THE DAILY BEE.

PUBLISHED BY

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

Election Sales This Day.

By P. J. Spear, at the Merchants' Exchange, a slave and her four children—succession of Marie Marthe Cottin.

MATERIAL INDEPENDENCE.

There is no such conservative of the political independence of a nation as its material independence. Possessing the ability within itself to supply its own wants is an element of strength and safety hardly to be estimated in words. Not that this should be carried to the extreme of Chinese exclusiveness, nor interfere with the liberal commercial imports of a prosperous country, but to take advantage in time of necessity of the whole strength of the nation, and to retain unfettered the principle of hold independence in the public fount it is well that the great wants of a country should not be absolutely cut off by a proclamation of war. The luxuries that modern commerce bring to the lap of wealth from every quarter of the globe, though habit may have stamped many of them with the spurious impress of necessities, can be dispensed with during the existence of a great struggle, not only with safety, but with actual profit to a people, by pruning that reckless luxuriance that increases its impoverishing habits with every year of uninterrupted commercial prosperity. But there are real wants, without the means of obtaining which within its own borders no nation can be powerful, no people can feel truly independent, and ready to take up arms whenever their rights, safety or honor require it of them.

Prominent among these real wants are provisions, clothing and munitions of war. Of the first named the prolific soil and vast pastures of the South furnish the guarantee of an endless abundance, and of the second, although ours is strictly an agricultural country, we have fortunately a sufficiency of mills and looms to furnish our people with good homespun cloth, and several shoe factories are in successful operation. In the third respect alone are we deficient.

Fortunately for us, at the commencement of our war of independence the far-seeing statesmen at the heads of Government took energetic measures that secured to us a considerable share of the late national arms and ammunition, thus giving us the means of coping for half a year with our better provided enemy; but even that was found inadequate to the immense struggle we have been forced into, and our Government has been earnestly striving to develop our military resources in every manufacturing branch. In many of these a most encouraging success has been met with—in others much remains to be accomplished.

The Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, and the foundries in our city and elsewhere have for months been turning out cannon equal to any other in the world. Not only have the huge Columbiads for siege and fortification purposes been made to the satisfaction of inspecting officers, but all the variety of improved bronze artillery for field service, from rifled guns to howitzers, have proven their efficiency in active service. Nature has placed at our command all the component materials for gunpowder, and its manufacture is being constantly carried on in Government mills. Swords, bayonets and other weapons of steel are made to great perfection in several workshops of this and other cities of the South. Only the other day a new machine, the invention of a couple of New Orleans mechanics, was produced, for the making of rifle or musket balls, which has thus been described:

"The lead is run or drawn out into round bars, about the size of the required ball, and by the action of a pair of shears is cut off into slugs of the required length. These drop into a die, and pressure, by an ingenious combination of machinery, is applied to them so that with every revolution of the wheel a ball is finished and dropped into the receiver. Unlike cast or moulded balls, these are perfectly solid and smooth, and it is said go with the same accuracy from a smooth bore as from a rifled gun. If this be the case the invention is invaluable. It matters not what shape of bullet is required, this machine, by a mere change of molds, can do the work. The machine can be constructed at a cost of two or three hundred dollars. With it two men can turn out one thousand balls per hour, or with steam power it will make eight or ten thousand per hour. Thus one machine, worked night and day, could turn out 1,300,000 balls every week, more than enough to supply the Confederate armies in the most desperate and extended war conceivable. The inventors are Messrs. McClintock and Watson."

The only want of our nation, urgent and unsupplied, in this war, seems to be the very important one of small arms. We find our Government, through its appointed agents, calling upon the people to give up their fowling-pieces, that they may be placed in the hands of our soldiers. Here is our deficiency, and no time should be lost in meeting it. Fowling-pieces are formidable weapons in the hands of determined men, but army rifles and muskets are still more serviceable, and no exertion should be spared to arm our brave volunteers as well as their adversaries are found to be. It is worse than useless to look for a supply from Europe. Even if England and France open the cotton trade, we cannot expect to import such clearly contraband articles as weapons of warfare. No, we must be independent in this respect as in every other. We cannot foresee the duration of this war, and even the arms now in the hands of our volunteers may have to be replaced by others.

Why should we not make our own small arms? We know that we can do it. This fact has been satisfactorily established by an enterprising machinist of New Orleans, who, without the assistance of capital, or even encouragement to any extent, has created and put in operation a rifle factory that supplies to these volunteer companies commanding the means to purchase their own arms, Enfield rifles with sabre bayonets that have been tested and found even superior to those of English or Belgian make. With the experience he has gained and the valuable machinery he has constructed, with the inventions and improvements he has at his control, and the skilled workmen in his employ, all that he needs to enable him to furnish these improved arms by the thousand is capital. We must have one or more large rifle factories in the South, and why not in New Orleans?

The machinery of the Harper's Ferry Armory, in possession of our Government, is quite an inadequate affair, capable of finishing only seven hundred rifles and one thousand muskets per month. The Government must look to private enterprise for the main supply of its arms. Capital seems to be timorous of all new enterprises. But if rifles are now being made with profit by the hundred, can they not be made with greater profit by the thousand? The customers are waiting upon the producers. The Confederate and the eleven State Governments would all patronise to a liberal extent a factory that could supply them with good arms. Even if the war should cease to-morrow the investment would continue to be a good one, for the same machinery would make fowling-pieces, revolving pistols, and even sewing machines, with nearly equal profit. Capitalists of Louisiana, patriotism and self-interest both appeal to you to come forward in this matter. Do not hesitate or delay, but satisfy yourselves of the correctness of our statements, and lose no time in establishing a large rifle factory in New Orleans.

THE DELTA'S SPECIAL DISPATCHES.—Our friends of the *Delta* complain that its cotemporaries published their special dispatches from Richmond yesterday morning without giving the proper credit. As there was not the usual title, "Special to the *Daily Delta*," over the matter, it was natural to presume the dispatches referred to were those of the Associated Press. We regret the accident, although it was the *Delta's* own fault.

SHAKSPEARE FOUNDRY.—By the advertisement of this well known concern, in another column, it will be seen that they are manufacturing a great variety of machinery and other metal works.

HYDE & GOODRICH.—A card elsewhere announces the dissolution of copartnership of this firm. Mr. A. L. Hyde withdraws, and the remaining partners continue the business with the same capital.

WHITE LEAD.—Mr. John B. Shannon offers for sale white lead and claret. See his advertisements.

THE INKERMANN ZOUAVES.—The Zouaves of the Crimean and African wars, who have been giving such pleasing representations in this city and elsewhere, intend celebrating the fête of the Emperor Napoleon III, in a patriotic guise, this evening. We are under obligations for a courteous invitation to be present.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,16[illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Great Battle in Missouri—Official Dispatches to the Government.

Washington, August 14.—The War Department is in receipt of official information touching the great battle near Springfield, Mo., and the death of Gen. Lyon.

Col. Hunter has been made a Major-General.

Political Tendencies of the People Along the Potomac.

Capt. Craven, of the Potomac flotilla, reports that not one in twenty of the people on the shores of the Potomac are loyal to the Federal Government. He sometimes thinks, from the manner in which they annoy the Federalists, that they are organized into companies, and perhaps regiments.

Affairs in St. Louis—Seizure of the Police Office—Martial Law About being Proclaimed.

St. Louis, August 14.—The Federalists have taken possession of the police office in this city.

The Home Guards are under arms.

It is understood that Gen. Fremont will declare martial law.

Fremont has borrowed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the St. Louis banks.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted, commanding the approaches to the city.

Habeas Corpus Case.

Washington, August 14.—Col. Burke, commanding Fort Lafayette, will be sustained by the Government in disobeying the attachment and *habeas corpus* writs. Orders went to him to-day to defend himself if attacked.

Sumter Anderson Takes the Field.

New York, August 14.—The *Times's* Washington correspondent says that Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, has determined to take the field. Anderson says that the Union men of Kentucky are calling on him.

The Federalist Tug Boat Yankee Sunk.

It is reported that the steam tug Yankee was sunk by the Page off the mouth of Aquia Creek.

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 14.—Roger Hanson, heretofore classed as a quasi-submissionist, spoke lately at Lexington, denouncing the war, saying that the Southerners would lose their slaves, burn their cotton and sink their plantations, but never would yield.

Further from Europe by the Steamer Nova Scotian—Weekly European Commercial Reports.

New York, August 12.—The steamer Nova Scotian reports the sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending August 2, at 69,000 bales, of which speculators took 12,800 and exporters 9800, the market closing firm.

The sales on Friday were 6000 bales. The market closed quiet at 9⅛d. for Fair Orleans, and 8⅞d. for Middling Orleans.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions inactive.

Consols.

Consols, 90 to 90¼c.

Bullion in the Bank of England.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £476,000 during the week.

The Bank has reduced its rates to five per cent.

Steamships Arrived Out.

The steamers Edinburgh, from New York, and the North Briton, from Quebec, had both arrived out at Liverpool.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Great Battle in Missouri.

Full Particulars by an Eye-Witness—Eight Hours' Hard Fighting—Gen. Lyon Among the First Killed—Siegel in Full Retreat, Followed by the Enemy—List of Distinguished Federal Officers Killed and Wounded—Gen. Fremont Appeals to Indiana for Assistance—St. Louis City and County Under Martial Law—Arrest of President of the Board of Police.

Rolla, Mo., August 13.—The following narrative is furnished by an eye-witness, who left the city of Springfield on Sunday morning:

He states that the fight commenced at six o'clock Saturday morning, and raged till two.

The Southerners charged Totten's Battery three times.

General Lyon fell early in the action.

General Siegel had a severe struggle, and left three of his four guns on the field, spiking them.

The Southern camp took fire and was destroyed.

The Federal loss is Captain Gratz, killed; General Sweeney, wounded in the leg; Col. Mitchell, seriously; Major Shepherd, slightly; regular Captain Plummer, seriously; Captain Miller, Capt. Cavender, Capt. Burk, Col. Deitzler, Capt. McFarland, seriously; five lieutenants were killed.

Gen. Price, of the Southern army, is not killed, as has been erroneously reported.

A rumor prevailed on the battle-field that Gen. Ben McCulloch was killed, but this is denied.

On Saturday night Dr. Mencher left Springfield with ambulances to see about the wounded. Gen. Lyon's body had been treated with great respect.

Gen. Fremont Calls for Assistance.

Indianapolis, August 14.—Gen. Fremont has telegraphed the Governor of this State, saying that Lyon was killed, and that Siegel was in full retreat, followed by the enemy. He urges the Governor to send forward every available man to support and defend the flag of the Union.

False Dispatches to Mislead the People.

Louisville, August 14.—A gentleman from St. Louis says that Gen. Fremont, in order to check the dangerous enthusiasm, was compelled to consent to the publication of falsehoods regarding affairs in Southwestern Missouri. The rout there is regarded to-day as an annihilation.

After blowing up the powder, and destroying other property, Siegel left, and on Sunday night camped thirty miles this side of Springfield.

The city and county of St. Louis are under martial law. Major J. McKinsey is Provost.

John A. Brownlee, President of the Board of Police, has been arrested, and Basil Duke has been appointed in his stead.

It is reported that Gen. Hardee, with 12,000 men, is marching on Pilot Knob, where 5000 Federals are stationed with five cannon.

Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia.

New York, August 14.—The Cunard mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Queenstown on the 4th instant, has arrived at this port.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 3.—The sales of Cotton Saturday amounted to 5000 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull.

Consols.

London, August 3.—Consols 90⅛ to 90¼.

General News.

We have no news of importance by this arrival.

Interesting from Southeastern Missouri—Sixty Missourians Defeat Two Hundred Federals.

Memphis, August 14.—Sixteen miles back of New Madrid sixty Missourians routed two hundred Federals, killing and capturing many.

Another skirmish occurred in the same vicinity, between General Pillow's scouts and a party of Federals, which resulted in a similar manner.

From Richmond.

Richmond, August 14.—Robert Tyler has been confirmed Register of the Treasury, vice Clitherall, resigned.

The appointments of a large number of commanders, lieutenants and surgeons of the navy have been confirmed.

Action of the Northern Banks on the Loan.

New York, August 14.—The banks of Philadelphia, New York and Boston have agreed on fifty millions of the loan, on condition they be made the sole recipients of treasury notes.

Further from Europe.

The United States Loan in England.

New York, August 14.—The steamer Persia, before reported as having arrived, brings the following additional news:

The prevailing weather in England was unfavorable for the crops.

The London *Times* says it is not supposed that the influential houses will consent to act as agents for the American loan. Every element of danger surrounds the subscribers.

Knowing ones profess to have reliable advices that the blockade will be abandoned, but that the tariff will be collected on sea.

Arrest of a Bearer of Despatches.

New York, August 14.—Robert Mure, of Charleston, courier of the British Consul at New Orleans, was arrested on the Africa. As he was leaving several papers were found on him, which indicate that he was also bearer of dispatches from the Confederates.

From Washington.

Washington, August 14.—The Government regards the parole of prisoners who have arrived here as no effect.

Decidedly Rich.

Indianapolis, August 14.—The following is placarded about the streets:

ATTENTION, ZOUAVES!

A battle has been fought in Missouri, in which Gen. Lyon was slain. Our army is in full retreat. Gen. Fremont telegraphs for all the available force in Indiana. Now or never, Zouaves, return to the camp. I will give you back your rifles, old officers and flag. The Eleventh awaits you. Your country calls you louder than ever. Give her once more your experience and strong arms. Let us make new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow.

[Signed] LEWIS WALLACE, Col.

From Louisville.

Louisville, August 14.—A full battalion of State Guards paraded the streets this evening in regimental drill, in honor of Col. Morton Morris. The battalion had no flag whatever.

River News.

Louisville, August 14.—The river at this point is rising rapidly, with six feet water in the canal.

The Wealthy and Powerful North.

While the Northern war journals are boasting of their ability to crush out our nation by the very power of their superabundant wealth, the "sinews of war," which is to be so lavishly expended in the prosecution of a contest that has for its avowed object, according to the frank admission of the New York *Times*, the manumission of our contented and well-fed slaves, thousands of their poor whites are dying of starvation. While weeping over the fancied sufferings of the distant negro, they repulse with indignation the plaintive entreaties of gaunt, famished women of their own race and blood. An instance of this, admitted to be only one in ten thousand in the rich city of New York alone, is thus related in the local column of one of its dailies:

She stated her case simply, but earnestly. Her landlord was about to eject her for non-payment of two or three dollars rent of a room. She had locked two small children in her apartments and left them actually crying for bread—the third and sick one, some two years of age, she had borne to the residence of the committeeman, where she was denied relief, and from thence to the Mayor's office. Here she pleaded in tones of eloquence which hunger alone could give utterance to. With anxious eyes steadily fixed upon her evidently fast sinking child, and while she was yet speaking and inquiring what she could do, the spirit of the child took its flight to a better world, literally dying from starvation! It was a painfully sad, a sickening sight, and could any man of feeling have witnessed the terrible agonies of that mother and the cold, lifeless form of that child—followed her trembling steps out of the hall with a dead babe in her arms, wending her way to other starving, perhaps dying, ones at home—surely they would have offered up urgent and sincere prayers for peace, instead of the savage cry for war and blood.

Another Reason for Defeat.

The Northern press continues to make the most startling discoveries of "the real cause of the defeat at Manassas," bringing forth new reasons without stopping to dispose of the previous accumulation. The latest is thus broached in the columns of the New York *Tribune*—it appears they were betrayed:

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange* makes the following statement:

"On the day of the battle at Manassas the messenger of General Scott, with drawings and special military charts, was sent to General McDowell, at Centreville, in the capacity of special courier. His return was anxiously awaited, but he has not yet appeared. Every exertion made to ascertain whether he deserted, was killed, or taken prisoner has, as yet, been fruitless. The opinion is now prevalent that the messenger has deserted, and gone over with his papers to the Confederates. It is only to-day that publicity has been given to this statement."

The following incident, which occurred upon Thursday, the day of the first meeting with the enemy, may help to explain this matter. When the skirmishers had advanced to within two miles of the scene of the conflict (the body of the army being in and about Centreville), a man in citizen's dress rode violently down from behind, and endeavored to pass beyond the guard. His horse was panting and foaming, and bleeding at the sides from sharp spurring. He was stopped and sent back to the commander of the skirmishers, to whom he announced himself as connected in a military capacity with General McDowell, showing at the same time a pass, upon the strength of which he demanded permission to proceed in advance. The officer was at first reluctant, but finally consented, and the rider passed on with the same reckless speed as that with which he had come. Just then it happened that the skirmishers were ordered to halt, and for an hour or two there was no further movement. But about ten minutes after the disappearance of the stranger—just time enough to allow him to reach Bull Run—the sounds of two distant shots were heard, which everybody then supposed were fired upon him. He certainly did not return upon the road, and it was not possible for him, at that point, to reach any other road. Nothing more was seen of him, and it was afterwards thought that he might possibly have been a rebel in disguise, or a deserter, carrying forward intelligence of the approach of our army, and of its strength and its intentions. If he really were a messenger, on secret duty, he was probably lost, for he certainly failed ever to reappear, in any recognizable form, among our troops.

Federal Outrages in Loudoun County.

The Federal troops are seeking a cowardly revenge for their recent thrashings by committing depredations on Virginia soil near the Potomac. The following is from the Leesburg (Va.) *Democratic Mirror* of the 8th instant:

On Friday morning last a party crossed at Edward's Ferry, three miles below Leesburg, and burned the old warehouse and the ferryman's house at that point; both were entirely consumed. This was early in the morning. Later in the day, flushed with the success of their morning excursion, three of them again approached this side, for the purpose, probably, of capturing some chickens that were feeding around the ruins. In the meantime a party of our scouts, five in number, belonging to Capt. Thomas's Loudoun Cavalry, had arrived and taken a concealed position near the landing; they were discovered by the enemy, who fired upon them, but without effect. Our men held their fire until the Yankees were in the act of landing, when they discharged their pieces, killing every one of the marauding trio. Immediately after their fall, such an incessant fire of musketry was opened from the other side of the river, that our men were unable to secure their game, and before reinforcements came up it was spirited away.

Thus matters remained until Monday morning, when a party of Captain Mead's Loudoun Cavalry, twenty-one in number, who had been on duty at Potomac Furnace, opposite the Point of Rocks, for some days, were surprised by a body of Federal infantry and completely routed. It was very early in the morning and our men had just returned from a night scouring of the mountain—some had laid down and fallen asleep, others were feeding their horses, and others were arranging for breakfast. While thus employed, the enemy presented himself on their right and left in numbers of about sixty, with bayonets charged, not over twenty yards from them. Finding that thus hemmed in their only safety was in instant flight, our boys took to the mountains, leaving behind their horses, arms, etc., which of course fell into the hands of the enemy.

Fourteen of the party succeeded in making their escape and reaching Leesburg, though they report that the bullets of the two flanking columns whistled around them in a manner any thing but agreeable. One of them—Mr. Boyd Barret—had his pistol in his hand at the time of the surprise, which was struck by an enemy's ball, breaking the ramrod and very slightly injuring his hand—perhaps it saved his life.

Six of the party were captured and taken over the river, as follows: Robert Drane, George Davidson, Arthur Dawson, Jonah Orrison, James W. Daniel and Mahlon Myers.

George Orrison was killed—shot through the head and arm. His body was recovered a few hours after by his friends.

Samuel Houser, Postmaster at Potomac Furnace, and his step-son, Wade—the ferryman at that point—were likewise taken prisoners and carried to Sandy Hook. Towards evening Mr. Houser was released and sent home, with instructions, however, to evacuate his house at once, as it was their purpose to destroy it yesterday, Tuesday.

The gentleman from whom we get the above facts left the Furnace Monday night, at which time Mr. Houser had executed his orders, and his house was then vacant.

The prisoners were notified, so Mr. Houser told our informant, that they would be taken to Fort McHenry on Tuesday.

We are told that the enemy crossed the river in the neighborhood of Berlin, and were piloted down the mountain to where the attack was made by Samuel Means, one of those who fled from Loudoun upon the recent calling out of the militia. This we get from a brother of Means, who is a sterling member of Mead's Cavalry; he received it from Houser, the returned prisoner alluded to above.

THE BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—We received an intimation yesterday, through the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that a battle had been fought between Generals Rosencrans and Wise, in which the Federals were victorious. The following more probable and circumstantial account of what is doubtless the same engagement we find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th instant:

Passengers who came down upon the Central train yesterday evening report that Gen. Lee and Gen. Rosencrans, on Tuesday, attempted to gain the advantage of each other in an advanced position. Gen. Lee reached the point in dispute with two regiments a few hours in advance of his adversary, who had four regiments. A battle ensued, in which the enemy were driven from the field with a loss of forty killed, while there was little or no loss on our side. General Lee commenced fortifying the pass he had gained, near Big Spring, in Pocahontas county, fifteen miles from Huntersville. Big Spring commands the turnpike road from Randolph to Lewisburg, and also to the Central Railroad.

ROBBING THE BANKS.—We are not surprised to see Gen. Fremont, in his present predicament, adopting the Mexican custom of levying forced loans from the banks of St. Louis. If it was the money of the recreant Germans there we could heartily rejoice, but we fear it may include that of some of the patriotically inclined but down-trodden Missourians.

MORTALITY AMONG WOUNDED PRISONERS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

The mortality among the Abolition prisoners now in Richmond is considerable. We regret this for two reasons: First, because each one of the parties named, after his release, would have been a living, walking and talking testimonial against Lincoln and his pirate band; second, because the parties have not had time to repent of their folly and wickedness, in combining with others to cut the throats and rob those who could not be provoked to return such conduct, like for like; thirdly, and lastly, because, dying so soon, they stand a chance of invading territory in whose broad limits they are not likely to meet any Southern man to care for them after they have been abandoned by their own friends.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

We clip the following items from the latest Richmond papers:

Mr. Samuel Meacham, while sitting in the window of the room No. 112, in the American Hotel, in this city, on Thursday night, fell asleep, and was precipitated to the ground below, the distance of six stories. He was found about 4 o'clock yesterday morning dead. Mr. Meacham was formerly chief clerk of the New York Steamship Company at City Point, and more recently Commissary Sergeant of Major Wilson's Virginia volunteers, stationed at Fort Powhatan, and is highly spoken of by his acquaintances as a sober, industrious and worthy gentleman.

Among the arrivals in this city yesterday were Major J. B. Walton, Washington Artillery Battalion; Lieutenant W. M. Owen, of do.; Captain Chas. De Reignle, First Regiment Polish Brigade, New Orleans.

The son of Chas. M. Connelly, of New York, who was taken prisoner, along with other Abolitionists, at the battle of Manassas Plains, on the 21st July, and brought to this city, has, as we hear, been released on parole, and is suffered to roam at large in this city.

It is related of the person in question that, after his liberation, he called on one of our prominent merchants who used to do business with his father's house, and sought to renew the acquaintance, but that the latter very promptly refused to recognize any one who could come with a vandal horde to desolate and ravage his home and murder and pillage his relatives and friends. He served him right.

It is stated that the Confederate Government has ordered that all arms and other property captured from the Federals on the battle-field of Manassas be taken possession of by the army officers wherever they may be found. This would seem to be a judicious move. A correspondent, writing from Glade Spring, calls attention to the fact that arms of all descriptions are being carried off in great quantities, and he thinks he has seen enough on the different railroads to furnish a regiment.

The constant arrival of stalwart soldiers from the South and the Southwest shows that our resources are by no means exhausted, notwithstanding the Black Republicans laid that flattering unction to their souls after the rout of the "grand army" at Manassas.

Among the wounded Abolition soldiers brought here after the battle of Manassas Plains, July 21st, is one A. E. Plummer, a plausible Yankee, who came here many months since and connected himself in business in carrying on a planing mill.

Among the Abolition soldiers slain in the same battle was one Wm. Bowden, Jr., son of the old man who used to carry on the plumbing business in the house on Franklin street.

The suggestion heretofore made that the ladies of the South would so far take time by the forelock as to prepare articles of winter clothing for our brave volunteers now in the field, if adopted, will be of infinite service in expediting the cause we all have so much at heart. There is hardly a family in the whole Southern Confederacy that could not prepare one or more pairs of nice woolen socks; and such articles will be indispensable for the use of our soldiers in the coming winter. The latter will be here in a few months, and if the preparation of socks and other needful articles is commenced now, much labor will be saved when an imperative necessity shall demand that they be forthcoming.

It is related in one of our cotemporaries that a number of patriots have recently arrived in Richmond, in search of employment under the Confederate Government. The parties alluded to, according to the same authority, are those who only recently left Washington, having held on to the Lincoln regime as long as safety permitted.

The persecuted citizens of Maryland continue to escape to Virginia. Many of them are marked men, whose time for arrest is only postponed for fear of making the excitement too great by a wholesale capture and imprisonment of all that are put under the ban.

DESTRUCTION OF HAMPTON.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th says:

A citizen of Hampton, who was in our office yesterday, is satisfied that the destruction of that town is almost total. The population of the town was between 1800 and 2000. The buildings were chiefly of wood, though there was a large number of substantial brick buildings. It was quite a handsome town, and of considerable resort. It is now in ashes, and its inhabitants houseless, and many of them, of late well off, are now penniless.

The same gentleman is of opinion, from observations made by himself, that Newport News had not been evacuated, as late as Thursday. He saw no appearances of it, and Federal steamers and vessels were lying opposite in the river.

NORTHERN LIES.—A Washington telegram of the 8th to the New York *Herald* gives the following official report of [illegible] at Manassas, a statement made probably [illegible] is from its circumstantial [illegible] Company, D[illegible] sold, six rifled [illegible] Artillery, Ca[illegible] ten-pounders; [illegible] Captain Carlisle, [illegible] howitzers; Company [illegible] tain Griffin, one rifled [illegible] brown; Company G, [illegible] pound parrot guns; [illegible] rifled pieces. Total, [illegible] smooth bores.

Additional reports [illegible] nition, and quantities [illegible] stores:

Small arm cartridges, 15[illegible]; rifled cannon ammunition; 3[illegible] arms; 12 wagons loaded with provisions; 3000 bushels of oats.

It is estimated that 2500 muskets and 8000 knapsacks and blankets were lost.

An officer who has just arrived from the farthest outposts of our army towards the Rebels, reports every thing quiet. He says that the Rebels are still concentrating a pretty large force at Fairfax, and that they are throwing up entrenchments and fortifications along the whole line on the highest point.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following items:

We learn by a letter from an officer at Cairo that the visit of Gen. Fremont to that point has stirred up the dry bones thoroughly, and given the industrious a vast amount of labor. Colonel Wagoner, formerly of Governor Kossuth's staff, who was favorably referred to in the *Commercial* of the 1st instant, was offered a Brigadier Generalship, but preferred the part to which his experience and education more strongly directed him, and was appointed by Major-General Fremont chief of artillery of his department, with a command of one hundred and twenty-three guns.

Cairo, August 9.—Two flatboats loaded with contraband articles, and owned by Hon. Mr. Kellog, of the Illinois Legislature, run the blockade last night, but were brought back by a Government steamer, and afterward accidentally burned; loss, $4000. The crew escaped in a skiff to Kentucky.

Confederate scouts are retreating from Charleston to New Madrid.

A Federal detachment burned a Confederate depot warehouse at Price's landing, twelve miles below Cape Girardeau, last night, and captured Gen. Price's son, sixty mules and a large lot of corn.

A writer from the Confederate camp at New Madrid to the Nashville *Union* says:

Since the 26th ultimo troops have been arriving daily by steamboat load from Randolph, Union City and Mississippi. So that now we have a force here sufficient to embolden us to advance, which will be done before this is published by you. The plan of operations or the particular point of our destination is only known to Gen. Pillow and his staff, but one thing is certain, "forward" is the word. Judging from what I see going on around this place, it will be fortified before we leave here, so that it will be rather difficult for Fremont and the Dutch to take it, even if they have no other work to do. But the probabilities are that they will have enough to engage their time nearer the Missouri river.

The troops here are all in good health and spirits, and as eager for the fray as any set of men you ever saw. They are principally from West Tennessee and Mississippi, and all under the command of General Pillow, whose energy and discipline give satisfaction to the troops, notwithstanding he keeps them busy and the groceries closed. Not a drop of liquor is allowed to be sold in town.

Since our arrival the Federalists have drawn in their pickets almost entirely. Our boys have not been able to catch any, although they have been on the look out for them. I think that we will soon divide the attention of the nation with the Old Dominion.

THE BLOCKADE.—Still another instance of the inefficiency of Lincoln's blockade is thus stated by the Charleston *Courier* of the 10th instant:

The steamer Planter, Capt. Relyea, reached this port yesterday from Port Royal and vicinity. Capt. R. came outside from St. Helena, and saw no vessels until he reached Charleston bar, where there were two steamers and a sloop of war. The former appeared to be at anchor, the latter sailing about, but was not able to trouble the Planter.

ARKANSAS CAVALRY.—The deeds of Colonel Yell's Arkansas Cavalry at Buena Vista will not probably be the last brilliant achievement of the hardy riders and dead shots of the frontier State. The Little Rock *Gazette* says:

In the organization of the regiment of Arkansas Mounted Men, at Pocahontas, Lieutenant-Colonel Solon Borland was elected Colonel, Captain J. M. Gee Lieutenant-Colonel, and D. F. Shall, Esq., Major.

ANOTHER MARTYR.—Wm. H. Lamberton, the ex-postmaster at Warrington, Fla., banished as a traitor and spy, turns up at Pittsburg in the light of a martyr, of course, and is bespattered with abolition praise for his "loyalty and dauntless courage." Lamberton always protested he was a good Southern man, although he was convicted of opening Gen. Bragg's dispatches, and there was strong evidence of his communicating them to Lieut. Slemmer. Lamberton ought to have been shot.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, well recommended, to assist in a retail Drug Store. One speaking German will be preferred. Address Box No. 2[illegible], with references. au[illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Murder on St. Charles Street—J. B. Houghton Killed by the Notorious Bob Johnson.—At half-past eight o'clock last night a pistol shot on St. Charles street, in front of the main entrance to the St. Charles Hotel, followed by watchmen's rattles, told the neighborhood of another fatal rencontre in that bloody locality. A crowd soon collected, to find Mr. J. B. Houghton, the well known Constable of the First Justice's Court, leaning with his back to the granite wall of the hotel. He was speechless, and soon sank upon the ground, a blood stained knife dropping from his nerveless grasp. Messrs. J. O. Duvan and G. M. Bradford, who soon came up, lifted him into a cab and carried him to the hospital. After taking him inland calling the surgeon, they discovered that he was dead, and then brought the body to the First District lockup. Mr. Houghton was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family. He came to this city about twelve years ago from Jackson, Miss., where he had been the City Marshal. In 1844, when ramming a cannon in that place, during the firing of a salute in honor of Henry Clay, a premature explosion caused him the loss of his right arm, which was amputated at the shoulder. He was a large, portly man, of considerable local influence and popularity. We found it extremely difficult to get a clear account of the affair, and give the three most reliable statements we heard:

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Houghton had a quarrel with Abe Parker of some days' standing, and was disputing with him this (Wednesday) evening in the St. Charles bar-room, and afterward on the banquette. Bob Johnson came across them accidentally. Houghton said to Parker: "You are a —— coward and a —— liar!" Bob Johnson interposed, "If you say that, you are a —— liar yourself." Thereupon Houghton drew a knife and cut Johnson on the head, who drew a pistol and shot him through the abdomen. This is what I believe to be the facts from what I have heard.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

I was standing on the opposite side of St. Charles street, and hearing loud words on the banquette in front of the hotel, I looked over and saw two men, dressed in white, confronting each other. One of them, whom I have since learned to be Houghton, had his back pressed to the hotel, with a knife upraised in his hand. The other, who had his back toward the street, had a pistol levelled at his opponent's abdomen. Houghton gave a defiant tone: "Fire, —— you, fire! I am armed." A few quick words were uttered that I did not distinguish, and then I saw the flash of the pistol, only six inches from Houghton's body, who made a slashing cut at his opponent with the knife and staggered back against the building.

STATEMENT OF WATCHMAN JOSEPH RYAN.

A party of five men were talking together in front of the hotel, two of whom were dressed entirely in white. I passed them without noting their conversation, thinking it was about the war. I reached the corner of Gravier street, and was just about to cross over St. Charles street when I saw two men, who I think were of the party, walked up the same way, and just after I heard a shot. Immediately I gave a quick call rap, and started toward the spot. I saw a man in white clothes dart into the hotel bar-room, chased by two others, while others men pointed toward him saying: "There goes the man who done it!" I ran into the bar-room, when I saw the two men ahead of me dodge behind pillars, crying out: "Look out, he is going to shoot!" Another watchman now came up, and I told him to run around Common street to head him off at the side passage while I followed him up. A cotton broker told me the man had run out of this passage into Common street. I followed quickly, but when I got to the street he was not in sight. If he had run he could not have got around Carondelet street without my seeing him. He must have jumped into a cab and driven off, although a cab driver there, whom I questioned, said he had seen no one come out of the hotel. The cab drivers on St. Charles street, who saw the rencontre, told me that Houghton did not use his knife until after he was shot, and then only made a sort of wild sweep with it.

The perpetrator of this crime, Robert McNeil, alias Bob Johnson, one of the most noted desperadoes of New Orleans, although appointed by Mayor Monroe a guardian of the life and property of our citizens, rendered himself at the police office at twenty minutes before one o'clock this morning. As he was at his room from the time of his escape, and half a dozen of the police went there, as the Chief informs us, Johnson was probably advised by them to surrender. He has a deep cut above the left eye and the three last fingers of his left hand. His counsel and his friends loudly proclaim that he acted in self-defense, and can prove it.

Tickets for the Free Market.—Tickets for provisions at the Free Market can be had this morning at the City Hall, of James Beggs, Esq., chairman of the committee.

Light Artillery Legion.—The Algiers *News* says of yesterday says: "We learn that a planter of ample means, inspired by the example of private Watson, has written to the President, offering to raise and equip a legion of 1500 men, to be furnished with a full park of artillery, and to be mounted as light artillery. We learn that a thousand names have already been enrolled, ... most complete force of light artillery on the continent, formed within our ... under one command and [illegible]

Descent upon Burglars and Counterfeiters.—Detective Leggett obtained certain information regarding a band of counterfeiters and burglars, yesterday morning, ... the determination of making an immediate descent upon the enemy. Accordingly an expedition was prepared and fitted out at the Second District police office, which took up the line of march at noon precisely. The army was composed principally of the following officers: Right wing, Lieutenant ...; center, Chief McClelland, strongly supported ...; extreme left, Detective Boulton. ... were thrown forward as skirmishers. ... of such a host provoked no little curiosity ... Square, and like McDowell's "Grand ..." accompanied by the usual number of ... among whom we should mention ... Phelps, Esq., the eminent retail dealer ..., and the Hon. Somerset Tup, member ... Vendors' Convention.

... slow and solemn tread the cortege reached ... alley way on the levee, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, where they disappeared from vulgar gaze. Reader, shall we follow them in their winding way? We shall. They proceeded to a room in the rear building, the door of which was quietly shut and fastened at their approach. But rushing up, they knocked to those within, and threatened to shoot if the door was not opened. This threat had the desired effect, for the door was opened, and the police, upon entering, discovered two fellows named Stoltman. One of them gave his name as Joseph Guillbault, another as Seraphine Gosplant, and the woman as Pauline Sargent.

A careful search of the room brought to light all the proofs against these people that could be desired. A quantity of alloy to make spurious silver coin, the dies, with its moulds, formed of a wooden box with plaster of Paris on the back of a large dinner dish, twenty-eight of the counterfeit half dollars, and about ten dollars in bogus dimes and picayunes were seized and brought to the police office. Had it not been for the officers running so suddenly to the door and frightening the counterfeiters into an immediate opening of it, they would undoubtedly have had time to destroy their moulds and conceal every other evidence.

The officers next went to a room in the Marine Hotel, next door, in which they found three carpet-bags full of goods, a spring dirk, a dozen razors, and some other articles, stolen six weeks ago from the store of Mr. Marques, on the ground floor of the hotel. The store was entered by making a hole through the bricks of the rear wall, which gave an entry to a boy or a small-sized man, who collected together nearly half of the stock and probably passed it out through the opening to his confederates. These goods were brought to the hotel yesterday by a man who is not known.

A Villain Unhung.—The examination before Recorder Gastinel yesterday and Tuesday evening of the case of Joseph Jolly, charged with inhuman conduct toward Veronica Aubert, a little girl nine years and five months old, showed the accused to be a wretch who would scarce deserve so good a fate as the gallows. The testimony given by Veronica and her mother was very clear and straightforward, although that of the medical examiners, Doctors Avila and Berdo, did not go so far in some respects. Still, it was a clear case against the monster. The Auberts, mother and child, live on Bourbon street, between St. Philip and Dumaine streets, and Jolly, who is a little, brutish looking shoemaker, keeps store on the next block, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets. He won the confidence of the child by giving her peaches and cakes. The examination before the Recorder was conducted, on the part of the prosecution, by L. Mindivert, Esq., and on the part of the defense by Louis Dufau, Esq. Mr. Mindivert volunteered his professional services to Mrs. Aubert, when the examination came on and he found her unprovided with counsel. After the case was concluded for the State last evening, Mr. Dufau asked that the testimony he intended offering for the defense be taken down in writing. Mr. Mindivert objected to this, whereupon Mr. Dufau moved to have the case sent before the Criminal Court, which was done. Mr. Dufau intends, we hear, to file a rule for the application of his client to bail.

The Royal Street Foundling.—Yesterday we noticed the discovery of a female infant, three or four weeks old, lying wrapped in a shawl, in the middle of Royal street. The inhuman design of murdering it has become still more apparent. Mrs. Adams, who took charge of the babe, had to call in Dr. Beach, as it appeared to be dying. Since its discovery it has been insensible, and yesterday morning its eyes were distended and its mouth and neck discolored, so that Dr. Beach came to the conclusion it had been drugged with laudanum. There was a bruise, too, on the top of its head, where it had been struck a severe blow. The young ladies of the neighborhood, who took a lively interest in the foundling, had it christened in the Catholic church, one of them standing as godmother for it. Through the doctor's prescriptions the dangerous symptoms disappeared, and last evening the child was a great deal improved.

Successfully Launched.—The ponderous concern across the river, that has been attracting so many of the curious to Algiers, was successfully launched yesterday morning, and now floats in her native element. She only draws ten and a half feet forward and eleven and a half feet aft, and her projectors have gained increased confidence in her.

Fell Dead.—Philip Harty, the well known sexton of the Lafayette Cemetery, fell dead at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at his house, on Washington street, between Prytania and Coliseum streets.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Wm. McClay, arrested by officer L. Roux for selling liquor, at his coffee stand in the Tremé market, to Valmire, the slave of Mrs. N. Hite, was tried and convicted by a jury of slaveholders—Messrs. P. Musich, O. O. Fischler and O. Bilquan. He could not pay the fine of $250, and was therefore to go to prison for three months.

The case of Salvator Greenlaw, alias Santilleria, charged by José Gonzales de Max with a breach of trust in failing to account for the proceeds of a quantity of merchandise entrusted to him for sale, was dismissed, as Max could not afterwards be found.

Joseph Mitchell was fined five dollars for not letting General Pierrot Loiselle take his horse away from the pound. Bail was given for the appearance of a slave belonging to Mr. Forstall, charged with striking J. Koelsner on the back of his head.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1861. }

COTTON.—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Receipts to-day, 3 bales.

TOBACCO.—Nothing reported.

SUGAR.—We have heard of retail sales only.

MOLASSES.—Nothing reported.

FLOUR.—Superfine is retailing at $6 50 ℔ bbl.

CORN.—500 sacks damaged sold at 40@45c. ℔ bushel.

OATS.—300 sacks sold at 65c. ℔ bushel.

BACON.—Shoulders retail at 10c., Ribbed Sides at 12½c., Clear Sides at 17c, and plain and sugar-cured Hams at 13@17c ℔ lb.

PORK.—Mess is retailing at $23 ℔ bbl.

WHISKY.—Rectified is retailing at 37½c ℔ gallon.

BRAN AND HAY.—Not a sale reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 14, 1861.

Arrived to-day, 31 Hogs. Sales, 179 Texas Cattle, 47 Hogs and 74 Veal Cattle. Stock on sale, 184 Texas Cattle, 10 Hogs and 22 Veal Cattle. We quote:

Western Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs., 1st qu.			[illegible]
Texas	"	℔ head, 1st	[illegible]
"	"	" 2d	[illegible]
Veal Cattle,	"	"	[illegible]
Sheep,	"	"	[illegible]
"	"	" inferior,	[illegible]
Hogs, (Western)	℔ 100 lbs., gross		[illegible]
Milch Cows	℔ head, 1st quality,		[illegible]
"	"	2d	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 15, 1861.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

Vicksburg, White, from Argyle Landing.

Music, Dalbeau, from Donaldsonville.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

ARGYLE LANDING—Per steamer Vicksburg—3 bales cotton 1000 sks cotton seed 274 pkgs fruit and sundries.

DONALDSONVILLE—Per steamer Music—54 bbls molasses 131 hhds sugar 2 bales cotton and sundries.

NOTICE.

The Committee of the Free Market respectfully inform the public that no visitors will be allowed in the market during MARKET HOURS; but on any other day it will be opened to the citizens, when they will be pleased to see them.

It is requested that all persons entitled to Relief will bring vessels with them to receive such articles as Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Flour, &c.

It is distinctly understood that no supplies will be delivered to any one except those having the Ticket of the Volunteer Relief Committee of the Common Council.

THOS. MURRAY, President.
H. BIER,
GARDNER SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO,

The Committee have appointed the following Sub-Committee, who are required to be at the Market at half-past eight o'clock every market day:

R S Robertson, F Caldwell,
H H Dentzel, J B Prons,
H Lawrence, G A Marbee,
R A Patterson, R Britton,
J Douglas, J P Elkinon,
H Marks,

au 14-1t D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

FREE MARKET.

TICKETS for the FREE MARKET will be ready for delivery to all REGISTERED PARTIES on THIS DAY, (Thursday) 15th inst., at Room No. 6, City Hall, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

au15 1t JAMES BEGGS, Chairman of Committee.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

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

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

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

New Orleans, July 1 1861 au15 6m

SHAKSPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,

No. 298 Girod Street, New Orleans.

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

GEDDES, SHAKSPEARE & CO.,

(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)

Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists,

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing, Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Blacksmith Work of all kinds. au15 6m

Notice.

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

Note of Louis Charpentier & Co., to our order and endorsed by us, dated July 1st, 1861, payable 90 days after date, for ... $996 41

Note of do., do., to our order, dated August 2d, 1861, at 90 days, for ... 486 61

Note of S. Hesse, dated December 1st, 1860, to our order, payable one year after date, for ... 675 12

The same having been stolen and payment having been stopped.

au15 F. A. GONZALES & CO.

Headquarters First Brigade, First Division Louisiana Militia,

NEW ORLEANS, August 14, 1861.

THE Headquarters of this Brigade has been removed from Exchange Alley to No. 40 Perdido street.

By order of L. A. CHARBONNET, Colonel Commanding.

J. H. CALDWELL, Major and Brigade Inspector. au15 3t

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Star Mutual Insurance Company.

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

Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$380,395 70
Premiums on Fire Risks	$129,119 30	
Premiums on Marine Risks	91,763 52	
Premiums on River Risks	65,783 68 —	$286,666 75
Less premiums on Risks not terminated on the 31st July, 1861	[illegible]	
For Return Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$172,087 30
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$44,981 34	
On Marine Risks	26,187 79	
On River Risks	16,950 46	
Reserved for Losses unpaid	3,387 20	
	$102,456 90	
Fifteen per cent. returned on $[illegible]	[illegible]	
Reinsurance, taxes, expenses, interest on subscription notes, less lists ext, &c.	[illegible]	
	$41,128 30 —	$146,476 62
Net Earned Profits for the year ending 31st July, 1861		$26,090 77
Net Earned Premiums as above	$183,587 20	
Less Premiums on which 15 per cent. have been paid	$20,916 62	
Amount participating in Profits	$162,671 77	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Bills Receivable at short date	$60,212 50
Scrip of other Companies	780 00
Premiums due	2,630 12
Cash on hand	18,736 57
Balance of Subscription Notes	137,971 37
Total Assets	$180,306 96

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

Be it remembered that on this 13th day of August, 1861, before me, the subscriber, Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid personally appeared Placide Forstall, President, and Emile DeBuys, Secretary of the Star Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of the Company.

PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of August, 1861.

ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

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

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

au14 PLACIDE FORSTALL, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
Room 15 City Hall,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans, having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1861, and copies thereof having been filed with the Secretary of said Board, at Room 16 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said city of New Orleans, and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted), during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th inst.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their Office, Room 15 City Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th and 25th of September, 1861, to review their assessments on application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.

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

Lost Check.

LOST, on the 14th inst., on Old Levee street, going from St. Louis street to Customhouse street, a CHECK, No. 5011, for $1752 61, drawn by Bernard Turpin, dated 13th inst., to the order of J. & J. Tardos, on the Citizens' Bank. The finder will please deliver the same at the office of J. & J. Tardos, No. 48 Old Levee street, payment of said note having been stopped. au15

Lost Child.

YESTERDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, in the Third District, on Annette street, between Girod and Urquhart streets, EMILIA SEITZ, about three years old, speaking English only, very fair complexion and light hair, blue eyes, very stout, had a basket in her hands. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the child to her father, Louis Seitz, No. 62 Annette street, between the above named streets. au15 3t

White Lead.

FOR SALE—25 barrels White Lead, best quality, by JOS. B. SHANNON, au14 6t corner Poydras and Fulton sts.

CLARET—50 boxes St. Julien Medoc, for sale by JOS. B. SHANNON, au14 6t corner Poydras and Fulton sts.

For Sale.

FIFTY cases Olive Oil, Bordeaux make. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., au14 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

To Rent.

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

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 380 Common street.

A Two-Story Brick House, No. 201 Common street.

A Two-Story Frame House, No. 290 Customhouse street.

A One-Story Frame House, No. 430 Rampart street, near Esplanade.

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

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

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

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., au15 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

MARSEILLES GOODS—50 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Pratt & Co.; 100 boxes Sweet Oil, 25 cases do do do, 11 qrs; 100 boxes assorted Pickles; 100 do Sardines ..., 100 do Capers; for sale by au1 1m FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ST. CHARLES STREET.

HARRY MACARTHY,

THE ARKANSAS COMEDIAN,

Author, Actor, Vocalist, Dancer, Banjoist, and Man of Many Parts, will give one or two more

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS

AND

PERSONATION CONCERTS

ASSISTED BY MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE.

Complimentary Benefit to HARRY MACARTHY on FRIDAY EVENING, August 16th.

Afternoon Performance on SATURDAY, 17th, at 12 M.

☞ Admission, 50 cents. Day performances, children and servants, 25 cents.

☞ Box office open at 9 o'clock, A. M. Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8. au14

AT ARMORY HALL.

THE THIRD WEEK.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

"The Panopticon of the South,"

—FOR THE—

BENEFIT OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, August 12, 1861.

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

The Battle of Manassas.

For particulars, see Programmes.

☞ PRICES OF ADMISSION—Tickets 50 cents; Children and Servants, 25 cents.

☞ MATINEES ON SATURDAY NOON—Children and Servants admitted to matinee for 15 cents.

☞ Box office open from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock, and commencing at 8. au14

Rules for the Government of the Free Vegetable Market.

The Market to be opened from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 1 P. M., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, until further notice, commencing on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th instant.

No application for Vegetables, &c., will be received unless the same is signed by the Alderman or Assistant Alderman of the Ward and District in which the applicant resides.

All persons desirous of contributing Vegetables, Provisions, &c., for the poor, are requested to send the same to the "Volunteer Relief Committee," Waterworks Building, head of Canal street.

Persons contributing will please mark their baskets, or bags, with their names and locations, in order that the same may be returned to them. Parties will be at the building to receive all donations, and an account of the same will be correctly kept.

Persons applying for relief will enter on the upper side of the building, and when supplied will pass out on the lower side, so as to prevent confusion.

Tickets are not transferable, and no supplies will be delivered without them; and they must be presented at each application.

Mr. A. C. Merkel has kindly tendered his services to the Committee to receive, slaughter and cut up all Beef Cattle that may be donated.

THOMAS MURRAY,
H. BIER,
G. SMITH,
E. F. SCHMIDT,
D. I. RICARDO,
au8 tf Committee.

Volunteer Relief Committee.

The Committee will hereafter sit DAILY, in Room No. 6 Basement of the City Hall, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of registering the names of the distressed families and dependents of absent Volunteers, preparatory to distributing the relief appropriated by the Common Council.

All applicants will be required to produce proof satisfactory to the Committee that they are entitled to relief.

Residents of the FIRST DISTRICT will apply on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 9th and 10th inst.

Residents of the SECOND DISTRICT will apply on MONDAY, the 12th inst.

Residents of the THIRD DISTRICT will apply on TUESDAY, the 13th inst.

Residents of the FOURTH DISTRICT will apply on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

Thereafter applications may be made on any day promiscuously.

Due notice will be given of the Pay Days for each District as soon as the pay rolls are completed.

CHAS C CAMPBELL, Secretary of the Committee.

New Orleans, August 9, 1861. au9?

Over the Lake.

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

On Sundays, will leave on the arrival of the 8 o'clock, A. M., trains.

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

☞ Freight should be sent in time for the half-past 10 o'clock trains. au9

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 F. A. SHAW, Agent, corner of Gravier and Levee sts. jy6 tf

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,

7 ST. MILDRED'S COURT,

London,

ENGLAND.

Agent—

Mr. J. V. DURAND, No. 9 Carondelet street, New Orleans. jy27 6m

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.

Headquarters Carondelet Guards, No. 12 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1861. }

MR. R. E. 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.

jy30 tf Capt N. J. WILSON.

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.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON

—AND—

GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON and after June 10th the Passenger Trains will leave the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., and arrive at 9:15 A. M. and 8:45 P. M.

The Morning Train makes close connections at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Meridian, at which point connections are made with the trains on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, both North and South. Night Train connects at Jackson with the Southern Railroad for Vicksburg. Morning train makes close connections with Mississippi Central Railroad for all points North and East.

Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50.
" " Selma $20 50.
" " Montgomery $28.
Time to Mobile 24 hours.
" Selma, 40 hours.
" Montgomery 55 hours.

jy2 tf T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

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

[illegible] arrangement as follows:

FROM THE CITY.		FROM THE LAKE.
5 o'clock A. M. 5:30 Train.		5 o'clock A. M. 6:30 Train.
[illegible]		[illegible]

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

10 o'clock P. M. Horse Car.

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

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

Omnibuses leave Canal street every five minutes for the depot.

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

my25 tf G. PANDELY, Superintendent.

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 MANUFACTURERS 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.

HAVANA CIGARS—125,000 Havana cigars, of all sizes, such as Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Conchas, 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, au8 54 Magazine st.

SUGAR—50 boxes Lovering's loaf sugar, for sale by au1 1m FREDERIC AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

BUTTER—10 firkins yellow butter, in store and for sale by FREDERIC AVET, au1 1m 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

CAROLINA RICE—[illegible] casks Carolina Rice, landing and for sale by FREDERIC AVET, au1 1m 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI AND MACARONI—500 boxes Italian vermicelli; 100 do do macaroni; 50 do ... for sale by au1 1m FRED. AVET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

AUCTION SALES.

Succession of Marie Marthe Cottin.

2d Dis. C.—No. 18,097.—Second District Court of New Orleans.

VALUABLE SLAVES.

BY PLACIDE J. SPEAR, Auctioneer, Office 74 Chartres street.

THURSDAY, 15th August, 1861, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Honorable J. Bermudez, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date July 18th, 1861, for account of the above named succession, the following described Slaves, to wit:

NANCY, aged about 35 years, and her four children ARMANTINE, aged about 10 years; HENRIETTE, aged about 8 years; VICTOIRE, aged about 4 years, and an infant child, aged about 2 months.

CHARLES, aged about 21 years.

Terms and Conditions—Cash on the spot.

Acts of sale before A. Doriocourt, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. jy11 22 au1 12 14 15

Estate of the Late Anthime Labranche.

BY N. VIGNIE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, 15th August, 1861, at 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, at No. 47 Conti street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 23d July 1861, Court docket No. 18 361, for account of said succession—

One Trunk of Wearing Apparel, one Sandal Wood Chest, one Gold Watch and Chain, &c.

Terms cash. au15

Unreserved Sale of Clothing, White and Colored Shirts, &c.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold, at his auction rooms, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, No. 114—

An invoice of Seasonable Clothing, such as Merino and Linen Drill Pants, Cassimere and Marseilles Vests; Linen and Cottonade Coats, &c.

Also, one lot of fine White and Colored Shirts, &c., &c. au15

Paint Store at Auction.

Succession of Alphonse Gardes—No. 18,226.

BY FRANCIS FERNANDEZ.

BY virtue of an order from Honorable J. Bermudez Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, Parish of Orleans, dated 3d August, 1861, will be sold on the premises, on Chartres street, between St. Peter and Jefferson streets, at 11 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, 16th of August, 1861—

The contents of a Paint and Furnishing Store, consisting in part of Brushes, Glasses of all descriptions and sizes, Paints of all kinds, Pencils, Varnishes, Glue, Oils, Putty, and empty Bottles; together with the Fixtures, Glass Cases, Counters, Iron Chest, Desks, Bureaus, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold in block.

Terms cash.

Also, at the same place and hour, the following articles belonging to deceased, to wit—

One Double-Barreled Gun.

One Lefaucheux Pistol, with its accessories.

1 Mahogany Bureau.

1 Oil Painting, and sundry other articles.

Terms cash on the spot. au8 &

Succession of Gustave Mourne.

BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 38 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 24th August, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of two orders from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 4th June and 16th July, 1861, the following landed property and slaves, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Bayou road, Roman, Prieur and Esplanade streets, forming the corner of Bayou road and Roman streets, measuring 63 feet front on Bayou road, 89 feet in depth and frontage on Roman street, 89 feet 11 inches 6 lines on the opposite line, and 61 feet on the rear line. Together with a two-story frame house covered with slates, having four rooms, two above and two below, front and back galleries, a shed of four rooms used as a kitchen.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, with 8 per cent. interest per annum from date until maturity, and 8 per cent. from maturity until paid.

LEON, griff creole boy, aged about 24 years, good slater, and first-rate subject.

WILLIAM, creole negro boy, aged about 28 years, good slater, and first-rate subject.

GASPARD, creole negro boy, aged about 25 years, good slater, and first-rate subject.

The above slaves have been raised by the deceased, are first rate subjects, and very good mechanics; guaranteed in every respect and highly recommended.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of six months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage on said slaves.

Acts of sale before Oct. de Armas. jy28 & aug8 15 24

JUDICIAL SALES.

François Marquez vs. Widow Gaines and Charles Van Wyck.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS —No. 14,342.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Third District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the City Hotel, Common street, between Camp and Magazine streets, on WEDNESDAY, August 21st 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at the risk and peril of S. T. Goodwyn, who has failed to comply with the terms of the adjudication made to him on the 11th day of June last (1861),—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Esplanade, White, Lepage, Seventh and Washington streets, and designated by Numbers Twenty and Twenty-One on a plan deposited in the Sheriff's office.

With a said lots measure, as follows, to wit:

Lot Number Twenty, adjoining lots Numbers Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen and Nineteen on the rear line, by a front of thirty feet on Seventh street, and a depth of one hundred and seventeen feet nine inches and three lines between parallel lines.

Lot Number Twenty-One, adjoining lot Number Twenty, fronting thirty feet on Seventh street, by a depth of one hundred and seventeen feet nine inches and three lines, between parallel lines.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—In cash the sum of $13[illegible], and for the balance, the purchaser to give his notes at one and two years, with six per cent per annum interest from the day of sale until the maturity of the notes, and eight per cent per annum interest from their maturity until paid, and with mortgage upon the property sold until final payment.

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

jy20 29 au7 18 21

A. G. Wilson vs. Montegut.

THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.—No. 2764.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A. Saucier, Justice of said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1861, at 12 o'clock, M., at my warehouse, No. 224 Customhouse street—One Lot of Household Furniture. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

au14 18 24 SAMUEL HAMILTON, Constable.

Notice.

POSTPONEMENT of the OPENING OF THE FREE MARKET. In consequence of orders not being ready for delivery, the opening of the Free Market is postponed until FRIDAY NEXT, 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

au12 td THOS. MURRAY, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Notice.

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

THOMAS C. PAYAN is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will continue the wholesale clothing business at the old stand, No. 71 Canal street.

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
THOMAS F. CARHART.

New Orleans, August 10, 1861. au12 1m

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.

jy8 A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Manufactory of Arms.

SABRES, DRAW-SWORDS, SABRE-BAYONETS.

WE are ready to sell and receive orders for the following articles:

Ordnance Sabres for officers, plain blade.

Do. do. damask.

Draw Swords, with gold ornaments.

All kinds of Sabres made to order.

Sabre Bayonets, separate, or adapted to the musket. Military Companies can contract to have their muskets rifled or made to admit the sabre-bayonet.

Scarfs, Belts, Plates of all kinds.

Ornaments made to order; also repairing.

☞ The superiority of the arms, as well as their moderate prices, can be ascertained on examination.

Depot at No. 75 Camp street, up stairs. au6 12t

Lost or Stolen.

A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated 4th August, 1860, signed Ns sersiter by Edward Barnett, notary public, for $3000, payable twelve months after date at the Bank of America, drawn by Gerald Farrell to his own order, and endorsed by himself, and bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum from maturity. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this note, payment having been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid to any person delivering the said note to ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets. jy31 6t30d

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,

SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

Informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. JEAN BONNOT in his establishment for interments and funeral ceremonies, situated on St. Ann street, between Chartres and Royal, No. 51, which said Mr. BONNOT is now receiving by the last arrivals from PARIS and LONDON,

New Apparatus and Trimmings,

Black and White, of the latest European style, for

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

Also, articles of all sorts concerning Burials, such as Trimmings of Velvet, Cloth and Silk, with extra Fringes; large and small top and side Coffin Plates; black and white Crucifix, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, &c., and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest price.

Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. DUBUC, that without flattering himself, he thinks he is capable of furnishing all interments, &c., to those who will be pleased to place their confidence in him, the largest and handsomest

Hearses and Funeral Cars

of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; and 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 cloths of all sorts, mahogany and walnut, large and small Hearses, Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cards of Invitation, and also 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 command 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 6m10

J. BONNOT,

51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,

Does and sells at his Undertaking Establishment,

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and all other manufacturers'; as also

COFFINS,

of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHMENT,

51.........St. Ann Street..........51

feb18 6m

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Mme. MAURY,

Late from the Toulouse Hospital, admitted by the Faculty of Montpellier, 1st Lessons of 38 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.

Consultations every Saturday, from 12 o'clock, M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Bourbon street, No. 206, between Dumaine and St. Philip.

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Schooner Union, John H. Jarvis, State of Maine, Tobacco, Chas. A. Farwell, and Bark Chester.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—In the District Court of the Confederate States, District of Louisiana—Prize—Nos. 18, 20, 5, 10, 11, 18 and 12.

In furtherance of the decrees rendered by the said Court in the above entitled suits, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, at the public store No. 2 [illegible] New Customhouse, on WEDNESDAY the 21st August, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for cash, the following articles, being stores, &c., of the above-named vessels:

Beef in barrels, Pork in ditto, F[illegible] and Mixed ditto, Manilla and Hemp Rope, Canvas, Perfume[illegible], &c., &c.

Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 13th August, 1861.

au14 td C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

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

The ship JOHN H. JARVIS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., of 740 67/95 tons, now at Post First District.

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au16 to C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship J. H. Jarvis's Cargo.

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

The CARGO of said ship J. H. Jarvis, now on board of said vessel, at Post No. 18 First District, consisting of 2900 sacks common Salt, (more or less.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au16 to C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Bark Chester, &c.

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

The bark CHESTER, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture and Boats, &c., (of 199 87/95 tons.)

Terms cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au8 3td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

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

The ship STATE OF MAINE, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and boats, &c. (of 726 23/95 tons.)

Terms cash at the time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au8 td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Lemuel Dyer, &c.

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

The one-eighth part of ship LEMUEL DYER, her tackle, apparel, furniture and boats, (of 717 16-95 tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au8 td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship Ariel, &c.

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

The ship ARIEL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., (of 1069 6-95 tons.)

Terms cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au8 td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

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

The Thirteen 3-8 sixteenths of the ship CHARLES A. FARWELL, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., (of 1399 82-95 tons.)

Terms cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 7th day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au8 td C. S. Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States vs. Ship American Union, &c.

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

The Fifteen-sixteenths of the ship AMERICAN UNION, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., (of 999 52-95 tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, C. S. Marshal. au8 td

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

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

The One-Fourth part of schooner E. S. JAMES, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, (of 251 33-95 tons.)

Terms—Cash at time of adjudication.

Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans day of August, 1861. C. S. BEVERLEY, au8 td C. S. Marshal.

To the Public.

The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army feel bound to make the following statement:

It is now about five weeks since this Society was formed into thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and completed more than 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 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 rule to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware where the foot may exist, and it is our bounden duty whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defense, in a measure and as our means will permit, to provide for the utterly destitute women and families who may providentially fall into our hands. The Society has received a portion of the material 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, to keep up these women honorably employed during the summer.

We receive the gratuitous assistance of a large number of ladies, who daily tender their services, averaging about fifty in attendance, who work unceasingly from nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.

To the agents of various sewing machines, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to some of our hotels and restaurants for lunch sent us, and to our city press in general, our considerations are due for numerous favors gratuitously rendered.

Contributions will be received daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms No. 82 Camp street.

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

By order. Mrs JAMES ROSS, New Orleans, June 18, 1861. jel7 tf President.

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. Flasman, P. Malochée, 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. Flasman Vice President.

jy11 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,

No. 61 St. Louis street,

nov21 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,

NOTARIES PUBLIC,

No. 38 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., jn26 36 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.

my7 tf

DR. BANCE

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,

(of the Faculty of Paris,)

No. 186 BOURBON STREET,

au1 6m between Dauphine and St. Philip streets.

Building Material, Bricks Fire-Wood

V. DEMORUELLE, Dealer,

At the Old Basin, corner Toulouse and Franklin,

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

☞ Orders from the country promptly and carefully attended to.

DRIED PRUNES AND BRANDY CHERRIES—100 cases dried prunes, 16 and 24 jars; 150 cases do, 24 and 20 large and small boxes; 50 cases brandy cherries, Guimon James; in store and for sale by au1 1m A. FLASHAN, 30 and 32 Old Levee st.

Le Congrès

Le Congrès ... de bruit depuis ... à Richmond, ...