The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

This being the FOURTH OF JULY, we, together with all in our office, are desirous of celebrating it in the proper spirit. Consequently the Bee will not be issued on Friday morning.

THE THREE BORDER STATES.

Of the border States which have not united their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, it is altogether remarkable that those from which least was expected have displayed the strongest secession sympathies. For instance, Maryland bristles with Southern rights men. The first evidence of their existence was shown on the 19th April, when the boys and young men of Baltimore, armed in most cases with nothing better than stones, literally pelted a Massachusetts regiment out of that city. Had Maryland then enjoyed the advantage of a true-hearted and faithful Governor, she would doubtless are now have become one of the Confederate States. Unhappily Hicks proved a recreant, a traitor, and a knave, and helped to forge the chains by which noble old Maryland is now unwillingly fettered to the Lincoln Government. Yet the State swarms with the friends and champions of the South, who either overtly or secretly aid the Confederate troops by timely supplies of provisions, and not unfrequently by sending whole companies of soldiers into Virginia. Despite the attempt to brutalize and overawe Maryland by the presence of an imposing military force, her Legislature has expressed the sentiments of the people in emphatic terms—denouncing coercion, and demanding the recognition of the Confederate States. We are persuaded from close observation that were Maryland relieved from the incubus of Federal bayonets, she would rise in her majesty and throw off the hated yoke of Lincolnism. But what is postponed is not lost. The time will come when we of the South will welcome Maryland among her glorious sisterhood.

And Missouri. Here is a State with an inconsiderable slave population, and presenting so few prominent advantages of soil and climate for servile labor, that a year or two ago her leading citizens were actually discussing the policy of gradual emancipation. Missouri, too, contains a notable fraction of Black Republicans. We were of opinion that from such a commonwealth no demonstration of sympathy with the South could be reasonably looked for. Happily Missouri has a Governor who was born and reared on the soil of the Old Dominion. CLAIBORNE JACKSON refused to obey the behests of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and thus excited the vengeful ire of the tyrant. With the events which followed; the enrolment of Federal mercenaries in St. Louis; the execrable brutality of Gen. LYON; the triple massacre of unarmed and helpless men, women and children; the repeated efforts of Gov. JACKSON to maintain neutrality, and to induce the United States troops to withdraw; their utter fruitlessness, and finally his manly and sensible proclamation recapitulating the ignominy and insult heaped upon Missouri, and calling upon the people to rally around him, and repel the invaders, we are all familiar. Gov. JACKSON's Southern instincts, in spite of a thousand obstacles, an immense hostile force, and a treacherous and time-serving press, have at length placed him in a position of determined and even desperate resistance to the Abolition hordes. Tennessee and Arkansas will undoubtedly assist him in his patriotic task, and in due season we may hope to see Missouri shine as an additional star in our Southern constellation.

Meanwhile, what of Kentucky? While Maryland chafes in her prison, and ceaselessly endeavors to break her shackles, and Missouri amazes the South by her unexpected courage and devotion, the State which of all others was considered the most closely linked with the cotton commonwealths—old Kentucky, settled mainly by Virginia, once noted for her chivalry, her hatred and horror of oppression, her idolatry of freedom, her loathing for injustice, cruelty and fraud—Kentucky has waxed timorous, and slothful, and a lover of ignoble ease. She prefers the comparative tranquility attained by unrepining obedience to the minions of Black Republicanism, rather than the strife and turmoil which, allied to the consciousness of duty performed, might follow the bold assertion of her rights. Poor Kentucky! Hugging her fetters and rejoicing in her thraldom; her yeomanry deluded and misled by unprincipled and reckless traitors! Of these we may repeat with the indignant poet:

> "Unprized are her sons till they've learned to betray;
> Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires;
> And the torch that should light them to dignity's way
> Must be caught at the pile where their country expires."

But there is even hope for Kentucky. In the southwestern section of that State treason to the South finds no abettors, and whole companies have been organized and sent forth to swell the ranks of the Confederate States. A prostituted press will not always govern the State, nor will such wretched parasites of LINCOLN as GARRETT DAVIS, UNDERWOOD, MALLORY, PRENTICE, and the like, keep Kentucky forever in political bonds and darkness. She will probably be the last of the redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled commonwealths of the South; but the hour of her triumph will come at length.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS FOR CAMP MOORE.—We inadvertently neglected to state that a company of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Captain Eugene LaSère, left on Tuesday for Camp Moore. This company, whose fine uniform and excellent appearance attract general admiration, is attached to Col. M. Marigny's regiment.

Two other companies belonging to the same regiment leave this morning for Camp Moore. They are the Louisiana Swamp Rangers, Capt. N. Dickey, and the Borbigny Guards, Capt. Bakewell. The three remaining companies, which will complete Col. Marigny's regiment, are expected at the camp before the end of the week.

The steamer Music, which arrived yesterday evening, brought down from Donaldsonville the Hewitt Guards, Captain James Hewitt. They number fifty men rank and file.

The Southern Confederacy have made appropriations for the year ending on the 18th of February, 1862, viz: For the pay of 160 regiments of infantry, $29,132,800; for legion of artillery, cavalry and voltigeurs, $550,000; transportation, $5,500,000, nearly; ordnance department, including the purchase of machinery and munufactures, $4,500,000, nearly; medical department, $329,000.

We are informed, says the Charleston Courier, by a friend from North Carolina, that the bill for repealing the "Jewish Disability" act of that State has passed unanimously.

This is just and right, and even were it otherwise and were the disability clause strictly within the Constitution, the spirit of patriotism and devotion exhibited throughout the South by the Hebrews might claim as a concession what is now granted as a right.

Says the Charleston Courier: A subscriber informs us that a match factory will soon be started in or near this city, by a German Hebrew who is fully acquainted with the processes required.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—A New York morning paper has an article extolling the gallantry of the Massachusetts Regiment. A letter from one of Col. Duryea's men to the New York Day-Book says:

The Massachusetts men encouraged us when we were charging, but not a man of them ventured to follow us until the shot from the battery was directed towards the woods, where we had entered. They praise us very highly for our gallantry, and well they may, when we compare it to theirs.

The New York Journal of Commerce very justly remarks that "it is erroneously supposed by many that, however disastrous the war may be to other branches of business, it has proved a windfall to the newspapers, and that editors are rapidly accumulating fortunes." It is not seldom that the remark is heard: "It is only the newspapers and those who furnish army supplies that make the money now." This opinion is based upon the fact that the universal demand for news creates an increased demand for papers. It is doubtless true the circulation of all newspapers has received a considerable increase from the cause named; but this is a trifling offset to the augmented expenses for telegrams, correspondence, etc., which are made necessary by the continual movement of forces in the field, and the constantly recurring events and incidents of the war. No daily paper depends upon its circulation or subscription list for its profits. Its chief source of income, especially in the cities, is from advertising. When business is utterly prostrated, as now, and dismay has compelled many leading houses to close their doors and others to curtail, advertising patronage is to a great extent withdrawn, and the newspapers suffer proportionately. There is no better index of the state of trade and the country than the advertising columns of a commercial journal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia—Liverpool Cotton Market Steady.

New York, July 3.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Persia arrived here this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, June 22, and Queenstown Sunday evening, the 23d.

The Persia brings £154,000 in specie.

The steamships Edinburg and Prince Albert, from New York, had both arrived out at their respective ports.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, June 22.—The sales of Cotton the past week in Liverpool are put down at 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,500 and exporters 8000.

The week's business generally closed steady at the quotations of Friday, June 14.

The sales on Friday comprised 10,000 bales, and to-day (Saturday) 8000 bales, the market closing steady.

Consols.

London, June 22.—There has been no change in Consols since the departure of the Etna.

Large Fire in London—Forty Thousand Bales of American Cotton Destroyed—Six Lives Lost.

A fire broke out on the London cotton wharf on Saturday, which lasted throughout the entire night, and was still raging on Sunday. Forty thousand bales of American cotton were completely destroyed, and six lives were lost.

The Pope's Temporal Power.

Lord John Russell announces that France rejects the co-operation of the Catholic powers to maintain the temporal power of the Pope.

The U. S. Minister to France.

It is reported that Mr. Dayton, the United States Minister to France, has remonstrated against the article published in the Paris Patrie.

Affairs in Hungary.

The agitation in Hungary is still increasing. Thirty thousand troops are concentrated on the Porth.

Talk of the New York Journals.

New York, July 3.—The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Vienna has been evacuated.

The Tribune says Lincoln's message to Congress will not exceed four columns, and that no advance copies will be sent.

Should a battle occur near Washington, Gen. Scott will take command of the army in person. The Cabinet is decided on a grand advance.

The Times says that only three regiments are at Manassas, and that the rest are moving forward under Gen. Beauregard to Fairfax. Two South Carolina regiments are within five miles of Alexandria.

The Pennsylvania regiment has moved to Point of Rocks. The Northwestern troops have been ordered to advance.

Washington Reports.

Washington, July 3.—Gen Fremont assumes the command of Western Virginia, relieving McClellan and superseding Gen. Patterson, who has 20,000 men and does nothing.

The Government is losing confidence in Gen. Scott, whose health is bad.

It is reported in knowing circles that hopes of peace propositions from the Confederate States delay Federal movements.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

The Crew of the Privateer Savannah in New York.

Richmond, July 2.—The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a letter published Saturday, says the officers and crew of the privateer Savannah are comfortably situated in the Tombs, and appear cheerful and hopeful of an early release.

New York Papers Raising Their Subscriptions.

Some of the New York morning papers have raised their price of subscriptions.

Peace Convention of Delaware.

The State Convention of the friends of peace held at Dover, Delaware, last Thursday, was immensely attended, and composed of the bone and sinew of the State.

Ex-Governor Temple presided over the Convention, with thirty one Vice Presidents.

The first resolution declares in favor of peace in preference to civil war, and that the acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederate States is preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces.

Other resolutions denouncing Lincoln and expressing grateful thanks to Senators Bayard and Saulsbury, were all unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

New Wheat in Maryland.

The first new wheat of the season was exhibited in Baltimore on Friday, raised in Maryland.

From Louisville.

Louisville, July 3.—The Directors of the Nashville and Louisville Railway, two Tennesseans and five Kentuckians, have voted unanimously to open the road with a clause in the receipts relieving the road, if goods are seized and confiscated by Federal or State authority.

Mr. Cotton, backed by Gallagher, (Old Abe's) recently appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, is reported to have said, "Not a pound shall leave the city."

The expression of the news is, "We will see about that."

It is rumored that Gen. Rousseau and his Silver Creek ragamuffins have been sent for.

Promotion of Gen. Lyon.

St. Louis, July 3.—The Democrat (Black Republican) announces the promotion of Lyon to a Major-General, his command embracing Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Gen. McClellan.

Gen. Fremont's relieving Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia indicates that McClellan is in disgrace, or that his attention is required in Kentucky and East Tennessee.

Federal Movements in Missouri.

The Federalists are moving towards De Soto, where the Missourians are in force, and who, having no bagles, govern their motion by cannon.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, July 3.—The steamship Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing $900,000 in specie.

Miscellaneous Items.

Fortress Monroe, July 3.—The Third Massachusetts Regiment and the Naval Brigade occupy the deserted dwellings of Hampton.

Phillippi, July 3.—Gen. Wise has 15,000 men under his command, and will attack the Federalists on the 4th of July.

Poor Patterson.

Hagerstown, July 3.—A dispatch over M. Patterson's (Major-General commanding) signature, dated Black river, near Martinsburg, says that he routed 10,000 Southerners. Patterson regrets that three were killed and ten wounded. This lie gratifies Gen. Scott very much.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, July 3.—The Cotton market closed with an upward tendency, with sales of 1800 bales at 14½ to 15c.

Gossip.

New York, July 3.—The Post's Washington correspondent telegraphs that there are many evidences of a speedy advance on Fairfax. An immense quantity of armaments and provisions have been sent over the Potomac. Unusual military display prevails.

Secretary Chase instructs the Philadelphia Mint to hold a large amount of bullion belonging to the Georgia Bank, till Georgia returns her allegiance to the Union.

Speaking of the troubles which have fallen upon the North in consequence of the war, the New York News of the 26th ult. remarks as follows:

Whole States are beginning to tremble at the impending disasters which threaten their populations with starvation, and the resolutions that were recently introduced into the Connecticut Legislature, recommending a cessation of hostilities and a call for a National Convention, demonstrate to what extent violence is beginning to be reprobated. Good men [illegible] everywhere alarmed at the conviction that scenes similar to those perpetrated in St. Louis may occur next here; that imprisonment like that of Merryman and others may form precedents for incarcerations in Maine, Rhode Island or New York; that drum-head courts may usurp the place of court jurisdiction at the will of any local Lyon or Harney; and that security of life and property may soon be at an end, as they already are virtually, except. They therefore begin to cry aloud for "PEACE! PEACE!! PEACE!!!" and we have but small doubt if an anti war meeting could be held in this city to-morrow, it would surpass, both in numbers and respectability, the monster Union exhibition which was manufactured in Union Square two months ago.

Lincoln, Seward, Greeley, Raymond & Co. have managed by their diabolical incantations to raise the fiend himself. Appalled at his hideous presence and horrible deeds, they would seek to command him to his dark abode, but we opine they will discover the impossibility of accomplishing their object. The Devil served his friends faithfully, but when they attempt to get rid of him, he turns and rends them.

ALEXANDRIA, June 26.—There is highly respectable authority for stating that letters have been received by citizens here, announcing the meeting of the Black-Horse Guards and Alexandria Riflemen with a Federal force, the character or number not stated, resulting (so the letters say) in killing 13, wounding 20, and capturing three of the latter.

These letters are represented as having come from the sons of the parties who received them (members of the Alexandria Riflemen) but outside of these there is not to be found, after the most diligent inquiry, a particle of evidence to credit them.

Military men are in entire ignorance of any such occurrence. They are, however, generally credited by Secession citizens here.

Here is Northern authority for Northern villany. We find it in the dispatches to the New York papers:

The depredations committed by our troops at Hampton and Newport News, though the perpetrators are severely punished when discovered, have discouraged the Union men of Virginia and terribly exasperated the Secessionists.

Important from Missouri—True Statement of the Affair at Boonville.

The St. Louis Daily State Journal—a Southern paper—of Monday evening gives the following statement with regard to the affair at Boonville, about which so much has been said:

Major-General Price, who had sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume his active duties, ordered the retirement of the State troops near Lexington, under General Rains, towards the Arkansas line, on Friday morning last. About 12,000 State troops marched under this order, two-thirds of whom were well armed. It is now definitely ascertained that Major Ben McCulloch, with 12,000 troops, was encamped on the Missouri border, at Maysville, Arkansas, at the southwest corner of the State of Missouri—who declined to enter the State except upon the authoritative invitation of the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri. Major Ben McCulloch had under his escort a large quantity of heavy and light arms of the best variety known to modern warfare, besides munitions of war and military stores of all kinds. This statement of McCulloch's position refers to the date of 16th June. Governor Jackson, on the 17th June, with six hundred mounted men, left Boonville, marching rapidly in the direction of McCulloch's position, which he would probably reach by the 22d or 23d June. It is most probable, therefore, that a well appointed and well armed force, composed of Missouri and Arkansas troops, will form in Southwest Missouri the present week, numbering 25,000 to 30,000 men, and the public will very soon be furnished with marked and decisive results of the conflict involving the preservation of the rights and civil government of the people of Missouri.

All the State troops marching southward from Lexington had furnished their own supplies, teams, wagons and equipments of all descriptions, and with rations for two weeks, without depending upon the State for any of these supplies. This statement is made upon the authority of a gentleman who is personally cognizant of the facts, and whose name would be a sufficient voucher in this community for the truth of these statements.

One thousand of these troops, armed with Minie muskets, are under admirable drill, commanded by Capt. Kelly, who has been elected Colonel of the regiment.

THE NUMBER OF FEDERALS KILLED AT BOONVILLE.—A soldier who participated in the battle of Boonville, on Monday last, has just visited our office, and affirms on his honor that he counted eighty dead bodies, which were taken on board the steamer J. C. Swon; that the men returned to the field for more, and that his firm conviction is that there were from 130 to 115 of the Federal troops killed.—Ib.

ANOTHER INVASION OF MISSOURI.—We learn from the officers of the steamer John D. Perry, which reached our port this morning from Cairo, that 1200 troops with flying artillery had landed at Commerce from the steamer City of Alton, Capt. Barnes, on Saturday. They were part of the force encamped at Cairo. Immediately after landing at Commerce Mr. Newman, Mr. Allison and two other citizens, whose names could not be learned, were taken prisoners.—Ib.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

The Enemy Discouraged.

Most of the Lincoln soldiers volunteered under the belief that they would have a nice frolic in subjugating the South. They have, however, been most egregiously deceived, and seem fully impressed with the belief that they have got more than they bargained for. What has been the result thus far? They attacked us at Aquia Creek, and were repulsed; they attacked us at Yorktown and were completely cut to pieces; they have attacked us at nearly every assailable point on the Norfolk side of the channel, and have as yet gained no foothold there. They have been everywhere ingloriously, ignominiously repulsed. More, they have been repulsed in such a manner as to make them fear to advance a step forward, if they could. Everywhere they have as yet set foot, they have found the country undermined or defended by masked batteries, if not literally, at least by the patriotic attitude of the people. This has made a deep impression upon the invaders. Their ignorance of the country and people invaded made them advance incautiously at first, and with wonderful confidence; their invariable repulse, when they least expected it, where, indeed, they expected to find co-operation among the people, has taken them by surprise.

Already they begin to talk of the war with misgivings; at least they begin to have some just idea of its magnitude and character. Many of the original and hottest coercionists, indeed, begin to talk of peace, while all agree that to bring the war to a close is the work of years, at an expense of hundreds of millions of dollars and a destruction of life that will drape the whole North in mourning. This is not only the talk of the public journals, but of the people, if we are to believe the reports of such as daily arrive here direct from Washington. And this is the steady tenor of the lull on the lower Potomac. The forces the enemy have thus far been able to send there have been as nothing in comparison with the work they were expected to do. This they have found out to their cost, and hence their inactivity. Only when they shall have recovered somewhat from their first rude repulse, and reinforced in men and money, will they be able again to assume the offensive. At present they are too much demoralized to fight.

Yankee Delusions.

The gross ignorance which the Yankees betray respecting the South is one of the strangest things of the age. When they talked about starving us, we thought it was a jest; but circumstances have come to our knowledge which prove they were in real earnest. The conviction among them was universal and deep seated, that there were not enough provisions in the South to feed our armies for sixty days, and they continue to report that this or that division is at the point of starvation. How such an impression could ever have got foothold among a people proverbial for their "cuteness," can only be explained on the ground that cunning and wisdom are very different things—and that people bred in habits of cheating are apt to be near-sighted, and incapable of taking an enlarged view of human affairs. It would seem that if they had opened their eyes at all, they must have seen that the Southern States are the most productive regions in the world, and that by curtailing their crops of cotton and tobacco they can, in a single season, produce enough breadstuffs and meat to feed them for many years. That, independent of the fertility of the soil, owing to the wide range of climate, they have some crop of vegetables, or fruits, or cereals, maturing at every period of the year. But the Yankees could not see or conceive of any thing of this sort. It suited their interest to believe that the South was destitute of the means of subsistence, and they had only to blockade and embargo us to coerce us into speedy starvation and submission. All their papers proclaimed the joyful news, in which the ignorant masses put more faith than they do in their Bibles.

The blockade and embargo have been in force some two months, and all the effect has been to augment the means of living throughout the South, and to ensure an abundance for the future unprecedented in our history. At the North, however, a very different result is observed. Bankruptcy and suffering are everywhere on the increase; and some of the very papers which predict the ruin of the South are now confessing that the North is the greater sufferer, and calling lustily for the suspension of the blockade. Even the New York Post, the most bitter and malignant of the Yankee organs, has been forced to join in this appeal.

If we did not know that, on general principles, a race trained only in the base, mechanical pursuits of life, who never rode a horse or shot a gun, were not fit for empire, such stupid blundering would remove all doubt.

Another delusion quite as gross, and which throws quite as much light on the Yankee character, was the general conviction that they had only to show themselves in force upon our borders to be greeted by a ready and universal submission. In this they judged us by themselves. A display of force would subdue their cowardly natures, and they supposed it would have the same effect upon us. They have come in great numbers, and one of their armies, that at Old Point, according to the New York Tribune, writes 1800 letters daily, to explain, we suppose, the mistake under which they set out.

Another evidence of their ignorance is supplied by their descriptions of localities. This abounds in all their papers. We have an instance before us in a Philadelphia paper, giving an account of Gen. McClellan's plan of invasion of Western Virginia. That General, having procured steamboats at Wheeling, is to fall down to the mouth of the Kanawha, ascend that river to Charleston by the 25th, establish there a camp of 20,000—move thence to Newbern, Pulaski county, distant 110 miles, by the last of this month, and from that place "can run up to Richmond, on the railroad, in time to assist in the attack on that place at any time after the 4th of July."

This is grand campaigning on paper—very easy with the pen—how it will prove in the execution time will disclose. It may be that the writer, who betrays his ignorance of geography, has heard something of McClellan's programme, and gives us the benefit of his knowledge.

If the South can be conquered by such a race of ignoramuses and vulgarians, all we have to say is that we shall deserve our fate.—Richmond Whig.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD "YANKEE."—The origin of the well-known sobriquet of "Yankees" cannot, we believe, be satisfactorily explained. We have taken some trouble to discover it, but, as with the race, so with our endeavors—we became thoroughly disgusted with them. We, however, traced the name back as far as 1769, thence down to 1775, at which time it was in general use. But the most satisfactory explanation of the term we find is in a poem, entitled "Oppression," by an American author, printed in London, and reprinted in Boston in the year 1765.

The author denounces Mr. Huske (then a member of the House of Commons for Maldon, in Essex,) as the originator of the scheme for taxing the Colonies. Mr. Huske, by his cuteness, had arisen to the honorable position of a member of the House from the poor clerk's desk of a certain Mr. Townsend. We give the introduction and the explanation:

> "From meanest first, this Portsmouth Yankey rose,
> And still to meanness all his conduct flows;
> This alien upstart, by obtaining friends,
> From Townshend's clerk, a Maldon member ends."

It is only necessary to state that Mr. Huske, the hero of the above lines, was a New Englander by birth, and a native of Portsmouth. It is surely a true picture of Yankee character, and it appears that even in the middle of the last century the word Yankee was held in as great derision as it is now.

[Petersburg Express.

The Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday publishes the following proclamation of Brigadier-General McCulloch:

CITIZENS OF ARKANSAS: To defend your frontier, troops of Missouri are falling back upon you. If they are not sustained, your State will be invaded and your homes desolated. All that can arm themselves will rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will await further orders. All those who have arms of the State will march to the scene of action, or give their arms to those who will not desert their country in the hour of danger. All organized companies, whether cavalry or infantry, will report at Fayetteville, and will be at once formed into regiments and battalions. The necessary subsistence stores will be forwarded from this post. Rally promptly, then, citizens of Arkansas, and let us drive this Northern horde back from whence they came.

[Signed] BEN McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CINCINNATI.—The Gazette (Black Republican) gives a gloomy account of things in that city, winding up as follows:

It is no uncommon occurrence to hear a merchant pork packer or general business man say he would willingly give $20,000 to $30,000 to be put just where he was before the commencement of the civil war.

MYSTERIOUS.—The Mobile Tribune of Sunday has the following:

Two gentlemen who had gone on a fishing party saw on Friday last a small sail-boat capsize. They went to its relief, and found a negro boy belonging to Mr. Newton St. John on the bottom of the boat. It is ascertained that there were at least four persons on the boat. The boy Dick refuses to give any information. On the boat was found a file of the Advertiser and Register, also one of the Evening News, also one Tribune, also a small cotton United States flag, four or five packs of cards, a file of the Illustrated News of New York, &c. We refrain from giving more particulars for prudential reasons.

DESIRE OF SOLDIERS FOR WATER ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—A Yankee participator in the fight at Great Bethel gives the following idea of the risk a soldier will run to obtain water upon the battle field:

Some of us have had very narrow chances for life. In the course of the fight several of us ran across a road along which the cannon of the enemy were constantly playing, in order to get water. (I find, by the way, that on the battle field a man will risk his life without hesitation for water.) Having got it, we were waiting to rush back again, dodging the balls in order to do so. Our First Lieutenant sang out, "Don't so many of you come at once!" I, with some others, stopped to allow the next lot to pass. They made a rush, and when nearly across, a cannon ball came whizzing along and killed four men, mowing them down instantly.

A friend has called our attention to some strong points of similarity between Col. Hill and General Havelock, the main point, however, being the highly religious tone of mind which distinguished Havelock, and which also distinguishes Hill. Col. Hill is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a consistent practical Christian. He no more forgets the worship of God in camp than at home. He relies upon the sanction of Heaven there as in any other work or vocation—just as much as though engaged in the ministrations of religion or in the teaching of youth. Such a man, brave, religious, thoroughly educated, leading such a regiment as the First North Carolina, could hardly fail to make his mark.—Wilmington Journal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Celebration To-Day.—The determination to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence appears to be almost universal sentiment in New Orleans, and perhaps not so much from the memories of 1776, in which Louisiana did not share, (although those memories are dearly cherished here) as from the popular appreciation of the coincidence in motive and circumstances between the colonial war of independence from British arrogance and tyranny, and the Southern war of independence from Black Republican arrogance and tyranny. The day, which bids fair to be a warm but pleasant one, will be celebrated mostly in the open air.

A large portion of our people will go up to Camp Lewis, in the Carrollton bars, to witness the grand review [of] the Orleans Guards, Orleans Artillery and the Chasseurs of St. Jean, and to listen to the address of the Hon. Pierre Soulé. The reserve corps of the Washington Artillery, after breakfasting at the Jefferson Lake and practicing there at target shooting, will return to the city to join in this review.

The City Park, with its shady walks, romantic grounds, and the lively attractions of the Jäger [illegible], will be the resort of the families of volunteers, will be crowded with ladies and gentlemen. By far [illegible] [illegible] house, on Mandeville street, to the door of which [illegible] [illegible], will be the principal attraction.

The Case of J. D. Weaver, Charged with Rape—A Long and Exciting Examination—A Novel Point of Law.—Six hours were occupied in the First District Recorder's Court yesterday by the examination of the charge of rape against Mr. J. D. Weaver, the Stoker, Coroner Maguire and Sutcliffe [illegible], from twelve to two o'clock, P. M., and again from five to eight o'clock at night. Messrs. Coleman and Stoker appeared for the prosecution, Miss Catherine L. Labey, and Col. A. P. Field defended Mr. Weaver. The court-room was densely crowded with gentlemen, who appeared to be greatly excited against the accused. Catherine is a modest and intelligent looking young woman of twenty-three years, born in Ireland, and who came to this city three years ago. Her story, given clearly, distinctly, and without stopping to answer [illegible], was [illegible]. Her story, given down in writing, and the testimony of part of it, of course, would not be proper to publish, but the following portion we may give:

Weaver met her on the street and asked her if she wanted a situation. She answered in the affirmative, but asked if there was "a madam" at the house. He told her no, but that there was another servant girl who would be company for her, and of whom she might enquire as to the situation. She called at the appointment at his office at three o'clock in the evening, and he sent up to his servant, Sarah, who is a colored girl, an abandoned girl about sixteen years of age. Sarah spoke so well of the place, she induced Catherine to remain. She learned that Catherine was a Catholic, and told her that Mr. Weaver was strictly religious, and a most exemplary man.

When Weaver came into the room where the girls were, in the evening, probably having been posted by Sarah as to Catharine's religious feelings, he commenced delivering an oral sermon, taking his text from the Scriptures: "Verily, wolves go about in sheep's clothing, seeking whom they may devour." From that subject this moral man went on to the parable of the Good Samaritan, and discoursed upon the deceitfulness of mankind. He wound up by singing several hymns. Whether all this stuff was intended to bring him into the good graces of a religious girl, or to amuse himself and Sarah with wanton merriment at the expense of the unsuspecting stranger, it is difficult to understand. After inducing Catharine to sleep with Sarah in his bed, by asserting that he was going out to stay at the St. James Hotel, he walked up and down the hall outside of their door, "with clasped hands, praying so loud the neighbors could have heard him," as the witness said.

When Catharine was finally released from her terrible detainment in the premises, at two o'clock the next afternoon, she was followed on the street by Mr. Weaver's brother, who tracked her to Dr. Clark's dentistry office, where she was advised to go and see a lawyer, Mr. Coleman. Weaver's brother followed her home, and when she was in the house, looked through the keyhole. Such, in brief, was Catharine's story. On the adjournment, at two o'clock, when Mr. Weaver was coming out of the court, he met with no very approving glances from the crowd, and just as he got to the door on Lafayette street, he was slapped in the face and kicked in the seat of his trowsers by Mr. James Beggs. Weaver beat a precipitate retreat. We are informed that Mr Beggs also entered the room where Sarah was being kept, preparatory to her giving evidence in favor of Weaver, and among other remarks said that Weaver, and every one who testified in his favor, were going to be hung. This was highly wrong and Lieut. Boylan told us if he had been present either time he would have arrested Mr. Beggs.

At five o'clock Col. Field, for the defense, commenced his cross-examination of Catharine Lahey, and continued it for two hours and a half. It is certainly the right and the duty of a lawyer to defend the interest of his client, but it was the opinion of most in that court-room that the counsel far exceeded his duty, and that in trying to embarrass the witness and entrap her into contradictions, he was at least, beyond the words of the opposite counsel, "impertinent."

After waiting in vain for the Court to interfere, at the opposite counsel to object to this proceeding, the feelings of the people in the court-room were greatly relieved when Judge M. M. Reynolds, who merely happened in, took upon himself, as District Attorney, to interpose, and in a brief but scathing rebuke, called upon Col. Field to alter his style of cross-questioning. Twice Mr. Reynolds was interrupted by a storm of applause, despite the calls for order from the officers.

Col. Field replied that he was only trying to do his duty, &c., and Mr. Stoker then arose and denied the right of the accused entirely to have counsel, witnesses for his defense, or to cross question the State witnesses before a committing magistrate. This novel point was argued by Messrs. Field and Stoker for an hour and a half, during which a great deal of law was cited and some very sharp hits and retorts passed. The case was then adjourned over to Friday. The two Weavers and Sarah were afraid to go home alone, lest they might be arrested on the way by Judge Lynch, and they obtained a steady escort of police. While the audience were applauding Mr. Stoker at one time, one of them, Mr. M. J. Swann, was arrested as an example, but soon after discharged.

Another Cigar Robbery.—Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Mr. Ramon Bengoso, 178 cigars to a poor fellow named Manuel Garcia to sell for him. Garcia went into a coffee-house near by, on St. Philip street, and sold the cigars for twenty-five dollars. He had no idea, however, of returning any of the money to Mr. Diaz, and so this gentleman soon discovered. Consequently, he went straightway to Recorder Gastinel's Court, and made an affidavit against Garcia, who was arrested by officer Miller and brought in before the court who made out, that officer having heard of the case and apprehended the fellow at once. Garcia admitted his crime, and gave up four dollars of the money to detective Boulan. He told him that he had spent another dollar, had left sixteen of it to be kept for him at a certain coffee-house, and given four more to one Ramon Martinez to buy a pair of shoes with. Lieutenant Russel and Gaillard recovered the sixteen dollars left at a coffee-house, and called upon Martinez for the four dollars or his shoes that were upon his feet and which he bought with the money. Martinez was very impudent, and showed a great deal of bravado, which did not, however, save him from being arrested as an accessory.

Fire.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning some bedding in a house at the corner of Ninth and Tchoupitoulas streets accidentally got on fire, and the alarm was quickly sent by telegraph. The fire was put out without much damage resulting.

A Voodoo Priest in Trouble.—We have frequently been obliged to refer, in the course of our police reporting, to the ancient African superstition of Voodooism, which unfortunately is not confined to ignorant colored people, but has even gained a certain influence over a few of their superiors. Many of our readers must have heard of the slave Washington, an old white-wooled darkey, who speaks almost unintelligibly through his nose, as if afflicted with a bad cold in the head, and which has made him generally known by the nick-name "Nyeou-ngeau," an imitation of his expression of "no, no." He wields an immense influence over all the faithful in voodooism, ranking as a high priest, and always carries with him a bag containing voodoo charms—a curious and dirty collection, such as pieces o' loadstone, a picayune covered with cabalistics, one paw of a dog, a human nail, some hairs from a cow, dried manure, &c. He has the rheumatism in his left arm, and carries it in a sling.

Yesterday this old humbug was arraigned on the charge of attempting to poison, under the following circumstances. A poor man, of Portuguese birth, having an attack of rheumatism, was told by some foolishly credulous believer in the potency of Washington's medicine that this negro could cure him almost immediately. He sent for the old man, who at once assured him that his case was a simple one, but that no matter how desperate, it could not be beyond the power of his medicinal and supernatural skill. He told the man to buy some Jamestown weed, sulphur and honey. These being procured from a neighboring drug store, the old man steeped the weed in a pot, and then poured into a pitcher of the two thus made a tea spoonful of sulphur and two table spoonfuls of honey, which he directed the sufferer to take in certain quantities at stated times.

The man had gone thro' the, acting upon the advice of his friend, but not having an equal share of his friend's credulity, he concluded to send for a good physician and ask his advice before swallowing the old negro's concoction. He sent for Dr. Gustave Duvrin, one of the oldest members of the profession in New Orleans, who analyzed the mixture and found it to be poisonous. The Doctor had often heard of the doings of this ignorant old black humbug, who, if he has not killed people outright with his ridiculous nostrums, has at least injured their health and retarded their recovery, and wishing to teach him a lesson that may cause him to cease practicing upon the ignorance of others, he made this affidavit against him. The charge of attempting to poison will not probably be made out, but if old "Nyeou-ngeau" is only caused out of "practicing medicine" an invaluable good will have been accomplished by his arrest.

Singular Case of Bone Breaking.—One of the most remarkable surgical cases that we have ever heard of is that of a patient now being treated in the Charity Hospital, and which can be examined at that institution by any medical gentlemen not merely prompted by idle curiosity. A laboring man, who lives on Goldthorn street, nearly opposite to the hospital, has been for some time a sufferer from severe rheumatism in his arms. Last Sunday afternoon he laid down after dinner to take a nap. He soon became sound asleep, and while in that unconscious state the muscles of his arms contracted so powerfully under the influence of the rheumatism as to fracture the humerus, or upper bone, of each arm. This did not arouse him from his slumber, but when he awoke, between four and five o'clock, he found himself helpless, unable to move either arm, but unable to conceive the reason why. His friends wrapped him up carefully and carried him over into the hospital, where the house surgeon soon discovered the fractures.

Stabbing Affair.—About three o'clock last evening Don Snyder and Jos. Lowry were arguing in a very heated manner in a sailor boarding-house on the levee, near Baronne street, as to whether the war exercised a depressing influence upon business. Snyder exclaimed: "Well, I know what I say; the times are d— hard." "Not so hard as this chair," quickly responded Lowry, at the same time breaking a chair over his opponent's head. Snyder drew out a sheath knife and cut Lowry dangerously in the left side and left arm. Lowry was sent to the hospital, and Snyder was arrested by officers Perera and Brady.

Scalded.—Mrs. Levy, who resides at the corner of Philip and Rousseau streets, Fourth District, met with a sad and painful accident yesterday morning. While standing near her stove in the kitchen, steam was formed so suddenly in the tea kettle as to blow off the lid with great violence and scald her face, neck and hands.

Extensive Haul.—Last evening Lieutenant Russel made a descent upon the houses of prostitution on Dauphine, Toulouse and Rampart streets, capturing twenty-five girls, whom he locked up in and good women. This appears to be a feature in the inauguration of every superintendent of police. Sometimes two every thing is the same [illegible] another, but in a week or saying about "a new broom," &c.

If Lieutenant Russel could free the Second District from all such resorts, he would be doing well, though we think there is hardly the legal power, but, in the meantime, we think it hardly fair to "make fish of one and flesh of another." There should be [illegible] rule to this: all loose women ought either to be kept [illegible] out of the city, or else they ought not to be at the mercy of the police, whether they obey or blockey the city ordinances.

Attempted Burglary.—Yesterday morning, at half past three o'clock, a burglar attempted to get into Mr. J. D. Brownville's drug store, at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets, and cut out the glass pane of the door in the Poydras street door, but the falling of the glass awoke the clerk, who got up and raised his voice, the burglar made off in the dark.

Shooting a Horse.—John Farley was arrested last evening at the request of Mr. J. E. Guillott, who charges him with having dangerously shot one of his horses, at the corner of Apollo and Tchoupitoulas streets, on the night of the 27th ult.

First District Court—Judge T. W. Collens.—The colored boy Cornelius, a slave of Mrs. Jasterman, was tried before a special tribunal of slaveholders on the charge of shooting and killing his fellow servant, the slave woman Sally. The testimony against him was but little more than his own acknowledgment and which he afterward repudiated. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

This court will probably adjourn this week until, the fall term. A great deal of energy has been exhibited in getting through with its overcrowded docket. Every case before the court up to the 15th of June has been disposed of in some way except three, in each of which the trial was postponed at the express wish of the accused.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—The case of Lisa Moore, the jealous harlot, and her friend Catharine Schubel, who went to the habitation of the pretty Louisa Schmidt, and dragging her out upon the banquette, chopped up her features with a knife, was examined, and the accused were committed for trial before the Criminal Court. They each gave bail in $7[illegible]0.

Henry Monts was sent to prison to await examination, charged by P. J. Wittermann with having, about seven o'clock last Saturday morning, broken into his house, No. 182 Barracks street, and forcing the lock of an armoire, stolen therefrom a gold watch and chain worth seventy five dollars.

Trifo Crelovich, 173 Old Levee street, gave bail to answer the charge of having beaten a young man named Emile Danore, between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Belle Brady was held to account for an alleged assault and battery committed on Jose Spillo Schneider. John Shenbruck had to furnish security, being accused of striking Mrs Emma Miller. Jenny Weaver was released to explain why she committed an assault and battery upon Mrs. Mary Lumber. Jos. Dupuis, f. m. c., was held to answer for insulting Alphonse Turalle, f. m. c.

In the case of Manuel Pierre, f. m. c., and Lise Valtaire, f. w. c., the former was fined $25, but the latter was discharged. The accusation was for keeping a disorderly house of ill fame. The various charges against the following parties were all dismissed: Bernard Frisch, William Mohr, Mexico, f. m. c., alias John Villanuda, Minerva Mont, f. w. c.

NOTICE.

To the Families of Volunteers who have Left for the Seat of War.

The product of the collection made on Sunday by the SPANISH CAZADORES, on the occasion of the benediction of their flag, for the benefit of the poor families of the volunteers, amounting to $757, is deposited at No. 29 Esplanade street, where they will send their written addresses.

jy4

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On the invitation from the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of this glorious anniversary, the members of the above Association are respectfully requested to meet at the St. Louis Exchange, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., with their badges and thence proceed to the Carrollton Railroad depot, the cars leaving at 4 o'clock for Camp Lewis.

The oration will be delivered at 5 o'clock, and a grand review will take place immediately afterwards.

Punctual attendance is expected. Seats will be reserved for the members.

By order of the President.

jy4 PHILIPPE LANAUX, Secretary.

Headquarters Twiggs Light Guard.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The officers and members of this Company are hereby notified to attend the regular monthly meeting on FRIDAY, July 5th, 1861, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at their armory.

Punctual attendance is requested, as important business will be transacted. By order of
F. A. RAUCH, Lieut. Commanding.
C. PRÉVOT, Orderly Sergeant. jy4 1t

Headquarters Crescent Blues, Corner Natchez and Camp streets, New Orleans, July 3, 1861.

CRESCENT BLUES, ATTENTION! You are hereby ordered to assemble at your Armory, in full dress uniform, on THURSDAY MORNING, 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence, a day now become doubly endeared to the South. Every member is expected to be punctual to the hour.

Honorary members are particularly invited and requested to meet at the same hour and place to join in the celebration.

By order, F. A. BARTLETT, Captain.
JOHN HAWS, Orderly Sergeant. jy3 2t

Headquarters of the Louisiana Slavonian Rifles.

THE active members of this Company are notified to meet, in full uniform without knapsacks, on THURSDAY, July 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, at their armory, thence to proceed to Camp Lewis.

By order of the Captain, S. O. TASSO.
P. CARVEVICH, Sergeant. jy3

Headquarters First Division Louisiana Volunteer Troops,

New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—1. The approaching anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776, will be celebrated with all proper military honors by the Volunteer Corps of this Division.

2. The celebration will take place at Camp Lewis, above the city, where the uniformed Volunteer Companies of the Division, with provisions for a day in the field, will join the corps now in camp.

3. The commissioned officers of the militia, not in command of organized corps, will join the Major-General and Staff in full dress at the Camp on the morning of the 4th.

4. Brigadier-General Chas. A. Labuzan, commanding Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Jos Trudeau, commanding Louisiana Legion, and Colonel L. A. Charbonnet, commanding First Brigade, are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands.

By order of JOHN L. LEWIS,
Major-General Commanding.
ERNEST FORSTALL,
Aid-de-Camp.

jy2

Headquarters First Brigade First Division L. V. Troops,

New Orleans, July 2d, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 30.—1. In obedience to Division order, the Volunteer Companies of this Brigade, fully equipped, and with provisions for one day in the field, will assemble at Burthe's Station (immediately below Camp Lewis) at 7½ o'clock, A. M., on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, prepared to celebrate with full military honors the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, on the 4th of July, 1776.

2. Commanders of corps are charged respectively with the execution of this order.

3. The Brigade line will be formed at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, to enter Camp Lewis. Officers of the Staff, in full uniform, mounted, will report to the commanding officer at 7 o'clock, A. M., at Burthe's Station.

By order of L. A. CHARBONNET,
Colonel Commanding First Brigade.
F. S. LeBARRON, Major, Acting Aid-de-Camp. jy2 3t

Headquarters Louisiana Legion,

New Orleans, July 1st, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.—1. The different uniformed corps composing the Louisiana Legion will assemble at their respective armories on THURSDAY, July 4th, 1861, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence with due military honors.

2. The celebration will take place at "Camp Lewis," above the city, where the uniformed companies of the Louisiana Legion, with provisions for a day in the field, will join the corps now in camp.

3. Lieut. Col. J. L. Dahlgren, commanding Orleans Rifle Battalion, Maj. Jean Menegrum, commanding Battalion Cazadores Espanoles de Orleans, and the companies attached to his command, Captain H. Rosier, commanding Battery Company of Orleans Artillery, Lieut. C. de Gilleron, commanding Cuban Rifles, Captain Tiuat, commanding Tirailleurs d'Orleans, Captain Chr[illegible], commanding Guides d'Orleans, are charged with the execution of this order.

4. The staff officers will assemble, in full uniform and mounted, at headquarters at seven o'clock, A. M., punctually.

By order of General JAMES TRUDEAU,
Commanding Louisiana Legion.
Major J. O. DREUX, Brigade Inspector. jy2

Office of Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Nine Directors of the Company will take place at the office of the Company, corner of Canal street and Exchange Alley, on MONDAY, 8th inst., from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

jy2 [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned under the style of "E. ROGER & CO.," is dissolved by limitation from the 29th instant. The liquidation of the affairs of the concern will be made by Mr. HENRY SAMORY.

New Orleans, June 29th, 1861.

E. ROGER,
HENRY SAMORY.

Continuation of Business.

The undersigned will continue the Auction and Commission business for his account, and as formerly, cash advances will be made on consignments, and credit sales cashed.

New Orleans, July 1, 1861. HENRY SAMORY,
jy2 45 and 47 Old Levee street.

Notice—Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership in commendam which has heretofore existed between the undersigned, under the style of COLLINS, CARRIERE & CO., for transacting a Grocery business in this city, is dissolved from the 29th June, 1861, by limitation of time and consent of parties.

C. C. COLLINS.
O. CARRIERE.
O. D. LOGAN.
A. CARRIERE,
Partner in commendam.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.

jy2 1m C. C. COLLINS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Freau & Couturie is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Mr. Couturie is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place.

J. B. FREAU,
AM. COUTURIE.

New Orleans, June 30, 1861. jy1

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE partnership between Messrs. MICHON & DESFORGES is dissolved by mutual consent from this day, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public. New Orleans, June 24th, 1861.

Notice of Copartnership.

A copartnership has been formed under the style of MICHON & SWEITZER, as per act before Mr. Dreyfous, notary public. Mr. Michon avails himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same, which he will endeavor to deserve, as heretofore, by strict attention to orders and a considerable reduction in prices. jy1 1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY limitation of contract the firm of JEANNET, QUERTIER & Co. is this day dissolved.

New Orleans, June 30, 1861.

LEOPOLD JEANNET.
ERNEST QUERTIER.
CHARLES LAFITTE.
M. N. BORDE.

Copartnership.

From this day the undersigned will continue the business of the late firm JEANNET, QUERTIER & CO. under the style of ERNEST QUERTIER & Co.—New Orleans.

M. N. Bordé & Co.—Paris.
New Orleans, July 1st, 1861.

ERNEST QUERTIER,
CHARLES LAFITTE,
M. N. BORDE,
ALFRED DUFILHO.

jy1 4t

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON —AND— GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON and after June 20th 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. Both trains make close connections with Mississippi Central Railroad for all points North and East.

Price of ticket to Mobile $12 50.
" " Selma $20 25.
" " Montgomery $25.

Time to Mobile 28 hours.
" Selma, 40 hours.
" Montgomery 56 hours.

jy2 tf W. S. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

A Guide for the Whole Campaign.

NOW READY, a complete TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE WHOLE CONFEDERATE STATES, together with Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and District of Columbia. Price, 75c. Published and for sale by F. EZEKIEL,
Exchange Bookstore, J. C. Morgan's old stand.
A liberal discount to the trade. jy1 1w

Notice.

AN election for Directors of the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans, to serve for the next ensuing year, will be held on the eighth July next, at the office of the Company, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. J. M. CRAWFORD,
je29 td Secretary.

Notice.

TWO NOTES drawn by Marie L. and Philip S. Key to their own order, and endorsed by them, dated 20th January, 1861, payable 19th and 22d February, 1862, for twenty-three hundred dollars each, are lost, and the public is duly notified not to negotiate them. je28 1m

Removal.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my customers and the public generally that owing to the destruction, by the late fire of my establishment, corner of Conti and Chartres streets, the store has been removed for the present to No. 105 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis, where I will fill up all orders given to me. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends for their kind patronage, and I will use my best endeavors to deserve their confidence as heretofore.

je27 J. P. SARRAZIN.

Note Lost.

F. HUG'S note, dated New Orleans, November 26, 1860, payable six months after date, to the order of John Caldwell & Co., for one hundred and twenty dollars, having been lost or mislaid, the public is hereby cautioned not to receive or trade for the same.

E. STAPLETON,
je8 11 10 jy4 No. 45 Old Levee street.

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans,

New Orleans, 29th June, 1861.

SITTING OF 29TH JUNE, 1861.

WHEREAS the existing difficulties between the North and South render the transmission of funds for the payment of the interest due on the Consolidated debt of this city dangerous and almost impossible,

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the fiscal agent be requested to pay the interest coupons on the Consolidated Bonds and other city obligations falling due on the 1st of July proximo, here in the city of New Orleans, and that they be requested to notify the payment of coupons above mentioned by the [illegible] Southern Confederacy.

[illegible]

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,

New Orleans, June 29th, 1861.

In conformity to the above, the coupons directly [illegible] held on the 1st proximo will be paid by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana on and after that date.

[illegible] E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Bank of America,

New Orleans, June 2, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, 4th inst. Bills and notes due on that day must be paid on Wednesday, 3d inst.

jy3 A. M. FORTIER, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY the 4th inst. Notes due on that day must be paid on WEDNESDAY, the 3d.

jy2 td GEO. A. FRERET, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank,

New Orleans, July 1, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed THURSDAY next, Fourth July. Bills and notes due on that day must be paid on WEDNESDAY, 3d instant.

jy2 td L. BERNARD, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY, 4th inst. Notes and bills falling due on that day must be paid on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., and offerings for discount made on TUESDAY, 2d inst.

jy1 AUG. MONTREUIL, Cashier.

Branch Louisiana State Bank, 2d M'y,

New Orleans, 1st July, 1861.

THIS Bank will be closed on THURSDAY NEXT (4th July.) Paper falling due on that day must be provided for on WEDNESDAY, the 3d inst.

jy1 R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Bank of America,

New Orleans, 29th June, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months was declared payable to the stockholders, or to their legal representatives on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th July proximo.

jy1 1m AM. FORTIER,
Cashier.

To the Public.

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

It is now about five weeks since this Society went into thorough organization, and during this period we have furnished lint and bandages, and completed nearly fifteen hundred pieces of clothing for our patriotic volunteers.

When the little work that each individual can accomplish per day is taken into consideration, a pretty fair idea of the result of the Society's labors can be obtained. Sincerely believing that we have done our part in the good cause, or at least feeling conscious of an earnest endeavor to perform faithfully the arduous duties we have undertaken, we call upon you individually to give us your assistance.

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes it a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware where the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called 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 means thus employed from some of the officers of the companies equipped by us, and we now call upon you, for the first time, our fellow-citizens, to come forward and aid us by your donations, however small, in keeping 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 for nine or ten hours per day. To them the Society desires to tender its warmest thanks.

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

Contributions will be received daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 22 Camp street.

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

By order, Mrs JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. je17 tf President.

The Committee appointed by the public meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 721 May, to raise funds for the relief of the families of volunteers, finding it necessary to increase their numbers, have obtained the consent of the following gentlemen to receive contributions from such of our patriotic citizens as may be disposed to aid families left destitute by the absence of their protectors from home in the service of their country, viz:

T. P. Leathers,	O'Dowd & Sullivan,
Henry Esterbrook,	R. H. Short,
W. A. Violett & Co.,	Henderson & Gaines,
W. C. C. Claiborne, Sr.,	F. Pourciau,
Patrick Irwin,	Simpson & Keene,
John Watt,	Hunt & Jones,
J. M. Allen,	Geo. Thompson
S. S. Newman,	Byrne, Vance & Co.,
A. D. Kelly,	Jos. Lakeside
A. Carriere	G. W. Sully
J. W. Carroll,	H. M. Wright
John O'Brien,	Archibald Given,
James Tharp,	Alex. Walker,
Jos. P. Freret,	A. D. D'Ohoyan
M. O. H. Norton,	George Napier
J. C. Payne,	Chas. Fothrill
Jas. H. Bradler,	H. F. Barenbeck
J. C. Folger,	P. A. Rilleux,
M. P. Logan,	S. W. Ogden
S. H. Kennedy,	Alex. Fairland
Robt. Geddes,	F. E. Bonford
John Pemberton,	T. O. Keirney

B. W. Huntington,
T. O. BULLY,
CHAS. OAKFORD,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Committee.
C. M. BRADY,
E. A. BOURK.

je23 1m

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, 21st day of June 1861.

IN accordance with the following Ordinance of the Common Council of this city, I hereby announce that a book of subscription will be opened at the office of the City Treasurer on Monday, the 24th inst., for a loan of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be appropriated for the defense of the city.

In order to enable all our people to take part in this movement, certificates will be issued for twenty-five dollars and upwards, and I shall replace said certificates by bonds as soon as they can be prepared.

I confidently appeal to the well known patriotism of all our citizens to aid the Council and myself in the accomplishment of an object that should not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5412.]

AN ORDINANCE to raise Money for the Defense of the City of New Orleans.

ARTICLE 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be specially used for the defense of the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE 2. It is further ordained, That in order to raise the aforesaid sum and owing to the inability of the city to advance said sum from its current receipts the Mayor of the city and the Chairman of the Finance Committees are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared, without delay, bonds of the city for the amount aforesaid, in such form and such sums as they may determine; said bonds to be signed by the City Treasurer, countersigned by the Controller and to be made payable on the 1st of July, 1862, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date until paid.

ARTICLE 3. It is further ordained, That immediately after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause books of subscription to be opened at the Treasurer's office, under his supervision and that of the Chairman of the Finance Committees, and the Mayor is also requested to give public notice to the residents of the city of New Orleans, inviting them to come forward and subscribe to the aforesaid loan. All subscriptions to be paid cash, and the subscribers to receive their certificates as soon as they will be ready for delivery.

ARTICLE 4. It is further ordained, That all sums arising from the aforesaid loan shall be deposited in bank, separate from the other deposits of the city, to be used only for the purpose aforesaid, and no money shall be drawn therefrom, except by order of the Common Council.

ARTICLE 5. It is further ordained, That all bonds issued as above shall be received in payment for all taxes collectable after the 1st of January, 1862.

[Signed] J. O. NIXON,
President Board of Aldermen.
[Signed] LEA F. BAKEWELL,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
Approved June 18, 1861.
[Signed] JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
je21 tf

Attention, Volunteers!

FOR IMMEDIATE ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE BONFORD GUARDS will receive a few able-bodied men.

A fine opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into active service.

Equipments and uniforms furnished.

Apply at the Armory, 61 Customhouse street, (up stairs.) je11 tf

ARMS FOR SALE.

100 MUSQUETOONS,
PERCUSSION LOCKS,
Weighing between
Six and Seven Pounds,
ENTIRELY NEW AND IN COMPLETE ORDER.

Enquire at the CRESCENT OFFICE, where a sample may be seen. je26 tf

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILIES.

DR. LEFEBVRE'S
PERFECTED
New Vaporiferous Apparatus,

FOR the administration of Vapor Baths and Fumigations of all kinds, without removing the patient from his bed; treatment of diseases by purifying the blood and through copious perspiration, and the absorption of medicaments by the pores of the skin.

Apparatus for general Baths, for Shower and Local Baths, Steam Chairs for the treatment of sexual diseases.

Persons desirous to witness the operation of these apparatus, or wishing to effect purchases, may apply to DR. DUPERRON, dentist, corner of Royal and Bienville streets, New Orleans. je5 tf

LESTRADE HOUSE,
AT MANDEVILLE.

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

DR. RANCE

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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 238 BOURBON STREET,
ap1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

HOOP-POLES —AND— FIRE BRICKS,

For sale by the undersigned. Apply corner Celeste and New Levee streets, or 29 Carondelet street.

je22 1m CAMPBELL & RICKARBY.

Hops. Hops. Hops.

JUST received, 10 bales new Hops, superior quality, for brewers' use. For sale by CORCORAN & OGDEN,
je26 3w corner Royal and St. Philip streets.

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS for sale, and for sale in lots to suit. [illegible]

[illegible]

War, Business and Education.

As those who cannot go to war must be qualified to attend to other public duties, and the business of those who do go.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Of the city of New Orleans,
Corner Camp and Common streets,

will be kept open the entire year, DAY and EVENING, to prepare young gentlemen and lads speedily for the active duties of the counting-room and business. BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, MATHEMATICS and LANGUAGES, etc., etc., have each a special Professor and Department, to save the time of students. It is EDUCATED MIND that commands success, whether in war or business. Parents, young gentlemen and others are invited to call. Liberal arrangements with all. RUFUS DOLBEAR,
je25 1m President.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
E. B. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books,

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL—viz:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of—

WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery,

Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness in price will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles,
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives,
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives,
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Spaying Knives,
Desk Knives,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives from the celebrated manufactory of

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives,
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives;
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives;
Sporting Knives, &c.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.

WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.

W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low priced.

German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.

Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Stag and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.

BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Of Pearl, Horn and Stag handles, a good assortment.

Hunting Knives, Fancy handles, 5 to 8 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Brathwaites' "Lot."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
[illegible]

RAZORS.
Rodgers celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Mappin's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufacturers in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS,
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.

ACCORDEONS,
Low price, medium and fine.

FLUTINAS,
All prices and styles from the celebrated Busson, Paris.

FLUTES,
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable plain.
Melodeons—portable with register.

GERMAN HARPS.
HARMONICAS,
SOTO BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.

VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—3 and 4 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut—plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Guitar Strings—put up in sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.

Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12.
" " " Trout Hooks, 1 to 10.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Gravitation Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
" " 1-0 to 6-0.

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
" Trolling Lines—50 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
" Trot Lines—1, 2 and 3.
" Layout Lines—[illegible] feet.
" Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
" " on Reels, 100 feet.
" " 100 feet, on blocks.
" " very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
[illegible]
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 3-0.

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 10.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as a superior article.

Warrin's Celebrated Needles.
Allison's "
Spaying Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
" " common Steel, assorted.
" " in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
" " India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Rolls.
Shielded Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
" " India Rubber, straight and crooked.

HOOKS AND EYES.

Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.

Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all styles.
Ebony, "
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
Dressing Cases—Leather.
" " Rosewood and Ebony; for ladies and gentlemen—all from the best manufacturers in Paris.

PERCUSSION CAPS.

All imported direct from the manufacturers in England and France.

Eley's celebrated Double Water-proof.
" " Metal Lined.
" " Full Lined.
" " for Colt's Pistols.
Cox's English Water-proof.
" " Anti-corrosive.
" " Ground Edge.
[illegible]

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] ONE DOLLAR per square for each insertion.

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

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

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

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Pollexen, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 5 o'clock P. M. cars, Pontchartrain Railroad, returning will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M., in time for the 8 o'clock train, A. M. Monday morning. For further information apply to
F. A. SHAW, Agent,
je8 tf corner of Gravier and Levee sts.

Notice.

THE SLOOP AZELIA, Frank Blon master, will be about ten tons burden, will run every three days from Bonnecar City, Bertrand's Bay, for Dubois Pass, and will take freight brought by Opelousas Railroad, which will be delivered in good order.
DESIRE JACQUIEN, Shipper.
je1 1m Bonnecar City.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co. OF NEW ORLEANS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following

STATEMENT.

Amount of premiums unearned on the 31 May, 1860	$[illegible]
Amount of premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1861	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
Total premiums	$[illegible]
Less premiums not earned on 31st May, 1861	$[illegible]
Return Premiums	[illegible]
Net earned premiums 31st May, 1861	$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year	
On Fire Risks	$[illegible]
On Marine Risks	[illegible]
On River Risks	[illegible]
Ten per cent. returned	[illegible]
Reinsurance, Taxes and Expenses, less Interest	[illegible]
Net Profits	$[illegible]
Net earned Premiums on which 10 per cent. has been returned	[illegible]
Amount participating in profits	$[illegible]
The company have the following assets:	
Cash on hand	$[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by Mortgage or Pledge	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Bonds of the Confederate States	[illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Less	
Net earned premiums	$[illegible]
Interest to be paid on Scrips	[illegible]
Scrips and interest due and not claimed	[illegible]
Actual assets	$[illegible]

jy2

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

Be it remembered that on this day, June 4, 1861, before me, undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the parish aforesaid, personally appeared John Pemberton, President and Charles Lebassier, Secretary of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
CHAS. LEBASSIER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, June 4, 1861.
ARTHUR BAUCHER,
Third Justice of the Peace.

New Orleans, June 4th, 1861.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of 10 per cent. on the net earned premiums last year and to pay six per cent. interest on all the scrip issued by the Company. The certificates of scrip will be issued on the 1st August next.

—DIRECTORS:—

J. H. Hevins,	S. O. Nelson,
Geo. Connolly,	G. Mittenberger,
John Pemberton,	S. H. Blossom,
F. Marquez,	S. F. Charbin
F. Poche,	B. O. Tignand,
G. Mosele	

je6 tf

Notice.

THE undersigned, by agreement, having sold to his associate his interest as partner in the business of the firm of Bragg & Duquie Jr., has this day (31st May 1861) withdrawn from said firm.

je8 tf A. DAQUIN.

Louisiana State Bank,

New Orleans, 31st May, 1861.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on the 30th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Roubeau, resigned.

je1 J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. PESQUIE, PHILIPS & MOORE is dissolved this day by limitation. The business will be closed by L. Pesquie and Philips Weber.

L. PESQUIE,
PHILIPS WEBER,
L. MOORE.

New Orleans, 31st May, 1861. je1

E. DEFFEZ,
Successor to TAMBOURY & Co.,
General Commission Merchant and Importer of
WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES, OIL, &c.
Depot of Pocket, Lafitte Margaux, Arche Gaudes &c.
37 .... Royal street,
between Conti and St. Louis streets.

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 23 Carondelet street.
[illegible] (Ground floor, back office.)

May Butter.

AYET BROTHERS
At the Blue Store,
77 Front Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee,
OFFER at very low prices, and at distillation [illegible] ing their stock of groceries.
[illegible] firkins May Butter
[illegible] barrels Oil
[illegible] bbls Flour—extra and superfine
[illegible] bags Coffee
[illegible] tierces Carolina Rice
[illegible] bags Creole Rice
[illegible] tierces Sugar Cured Hams
[illegible] packages Sugar, loaf crushed and Powdered
[illegible] bbls Whisky and Brandies
[illegible] tierces Lard
[illegible] bbls Mackerel
[illegible] boxes Star Candles
[illegible] boxes Soap

To Hire.

A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer. Enquire at [illegible] street. No objection to the country. Apply at [illegible] street, No. 23.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Widow LOUIS FOUCHER are requested to present the same at the office of A. L. & Pilot, Attorney, No. 31 Royal street. F. V. DE OREY,
Testamentary Executor.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE ORDER [illegible] LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. [illegible] St. Ann street, informs the public and his friends and acquaintances that he has taken an interest with Mr. [illegible] in his establishment [illegible] monies, situated on St. Ann street between [illegible] and Royal, No. [illegible], which he has [illegible] according by the [illegible].

New Apparatus and Trimmings,
Black and White of the latest European style.

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, [illegible] white Crosses, Virgins, Laces, Ornaments, and all kinds of articles of mourning, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Mr. J. BONNOT takes this opportunity of stating to his friends and the public, as also those of Mr. Dubuc, that without [illegible] [illegible] furnishing [illegible] pleased to [illegible].

Hearses and Funeral Cars

of the city, made and ornamented in the latest style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other, and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations of one-third less; all and every necessary funeral accessories, such as Metallic Burial Cases, Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and tin and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloth of every mahogany and walnut, large and small Carriages, Tables with black and white draperies, Candles, Black and White Crape, Carts, [illegible] 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 be in duly done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the convoys of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also of the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral.

J. BONNOT,
61 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,
Has on sale at his Undertaking Establishment,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES
and all other manufactures [illegible] as also
COFFINS
of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHMENT
51 .... St. Ann Street 51

CAMILLE LACOSTE,
FANCY GROCERY STORE,
No. 100 ROYAL, cor. DUMAINE STREET,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Preserves, Cordials,
Sweet Oil, &c. &c. [illegible]

JAMES H. PUTNAM,
Late of the firm of HALL, RODD & PUTNAM,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
[illegible] 61 Carondelet street.

ORANGES.—30 cases extra Sicilian Oranges for sale by LANATA BROS.,
je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MUSHROOMS IN OIL, TRUFFLES, &c.—mushrooms in oil, 5 cases, 100 [illegible] black truffles; 10 do, 100 do do, truffles, for sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice, J. Demas [illegible] cherries, 50 do brandy fruits. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
je19 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINE.—40 casks Chateau Margaux; 20 do Cassis; Wine; 50 casks Burgundy Wine; [illegible] Madeira; 100 do Port. In store and for sale by
CHAUDET & SEE,
je21 147 and 149 Royal.

WINES.—32 bbls Haut Sauter and Haut Sauterne [illegible] for sale by B. PLASSAR,
jy20 80 and 82 Old Levee.

THE Italian bark ANTONIETTA G. R. Pavese, now discharging [illegible] the consignees of the said vessel are requested to take delivery of their goods on the levee [illegible] they shall be sent to the public Warehouses at their risk and expense. LANATA BROTHERS,
my31 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SARDINES, SARDINES.—500 cases of 100 half boxes each sardines in oil; 100 do 100 quarter boxes, 100 do for sale by LANATA BROTHERS,
my20 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

PORT WINE.—100 quarter pipes Spanish Port, from the house of Lacoste & Sebastopoli, of Cadiz, in wood and bottles. For sale by
[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 56 Customhouse st.

[illegible] IN STORE.—Ten casks old superior fine [illegible] 20 half do very old white wine; 40 casks [illegible] superior Medoc and [illegible] claret, various brands; [illegible] [illegible] wine [illegible] Lesueur; 100 do fruits in [illegible]; 25 quarter pipes Cognac, various brands [illegible] [illegible] Madeira; 25 dozen do port wine, for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD,
71 Old Levee st.

CHARLES HATCHES.—20 [illegible] cash. For sale by F. T. DUCONGE,
[illegible] No. 55 Chartres street.

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 39 Bienville street. jy4

VERMOUTH.—20 boxes Picard & Co.; 50 do Rivoires Freres; 25 do Bernar, Chapman & Co., in store and for sale by HENRY VALETON & CO.,
jy4 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

CORDIALS.—25 boxes Comte, Molly; 25 do Creme de Cassis, Pamfilie; 100 do Rum Punch, Ratafia, Roquill; 25 do Stomach Green Cordials; 150 baskets Angers Cherry bounce; in store and for sale by
HENRY VALETON & CO.,
jy4 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

TAKEN from our office, on or about the 26th June last, a RECEIPT BOOK. [illegible] We would be pleased to have it returned. Should a reward be required, it will be given. (jy4 1w) BELLOCQ, NOBLOM & CO.

Selling Off at Cost!

G. HOLLAND, Hair Dealer,
No. 96 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

PERSONS in the city and in the country are informed that owing to the present state of affairs, that from the 1st of July the following goods will be offered at cost:

Curls for bands	$1	
Curls	1	
Tresses upon Combs, per pair, from	2	upwards.
Tresses for the back hair, from	2	do
Coeffe blonde	3	do
Gentlemen's Wigs	10	do
Fair Wigs for ladies	20	do

Perfumery from the best houses in Paris on the same terms. A special saloon for the ladies. Champooning and hair dyed. jy1 1m

To Rent, or For Sale,

A ONE-STORY HOUSE, at Madisonville, with four rooms, two of which are fire rooms; a kitchen in the rear, two lots of ground measuring 64 feet front by 40 feet in depth. All the rooms freshly painted and papered. For terms apply at Madisonville, to Mr. FRED. FERRAIN, or Mr. HAAS MAKLE, his neighbor, and in New Orleans to Mr. J. F. CALLICO, Orleans street, No. 121, between St. Claude and Treme streets. jy2 3t

SWEETMEATS—40 cases French Jelly and marmalade.

BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases apricots, cherries and assorted fruit.

MATCHES—30 cases Southern matches.

JUGS AND JARS—200 jugs and jars, from 1 to 12 gallons.

SALMON—20 boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.

LOBSTER—30 boxes lobsters, 1-lb cans.

OYSTERS—20 boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.

HUNTING FLASKS—40 boxes glass hunting flasks.

VINEGAR—32 barrels French vinegar.

PRUNES—40 cases Ertes prunes, second quality.

In store and for sale by
QUERTOUZE & LANGSDORFF,
[illegible] 8 and 15 St. Louis st.

CLARET IN CASKS—40 casks St. Emilion; 100 do Margaux, from the well known houses of Larrondo Frere, P. Rousseau, and Lapomeje & Co. For sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 56 Customhouse st.
jy1

GIN IN BOND—10 pipes Meier's Imperial, 20 do Leoring [illegible]; for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 56 Customhouse st.
jy1

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—20 boxes in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 No. 59 Customhouse st.

VINEGAR—15 bbls White Wine Vinegar in store; for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 No. 56 Customhouse st.

BOURBON WHISKY—A fine assortment in store, for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 56 Customhouse st.

GREEN PEAS—30 cases in half boxes, for sale by
S. D. GRATIAA & CO.,
jy1 56 Customhouse st.