The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861 ... Vol. XVI—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,180.

THE DAILY BEE

NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

DESPERATION.

If the people of the South needed any other encouragement to press forward in the glorious task of achieving their independence, than is derived from the almost unbroken series of triumphs which have attended the struggle, it might be found in the desperation which marks the conduct of the enemy. Their policy evidently springs from fear. They have long since passed beyond their sternness and vindictiveness which distinguish men confident of success and sure of popular support, and they are now compelled to rely upon a system of tyranny and terror in the vain hope of overawing and silencing an opposition which they dare not encounter with the weapons of reason and of truth.

The record of the Abolition Government of the United States since the battles of Manassas and Springfield is hardly superior to that of the Emperor of China or the King of Dahomey. Mr. Lincoln and his atrocious ministers have been guilty of acts on which civilization grows pale and humanity shudders. It might have been hoped that in a land boasting itself the asylum of civil and religious liberty; and among a people claiming to be the freest, the most enlightened and the most tolerant of any upon earth, war itself would be measurably divested of its hideous features. But the miserable braggarts of the North have been foiled by this touchstone, and now exhibit themselves in naked barbarism and brutality. It has been reserved for the Yankees to conduct hostilities in a spirit of venomous and unrelenting hatred such as the nineteenth century had never previously witnessed. What are we to think? What opinion will the intelligent Governments of Europe form of the Lincoln Administration when their recent atrocities are made known? Just glance at a few of them. Southern ladies of birth, education and respectability temporarily sojourning at the North, are arrested as felons and ruthlessly imprisoned for no other crime than that of sympathizing with the country of their husbands, fathers, or children. Southern gentlemen, wherever found, are treated as enemies and consigned to dungeons. The highest municipal authorities of a city not belonging to the Southern Confederacy are torn at midnight from their houses by bands of lawless soldiers, immured within the walls of a fort, treated with shameful rigor, and subjected to many severe privations. Within the structures set apart as Bastiles groan a host of unfortunate beings whom the decrees of an insolent tyrant have consigned to the most loathsome dungeons and imprisonment. The law is powerless to save them. The "*sic volo sic jubeo*" of a despot has overleaped the barriers of justice, stricken down and annihilated the once potent writ which stood between arbitrary power and helpless innocence, and now wields an authority as irresponsible as that of the Autocrat of all the Russias.

The cup of fearful list complete the catalogue of enormities who have unhappily disgraced the name of man. Vandals have been known to destroy the edifices of the despised race. In defiance of that unchangeable policy and practice of the very Government over which Lincoln presides, they have been regarded as pirates, have been handcuffed, dragged through the streets of New York, victims of the ribaldry and savage glee of the rabble, and then thrust into prison, to await their trial and condemnation. Nothing save the dread of retaliation has deterred the Lincolnites from slaughtering them in cold blood, without even the formality of a trial. Finally, to cap the climax of infamy, the measure of outrage and iniquity, the bloody-minded FREMONT proclaims the entire State of Missouri under martial law, declares that all persons found with arms in their hands shall be court martialed and shot, and that their property shall be confiscated and their slaves set free. By this sweeping statute he expects to terrify the freemen of Missouri into passive submission to the tyranny of Abolitionism.

All this, horrible and disgusting as it is, proves that the foe is beauty losing confidence. Nothing but absolute desperation could prompt such wicked counsels. If the rulers of the North were not afraid of the ever-whelming influence of an adverse public opinion, they would not create an opposition which they know to be innocuous. They would not suppress newspapers, and tar and feather editors for advocating peace. They would not discover formidable antagonists in the persons of Southern-born ladies; nor would they conceive it essential to their safety to seize, rifle and place in confinement every Southern man returning from Europe. A policy like this is the fruit of excessive rage and abject terror. The Confederates have hitherto carefully abstained from imitating it. They have perhaps erred on the side of lenity and indulgence, and have not considered the stringent exigency of making reprisals. We are gratified, however, to observe that our own Government has at length been aroused to the assertion at once of its dignity and its power, and that its latest legislation is of a character to make the miscreants of the North feel that retribution will overtake them precisely in the form most odious to their grasping and rapacious souls. The confiscation bill which has passed Congress will touch them that they cannot forever despoil and oppress us with impunity.

ALABAMA.—The returns from 48 counties show the following vote: Shorter, 39,547. Watts, 28,189—majority, 7358. The contest was a purely personal one.

RISING OF THE PETREL.—Our readers doubtless have not forgotten the glowing account published by the enemy of the sinking of the little privateer Petrel by the United States frigate St. Lawrence, in which it was pretended that by a ruse the frigate induced the Petrel to chase her in mistake for a merchant vessel. Captain Perry, of the Petrel, gives the lie to all this in the following letter published in the Charleston *Courier*:

At daylight on the morning after sailing she saw the St. Lawrence, and perceived at once that she was a man-of-war. The Petrel attempted to make the land, but at the end of a chase of four hours she was fairly overhauled and was overhauled by the frigate. The frigate began firing, but showed no colors. Her purpose evidently was to sink the Petrel. Captain Perry fired a few shots at the frigate in reply, hoping to shoot away some of her spars or sails, with the hope of escaping. The Petrel at last being in a sinking condition, fifteen of the men were sent on board the frigate, and Captain Perry and the rest of the crew remaining on board. The man-of-war still kept firing on the sinking schooner, which had been silenced for the fight with a white flag. Finally the vessel sunk, and the St. Lawrence sent and picked up the crew. Captain Perry denies that there was any intentional ruse to cheat the privateer. The men were well treated and well fed. He denies that any attack was made on the frigate. The Petrel never at once that she was a man-of-war, and attempted to escape, and only fired on her with the hope to facilitate her getting away by crippling a spar. The crew all corroborate the above statement. They are in tolerable health, and hope for the sympathy and assistance of their friends and fellow-citizens at home.

REMARKABLE COOLNESS.—The following is a *bona fide* act of bravery by the passengers to Captain Smith, of the Ruby, lately mentioned in the Arkansas river. Read the description of the Captain's coolness and self-possession in such a critique.

The undersigned, cabin passengers of the Ruby, desirous of their duty to give public notice of the coolness, bravery and self-possession of Captain DeWitt Smith on the occasion of the burning of the steamer in the Arkansas. All honor and praise to him and thanks for our lives. The Ruby was bound down, with a cargo of five men, slaves and hogs-piece. On the morning of the 10th, in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, she struck a snag. At the hour of the accident, Captain Smith was standing on the hurricane deck. He escaped to have a presentiment, or rather to know intuitively, what was coming. With great presence of mind and coolness he placed the pilot on the bow deck, which was projecting out, commanded to the engineer, throwing the vessel on a sand bank in shallow water, barely sufficient to cover the cabin floor. He then commanded the yawl to be lowered, after which he went to the bar—sand suspending—spliced the bar-keeper to position in the steamer's yawl, and then, with the utmost coolness and composure of mind, he walked aboard by the hurricane cabin, and procured a negro cook, from Cashman, (more deserving of death than myself) to allow him to swim ashore with her. We never saw any thing of the kind down more clear-headed. Captain Smith has our thanks for his coolness and courage. May heaven smile on him and reward him for his noble and manly conduct. Signed by the lady and gentlemen passengers.

A MILITARY DESTRUCTION.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* is dredging into either a military disposition or total insanity. The *Herald* seems to be the latter, and gently blows toward the *Advertiser* the following compliment:

"As for Seward and Chase, they may serve them out all needful justice. Let the Secretary of War take the head of a company of the 7th and the President will immediately send a volley of thirteen cheers of men. The war will determine to be to be the man. The spirit of retribution is upon, and an era of warriors has succeeded to that of peace."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The Fort Monroe Expedition—Success of Lieutenant Pegram.

Washington, September 2.—Among the passengers arrived at Baltimore was one from the Gulf Coast, at Key de Janeiro, giving a description of the vessels leaving, or about to leave, that seaport. Six of these vessels were captured by privateers.

The Harriet Lane got ashore at Hatteras, and three crew her guns and sent to enable her to float off.

Great Excitement in Wheeling, Va.—Passage of an Ordinance of Secession—Establishment of the Reign of Terror—The Unionists Out of Countenance.

Wheeling, September 1.—This city is in a great state of excitement to-night, occasioned by the receipt of a despatch from Fairmount, Marion county, which reports the Secessionists rising and marching on the town to burn it and tear up the railroad.

The rising is supposed to be in connexion with the movements of General Lee.

Excitement in Quincy, Illinois.

Quincy, Ill., September 2.—Great excitement is prevailing in consequence of an apprehended attack from Missouri.

Intercepting from St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, September 2.—One hundred and ten mounted Missourians paraded the town, and captured two Federal recruiting officers.

A Million in Specie en Route for New York.

St. Joseph, September 2.—Advices from San Francisco, California, by the Overland Pony Express, state that the steamer Uncle Sam, on her last trip to Panama, would take out specie on freight to the amount of $1,000,000.

From Missouri.

Jefferson City, September 2.—A company of cavalry surrounded Georgetown, and took Mc. Grellis and several others prisoners.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

News from the Confederate Capital—Prolonged Session of Congress.

Richmond, September 2.—The President has called Congress together (Tuesday) to attend to some unfinished business. A quorum is still not in attendance, and their session will probably be brought to a final close in a day or two.

Ineffectiveness of the Blockade.

It is reported here that the ship Gondor, from Liverpool, has arrived at Beaufort, N. C. She was seen and chased by the blockading squadron, but escaped safely.

Vice-President Stephens.

Vice-President Stephens continues at Manassas, in attendance on his brother, Judge Linton Stephens. Both are expected here on Wednesday.

From the Camps.

There is nothing of interest from the camps.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship North American—Advance in Cotton.

Montreal, September 2.—The Canadian mail steamer North American, which left Liverpool on the 22d and Londonderry on the 23d ult., has arrived at Quebec.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, August 22.—The sales of three days in the Liverpool Cotton market amounted to 50,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ½d on last week's quotations. Fair Orleans is quoted at 9d.

The sales Friday were 24,000 bales.

London Money Market.

London, August 23.—Consols 90¾ to 90¼.

Political News.

The rupture between Austria and Hungary is regarded as being complete.

Seizure of Southern Property in New York.

New York, September 2.—The Surveyor of the port has seized twenty-eight vessels owned, in whole or in part, in the South.

Washington Gossip.

Washington, September 2.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* telegraphs that the packets are circulating many exhibitions of cowardice, saying that the Confederates had crossed the Potomac at Aquia Creek.

The Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark—The Yankees in a High Sense of Glory—Picayune Butler to Have a Monument.

Louisville, September 2.—There is nothing in the Eastern reports but glorification over the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C., by the grand expedition.

Butler says that "Cape Hatteras light may again and forth its cheering ray to the storm-beaten mariner."

A new department is to be created for Butler.

Northern News.

By our Richmond exchanges of Friday last we have New York news to the 27th, and Washington to the 28th. We make the following extracts:

DISORGANIZED REGIMENTS.—Under this head the New York *Express* of Saturday says that of such regiments as the Second Fire Zouaves, who left New York on Friday afternoon, can be of no service whatever in the grand army. A large proportion of them were drunk, and the worst kind encountered among them were of the most disgraceful character. The colonel ignored the rights of his officers, and put the question of his leadership to the votes of his men. But officers there rushed on him with curses and drawn swords, while the men cheered the colonel. Some of the officers cried with rage, and vows of vengeance. A United States officer remonstrated with them and was driven off, several swords being lunged at him. The men wished to "thrash" their officers, and the officers to "have it out on" their men.

ZOUAVES IN BAD ODOR.—The same paper remarks:

The Second Fire Zouaves will do very little to redeem the credit of New York city or the New York Fire Department, so badly damaged by the First Regiment of that name. A number of insubordinate scenes occurred on more than one corps preparing for the battle-field. One officer reported to the mustering colonel on Friday that he had ninety men on his roll, but just eighty of them were in a state of mutiny, and that he could not produce them to be mustered without the aid of force! What a spectacle this is!

A LOUISIANIAN IN LIMBO.—On Monday morning the United States Marshal for the district of Rhode Island arrived at New York, having in his custody, as a prisoner of State, William M. Fish, said to belong to the State of Louisiana, who is charged with uttering sentiments and treasonable sentiments while enjoying the society of the fashionable hotels at Newport, R. I. He was dispatched to the rebellious city of Fort Lafayette, in accordance with orders from the Secretary of State at Washington.

THE BANKERS AND THE LOAN.—New York, August 27.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Presidents of the Banks of the city of New York, it was resolved that Mr. Stevens, President of the Bank of Commerce, select a committee of five, to proceed with him to Washington, for the purpose of waiting upon the President and his Cabinet the resolutions previously passed by the Bank Presidents, that the conditions of the loan recently made by the Bank Presidents will be met; and that the war is to be prosecuted with all the vigor and energy of the Government.

A SECESSIONIST RECEIVES NOTICE TO QUIT.—Swarthmore, Pa., August 26.—William Haisey, bailing from Ithiker, who compelled to leave the town in a day, or accept the alternative of being rode out on a rail. He had endeavored to induce parties to take the New York *Day Book*.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The New York *Courier des Etats Unis* affirms that no French squadron is to enter the port of Norfolk. The only French war ship on our coast is the Catinat, now in the harbor of New York. The Courrier thinks it possible that the Catinat may touch for a moment at a Southern port to learn dispatches for French consuls.

The Toronto *Globe* mentions in an editorial article the appearance in Canada of an active Confederate agent, Mr. Jefferson Davis—a gentleman who did service to the Southern cause as a newspaper writer in Washington—but through the illiberality of the press of this country he is strictly interned in the Northern States and Canada.

In New York, on Tuesday morning, the United States Marshal seized the steamer City Hall, with a cargo of 1,000 bales of cotton, and 2,000 barrels of rosin, on board. The vessel was bound for Liverpool, and cleared at the New York Custom House. The *Daily News*, addressed for Londonderry, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

The house of the abominable Joseph Whitney has been changed to the Medill, in honor of the Federal General. She is attached to the quartermaster's service, and will soon sail with provisions for Tortugas, Fla.

Daniel C. Lovejoy, of New Orleans, who stands charged with being a bearer of despatches from England to President Davis, was removed on Monday to Fort Lafayette.

Abolitionism Insane.

The Clinton *Patriot* thus speaks of the needle brigade of Erie Politicians:

The pretended corps have thoroughly organized and established their headquarters at Mercantile Hall, in this town, and are on duty from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. They have shown a desire of Washington Whitney, Esquire, to have improved sewing batteries, which are indestructible, if handled by expert hands, in tackling off the rebellious rebels, the gallant Minnie Rifles and E. F. Bands.

The Prairie Steppes Echo says:

From all parts of the parish we hear nothing but unfavorable reports of the cotton crop. The excessive rains have damaged the cotton to an alarming extent, and the crop here, it is said by many, will be not above fifty per cent.

The Opelousas *Patriot* has the following:

In Assumption, and above the town, the levees are busily engaged planting standings and making wooden pavements for the building of the railroad. Provisions are very high, and the people generally accustomed to a great deal less than they are determined to do, a great deal more.

Many Texas Texans for Big Canal—the Rebel Canal projected to run from Galveston bay, over slightly votes, and by the time Dr. Gobert's corps may leave for the war, it will have furnished no less than sixty volunteers.

Let it by hereafter called the volunteer president.

War in Kentucky.

We make the following extract from the Louisville *Courier* of Thursday last, to show the position of the patriotic class of her people in the dreadful state of affairs in that State:

The leaders of the so-called Union party no longer seek in disguise their opportunity for action. Publicity is to be abandoned, the Provisional Government there is to be set aside, and Kentucky is to be left to herself. Such is the outspoken talk of the organs and the leaders of the movement, as they left a comfortable home, and came here to endure poverty and suffering. Their children neglected then, and they were compelled to see the labor of their lady, who took in washing. She was over 50, and he was 60.

His indignation confined him to his bed, and she worked for him and stepped to the wash with a devotion which was only equaled by the extreme care and neatness which marked every feature of their humble quarters. She worked all day Friday, through the terrible heat which prevailed, and on Sunday was as well as usual. The day was one of scorching heat, and a neighbor called at the old ground floor to see the old man lay in his chamber, when one of her daughters called for a visit, and in company with her mother they sat and talked with him until noon, when they left, saying they would try to sleep. They went down stairs together, the daughter leaving for her home, and the old lady sitting upon the lowest stair as she went away.

There they died: the old man in his bed up stairs, and she sitting upon the stairs that led to his chamber—faithful guardian to death, as she had been in life. Such was the end, and such the event, or knew the death of the other. Hand in hand they had gone down the hill of life, "temporarily," but to meet, and to be together at the foot. The old man lay calmly reposing with the pillow smoothed by the last touch of her loving hand; she sat upon the step, with her head resting upon her weary arm. Their souls were thus together launched into the unknown world, and, still undivided, explored the dark valley of shadows.

"Peace to such lives!" exclaims the thoughtful reader. Two hearts that beat as one."

BEAUTY OF THE SULTAN'S SERAGLIO.—Gentlemen returned from Constantinople have often attempted to describe some of the incidents that attended the ceremony of the girding on the sword of the Mosque of Ayoub, consisting of an allusion to the ordinary reception at the palace of the Old Seraglio. On entering the palace the Sultan was received by the master of the Ceremonies, who, bowing down before him with a kiss on the forehead, conducted him to the reception room. Here a large assemblage of ladies, among whom were the wives of several of the Pashas, were in waiting, and who awaited his arrival. It is one of the special prerogatives of the Padishan that in his presence no Pashas may not be worn. His slave of all sorts in the world, and the most beautiful beauty of the Turkish ladies. The veils worn in public by the younger and more beautiful of the women in Constantinople, are, however, so thin and transparent that the privilege is of small value.

Very little concealment is effected, and every one may form his own opinion on the beauty of the fair sex. It is not to be denied that there is often a slight illusion on the beholder, inasmuch as it unites detection of the paint and enamel, so freely used, has easy. Hence, probably, it is that the ugly custom of the confinement of their wives in Turkish women prevails in Europe. When one considers that the most beautiful girls among the Musulman population of the empire usually find their way to the harems of Constantinople, besides these, Circassia and Georgia contribute largely to the harems of Constantinople, the quarter of really pretty persons to be seen on the sweet waters or other places of resort appears small. Nevertheless I am assured that on the occasion in question an ordinary mortal must have been overpowered by the beauty of persons and costume presented to his Imperial Majesty's eyes.

[Constantinople Cor. London Times.

GENERAL BRAGG.—The Charleston *Mercury* learns from reliable authority that Brigadier-General Braxton Bragg has been ordered to report for duty at Pensacola, and will relieve Brigadier-General B. H. Anderson, a gallant officer succeeds General Bragg in the command at Pensacola.

A GOOD JOKE ABOUT THE EARL OF DERBY.—Lately, in the English House of Lords, the Earl of Derby took occasion to pull to pieces the parliamentary reform bill recently in the East India Council Hill, and made, as usual, capital fun out of it. The best part of the joke was replied, however, by those who were all the time aware that this change was the production of no less a person than his son, Lord Stanley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reporter Gastinel's Court.—The great scandal case of the charge of libel against Mrs. E. M. Taylor, of Carondelet street, came up for examination yesterday morning, and more than a dozen witnesses were brought by a Mrs. W., whose name had been attached in Mrs. Taylor's scandal-us handbill. On this point Mrs. Lewis, *f. w. c.*, testified that Mrs. W. was the daughter of a poor white woman in Richmond, Virginia, when came here as a field hand. The friend was unable to support the child, and was going to put it in a charitable institution when this free colored woman, who had no-ced the applicant, offered to bring the child up. She also testified that she looked after Mrs. W., who died some twelve years since, was a white man and a gentleman. It was proven that Mrs. Taylor distributed these handbills herself, and declared to all that she did it to correct a report which was prevalent and calculated to injure the reputation of the daughter of the neighbors. Her criminality being perfectly clear, she was committed for trial before the First District Court, and admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

Joseph Whitney, alias J. P. Whitney, alias Colonel Whitney, and quite as his face yesterday morning at the Mint Market. Pigeons was arrested and sent bail to appear.

After several months of comparative quiet, open war has again broken out between the rival offices of the Mint and Custom House, the latter having recently re-coffee and sugars. Here the banner was, with a ditch-stood in one hand and a sugar-scraper in the other, stands ever on the watch, and salutes the stroller with three cheers each, one loud for them, bringing round to her corner, who has confessed it for the last fifteen years. The style of the battle-cry is:

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

The undersigned will use the house of the said firm in Nashville.

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

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and C. Gibson are also interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

Same Mutual Insurance Company, No. 15 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, August 31st, 1861.

THE Company will continue to insure against the risks of fire, tornado and inundation, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Grand	Jos. Gravel & Co.
A. Walton	Jos. Watt & Co.
C. Jevon	Jos. Claiborne, Clathorne.
F. Elliot	T. Hall & Mc Evoy
E. Bonning	Mumsey, Lafaye & Co.
E. Bonning	Mumsey, Lafaye & Co.
Wm. H. Coleman	Coleman, Erickson & Withers
J. G. Coleman	Coleman
C. C. Catherine	W. A. Gordon
A. Castillon	W. A. Gordon & Castillon.
J. G. Baldwin	A. Gore & Co.
	EMILE DEBUTS, President.
J. D. BALDWIN Secretary pro tem.	aug28 1y

Wanted.

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

SHAKESPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
No. 295 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKESPEARE, E. SWOOD
GEDDES, SHAKESPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists,

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mills, Gas Fixtures, Railroad Chairs and Tubes, Cotton Gearing, Grate Bars, Hoes, Points, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Steamboating Work of all kinds, such as

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

M. E. R. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris school, having retained from France, Medallions, Votive Crowns, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain Carpets, &c.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the only Injection with which Dr. Ricord of those his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhœa, Whites, &c., &c., which we offer for cash of medicines

ANTI-MERCURIAL BOB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic and mercurial and many complicated Constitutional Diseases, such as Syphilis, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Leucorrhœa, Carious Bones, &c., &c.

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

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 58 Carondelet street,
(Second floor, front office.)

Notice.

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

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

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
THOMAS F. CHESARY.

New Orleans, August 19, 1861. au19 1m

DR. RANCH

Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. ROSSIGNOL DUPUY, 58 Bourbon street.

DR. ED. HUSSMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris),
No. 38 BOURBON STREET,
between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

For Sale.

FIFTY more Olive Oil Barrels, new. Apply to RUD. ROCHEREAU & CO.
au14

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London.

Agents—
Mr. J. V. DUBAND,
No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans. 1m27 tue

To Military Officers.

C. DUPUY, Gaitlier,
No. 6 Royal St., between Conti-street and Bienville
HAS just received a large assortment of Gilt and Silver Laces of all widths, suitable for officers' wear on very moderate terms. sep10

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

GUILBAUX & GIEPERS,
(Successors to V. Dauplant)
121 ..... Royal street 123
IMPORTERS of Military Jewelry and Manufacturers of Gilding and Harness, and Saddlers' Hardware.

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all Military Equipments will be furnished at the lowest prices. On hand a considerable quantity of Silk, Silver, Gilt, Gilt Bullion, Carpets, Woolens and Linens, suitable for Army Regulated and Planters; Banding and Fancy Goods.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Dryades and Clio streets. Apply to
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 225 Common street.
A Two-Story Frame House, No. 259 Rampart street.
A One-Story Frame House on Dorbigny street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.
A One-Story Frame House on Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Rampart.
Apply at the office of RUD. ROCHEREAU & CO.
au14 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI AND MACARONI.—500 boxes Italian vermicelli; 100 do do macaroni, 50 do do assorted. For sale by
FRED. AVEZ, 50 and 51 Old Levee st.

To the Southern Public.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, gathered on the 4th of July last, a permanent committee of twenty from each ward was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Confederate army, and provide for their comfort during the war.

The undersigned, in behalf of the committee then appointed, appeal to the humane and patriotic to aid in this good work.

It becomes those who enjoy the safety and comforts of home, to testify, in a material form, their appreciation of the perils and sufferings of our brave volunteers. It is in our cause they are at war, and it is our misfortune to be unable to share their toils and dangers. Let us contribute something, and the offering will be appropriate; perhaps much will be necessary hereafter, there is no time like the present.

The committee will be advised of the nature of the supplies required, as hospitals are established. Shall clothing be required, or will the soldiers of a particular State or section, they will afford all the aid in their power to obtain it in our name. If means can be raised, they have to organize a permanent system of relief. Comfortable clothing, warm and well-fitted, articles of nourishment suitable for the sick, as jellies, wines, fruits, tapioca, arrowroot, farinaceous food, and above, are especially solicited. Warm shirts, woolen socks and drawers, in great quantity, will be particularly necessary by the approach of the cold season of the year. We appeal to our fellow-citizens not to suffer their brave soldiers to want comforts.

A warehouse for the reception of such stores as may be contributed has been established at No. 54 Gravier street, and suitable persons will be in attendance. Each member of the Committee will receive donations in money.

JOHN PERRY,
T. O. SULLY,
B. GARDERE,
HENRY RENSHAW,
Sub-Committee.

Notice.

The following gentlemen compose the Paragoud Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy:

W. A. ELLIOTT, President.
P. I. SAUNDERS, Secretary.
HENRY RENSHAW, Treasurer.

P. E. Bonford,	W. A. Elliott,
John Prendergast,	A. M. Barbarin,
H. W. Hyde,	A. D. Bourke,
G. A. Bringier,	A. D. Lacoste,
E. H. Gallagher,	R. S. Jones,
P. Walsh,	J. Ryan,
J. Bermudez,	J. F. Power,
S. P. Dickinson,	W. Grant,
J. P. Dickinson,	W. Grimes,
J. Hagan,	

au28 ..... sat3 tue

Wines, Liquors, &c.

3 QUARTER and 16 eighth pipes superior Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, South proof, 1858.
11 qr and 11 eighth pipes superior Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, Extra proof, 1858.
11 qr and 11 eighth pipes superior Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, Extra proof, 1858.
16 qr and 16 eighth pipes superior Vineyard Proprietors Champagne, South proof, 1858.
Also, a large assortment of Vineyard Proprietors Champagnes, Extra proof, 1858.
All the above brands are of superior quality, and will be sold at very low prices.
All previous contracts or agreements with other persons are hereby respectfully declined.
By order of the Board.
au28 3m G. DEBUTS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

POINTE COUPEE, 30th August, 1861.
NOTICE is given to the Stockholders of the Pointe Coupee Bank, that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on the first Monday in October next, when all persons interested are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.
By order of the Board.
au30 3m A. DESCLOUX, Cashier.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given to all persons that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Louise Bruno, after this date.
au30 1m* JOSEPH BRUNO.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
Room 16 City Hall.
New Orleans, Aug. 10, 1861.

THE Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans, having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1861, said Rolls are now open for inspection in the Secretary of said Board, at the said City Hall; the same will be open for inspection from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. of each day, and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 1st October, 1861, to 1st January, 1862, when the Rolls will be finally closed.
TWENTY DAYS from the 15th inst.
The Assessors of the several Wards give notice that they will meet at their Office—Room 15 City Hall, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.—on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d and 24th of September, 1861, to review their assessments on application of any persons considering themself aggrieved.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
Secretary Board of Assessors.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & CO.

The undersigned will use the house of the said firm in Nashville.

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

Messrs. A. L. Abbott and C. Gibson are also interested in the business of the house.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861. au15 6m

Same Mutual Insurance Company, No. 15 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, August 31st, 1861.

THE Company will continue to insure against the risks of fire, tornado and inundation, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

P. A. Grand	Jos. Gravel & Co.
A. Walton	Jos. Watt & Co.
C. Jevon	Jos. Claiborne, Clathorne.
F. Elliot	T. Hall & Mc Evoy
E. Bonning	Mumsey, Lafaye & Co.
E. Bonning	Mumsey, Lafaye & Co.
Wm. H. Coleman	Coleman, Erickson & Withers
J. G. Coleman	Coleman
C. C. Catherine	W. A. Gordon
A. Castillon	W. A. Gordon & Castillon.
J. G. Baldwin	A. Gore & Co.
	EMILE DEBUTS, President.
J. D. BALDWIN Secretary pro tem.	aug28 1y

Wanted.

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

SHAKESPEARE IRON FOUNDRY,
No. 295 Girod Street, New Orleans.

JOHN S. GEDDES, JOS. A. SHAKESPEARE, E. SWOOD
GEDDES, SHAKESPEARE & CO.,
(Successors to Wheeler, Geddes & Co.)
Iron and Brass Founders, and Machinists,

Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Boilers, Mills, Gas Fixtures, Railroad Chairs and Tubes, Cotton Gearing, Grate Bars, Hoes, Points, Columns, Sash Weights, &c. Steamboating Work of all kinds, such as

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

M. E. R. GAUDOZ, Druggist from the Paris school, having retained from France, Medallions, Votive Crowns, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain Carpets, &c.

RICORD'S INJECTION.

The above is the only Injection with which Dr. Ricord of those his brilliant cures. Chronic, Gonorrhœa, Whites, &c., &c., which we offer for cash of medicines

ANTI-MERCURIAL BOB.

For the cure of all old diseases, syphilitic and mercurial and many complicated Constitutional Diseases, such as Syphilis, Sores, Eruptions, Ulcers, Leucorrhœa, Carious Bones, &c., &c.

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

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 58 Carondelet street,
(Second floor, front office.)

Notice.

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

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

THOMAS C. PAYAN,
THOMAS F. CHESARY.

New Orleans, August 19, 1861. au19 1m

DR. RANCH

Has given his Practice in charge to Dr. ROSSIGNOL DUPUY, 58 Bourbon street.

DR. ED. HUSSMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris),
No. 38 BOURBON STREET,
between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

For Sale.

FIFTY more Olive Oil Barrels, new. Apply to RUD. ROCHEREAU & CO.
au14

J. R. Jaffray & Co.,
7 ST. MILDREDS COURT,
London.

Agents—
Mr. J. V. DUBAND,
No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans. 1m27 tue

To Military Officers.

C. DUPUY, Gaitlier,
No. 6 Royal St., between Conti-street and Bienville
HAS just received a large assortment of Gilt and Silver Laces of all widths, suitable for officers' wear on very moderate terms. sep10

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

GUILBAUX & GIEPERS,
(Successors to V. Dauplant)
121 ..... Royal street 123
IMPORTERS of Military Jewelry and Manufacturers of Gilding and Harness, and Saddlers' Hardware.

ATTENTION!

In consequence of the present state of affairs, all Military Equipments will be furnished at the lowest prices. On hand a considerable quantity of Silk, Silver, Gilt, Gilt Bullion, Carpets, Woolens and Linens, suitable for Army Regulated and Planters; Banding and Fancy Goods.

To Rent.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Dryades and Clio streets. Apply to
A Two-Story Brick House, No. 225 Common street.
A Two-Story Frame House, No. 259 Rampart street.
A One-Story Frame House on Dorbigny street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.
A One-Story Frame House on Bourbon street, between Bienville and Conti streets.
A Two-Story Frame House on Orleans street, near Rampart.
Apply at the office of RUD. ROCHEREAU & CO.
au14 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI AND MACARONI.—500 boxes Italian vermicelli; 100 do do macaroni, 50 do do assorted. For sale by
FRED. AVEZ, 50 and 51 Old Levee st.

C. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

Confederate States of America vs. One Hundred and Ten Tons Iron, or ship American Union.

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 3.—In obedience to an Admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled cause, I have seized and taken into my possession one hundred and ten tons, more or less, of bar iron, on board the vessel ship American Union, now lying in the Third District, at Port ——, which iron was libeled by the Confederate States of America, in a suit now pending in the District Court of the Confederate States; and I do hereby notify and warn the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the Confederate States for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the Third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said iron should not be condemned, and all costs of suit should not be condemned, or forfeited as prize of war, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

Given under the Confederate States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 31st day of August, 1861.

C. S. BEVERLEY,
Confederate States Marshal.

Confederate States Marshal's Sale.

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

IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—No. 4.—By virtue of a writ of vendition 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 door of the Custom House, between Canal and Bienville streets, between Custom and Customhouse streets.

The ship JOHN M. JARVIS, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, &c., of 749 67/95 tons, now at Fort St.