, &c.
Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—25 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Layout Lines—100 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—60 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 150 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—plaited and white.
Canton Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation .. ..
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.
LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, ...
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Sewing Cases—Leather.
.. .. Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.
Eley's celebrated Double Waterproof
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Full Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
[illegible] English Waterproof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Ground Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
American G. D. Caps.
Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Game Bags.
Marbles, great variety; Beads and Necklaces.
Thimbles, Spectacles, Buttons.
STEVENS & SEYMOUR.