The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1861. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 12,147.

THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
[illegible]

Paper, one year (in advance)....................$10
Paper, semi-weekly....................
all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue. A person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber, and obliged to pay, unless due notice is given of the fact at the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

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

NEEDFUL PREPARATION.

Hardly have the Lincolnites begun to recover from the consternation and gloom into which they were thrown by their terrible repulse at Manassas, than they recommence the miserable game of blustering and braggadocio which they have all along attempted to play. They talk of hordes of reinforcements crowding the telegraph office at Washington, of Illinois sending seven new regiments and Indiana ten; of 30,000 new troops. Cameron again prates jackdaw-like of organizing forces which will prove irresistible, and the whole Cabinet, with Scott as adjutor and abettor, are evidently engaged in a systematic effort to prove that they are not in the least frightened, and are bent upon accomplishing dreadful exploits. Now, we have no shadow of doubt of the ability of Lincoln and his supporters to replace the broken squadrons at Manassas, and we fully expect that when they have accumulated another immense army they will try to penetrate or break down the wall of bristling steel and yawning artillery which has twice repelled them, covering them with slaughter and shame. But this eternal bragging, this pitiful device of raising legions by magic, of making levies by tens of thousands at a flash, is so transparently and superlatively ridiculous as to be easily seen through, and it therefore defeats itself. They will in due season replace with others the three months volunteers who are returning, and with their wealth and resources will probably move another grand army to the battle-field. If they possessed a particle of dignity and self-respect, they would perceive the absurdity of the childish vaunts in which they indulge. This policy is intended to subserve a double object, viz: to encourage their astonished and disheartened soldiers, and to alarm the South. It may possibly effect the first, but it will signally fail in the second.

Nevertheless, it would be injudicious to disguise from ourselves the fact that the enemy will in all human probability seek to retrieve his losses, and will make desperate exertions to win triumphs not only in Virginia, but in other fields. Among the cherished purposes of the Lincolnites is a raid upon the Southwestern States of the Confederacy, and when the summer passes away a powerful force will endeavor to make its way down the river, and attack Memphis. If it should succeed, New Orleans will become a glittering temptation to the cupidity and thievish propensities of the Yankees. Our firm belief is that the invaders will meet so bloody a reception from the gallant Tennesseeans as to sicken them of the further prosecution of their design. They will find the shores of the Mississippi bristling with certain warlike defences to which they have invariably exhibited the most marked aversion, and every step of their progress will have to be made in the teeth of such perils as might appal more puissant warriors.

It is, however, the part of wisdom and foresight always to prepare for the future. We know not what is in store for us, and it may so happen that the enemy will succeed in approaching the Crescent City. In such an event we shall have to rely on our own valor and our own weapons. The defences of New Orleans are in active progress, but it is well known that the art of managing heavy guns is not acquired by instinct, and that it must be learned by practice. To this effect we suggest to the proper military authorities the expediency of organizing two or three volunteer corps of heavy artillery, and of having them thoroughly drilled in our public squares, until they become perfectly familiar with this important department of military service. A few weeks of diligent exercise will qualify them for making such effective use of Dahlgrens, Columbiads, and rifled cannon as would send Lincoln's gunboats and the mercenaries who man them, on a visit to regions whence they would never return.

The exigency, too, may arise where every able-bodied adult in our city will be required to take up arms. There are thousands amongst us who do not possess a single deadly weapon. We urge all such to provide themselves without delay, securing a musket or a rifle, or even a gun, with plenty of ball cartridges, and keeping their weapons at their houses, where they may be obtained at an instant's warning. A surprise then would find us wholly unprepared, nor could we possibly fall unarmed into the power of the enemy. Forewarned is forearmed, and while we hope to see Lincoln's legions chastised out of all ambition to visit New Orleans, it is right, judicious and proper that we should be ready to welcome them to a warm climate whenever they feel disposed to undertake the journey.

Mr. Theo. Schoenheit has composed a beautiful funeral march in memory of the lamented Mr. Dreux. It is published for the benefit of the widow of the deceased, and is for sale at the principal music stores of our city. Mr. Schoenheit has our thanks for copies of this piece.

BAY ST. LOUIS.—This desirable and health-invigorating watering place now offers great inducements to pleasure seekers. The "Pleasance" and "Stockton Hotel" are now open to visitors, and those who desire fine and exhilarating sea bathing, glorious shell-road drives, fishing, and comforts in general, besides receiving all the telegraphic news, morning and evening, (as in the city) with no danger from Yankee blockade, can find comfortable quarters at either of the above hotels, or rent houses to themselves as they desire—all at moderate prices. There are three military companies at Bay St. Louis at present, who are competent to guard off all invaders.

We call attention to the advertisement in our columns of the formation of a military corps by Captain N. J. Wilson, for immediate service in Virginia. A few more good men will be received. Headquarters, No. 54 Magazine street.

CANNON.—N. J. Wilson, 54 Magazine street, has for sale twenty pieces of cannon. See advertisement.

The Fort Smith Times of the 12th instant says that Captain Pike has concluded treaties with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles. All the tribes on the frontier have now formed an alliance with the Confederate States, except the Cherokees. Mr. Ross is for neutrality, and a large number of his people are for the South, mostly half-bloods, while the full-bloods are opposed to the South, and still adhere to the old Government. The Cherokees are said to be very much divided in sentiment, and several of the half-bloods have been compelled to flee for their lives. The Times entertains no hopes of any arrangement being made between Mr. Ross and the Confederate commissioners.

It will hardly be believed that dispatches from Manassas to the Western papers, dated the 21st instant, at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, P.M., declared that the Confederates had been routed; and this was just about the time when the Federals were in full flight, and hotly pursued by the Confederate cavalry. They won't feel any better the next day for swallowing the lie.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—Hon. J. M. Williams, of Memphis, has offered his entire cotton crop to the Government during the war. All we say is, the proud of a country which has such patriots?

A meeting at Brookeville, Noxubee county, Miss., last Saturday, one thousand bales of cotton were subscribed to the Confederate loan. A gentleman (Madison Brooks) subscribed his whole crop. He has seven hundred acres planted.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times, in noticing the proceedings of the Cotton Planters' Convention at Macon, says: "On the second day a resolution was adopted declaring the willingness of the cotton planters to aid the Government with their entire cotton crop."

THE BATTLE AT CARTHAGE.—Says the Memphis Avalanche of the 24th:

We see it stated that Col. Hughes, of the [illegible] Regiment, of Missouri State Guard, has reached St. Louis press with an account of the battle, fought, as will be remembered, on the 5th of July. It is represented as being an obstinate, desperate affair, continuing from 11 o'clock in the morning until dark. The State troops had fifteen killed and thirty wounded, including several officers. The ascertained loss of the Federals was 250 killed and 300 wounded, besides baggage and horses.

The affair on the North Missouri railroad, at Mexico station, there were 24 of the Federal troops killed. There was a complete stampede in that neighborhood not to permit the passage of the United States troops over the road.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Reports from Washington—The Federal "Grand Army."

Washington, July 25.—The Federal pickets at Fall's Church were driven in yesterday.

Gen. McClellan will arrive here to-day to assume the command.

The War Department is busily engaged in a thorough reorganization of the army. The old system will be entirely changed. Reliable officers will be provided, who will first be subjected to a close examination by a board of officers appointed by the War Department.

Arrested as Spies.

Two brothers named Bradley, one a student, have been arrested as spies.

Federal Pickets Withdrawn.

The Federal pickets have been withdrawn to two miles outside of Alexandria.

New Federal Troops.

It is reported that 80,000 new troops have been accepted already from the Northern States.

England and France on the Blockade.

Washington, July 25.—It is the general impression that France and England are discussing the subject of the blockade of Southern ports, with a view to propositions to the contending parties.

What the New York Papers Say.

New York, July 25.—The Herald says that the memorable rout at Manassas has thrown the Government back upon the line occupied three months ago.

The World's special correspondent says that a large body of Confederates are encamped between Fairfax and Centreville.

Col. Bartlett, of Mississippi, a Prisoner.

Washington, July 25.—Col. Bartlett, of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, has been brought in a prisoner.

Northern Troops Returning Home.

Indianapolis, July 25.—Two of the regiments of three months' volunteers have returned and been mustered out of service. Three other regiments are on their way home.

New System at Washington.

Washington, July 25.—All the letters from the War Department to troops wishing to be mustered into service, say:

"Your regiment is accepted with the distinct understanding that the Department will revoke all commissions of officers who prove to be incompetent."

Greeley Indignant.

Louisville, July 25.—The Cincinnati papers contain an article from the New York Tribune charging the Cabinet of Lincoln with incompetency, and calling upon it to resign. It says the late result shows the recklessness of the Lincolnish attempt at war.

A Good Joke—Isn't It?

Washington, July 25.—There is no doubt that the reason why the rebels declined to pursue the retreating forces farther was that a panic occurred among them, and they retired to their Manassas entrenchments.

Major Wheat's Wound.

Richmond, July 24.—Major Robert Wheat, of New Orleans, is shot through the body. His recovery is doubtful.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Chase Raising the Wind.

Boston, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury asks the Boston banks to advance $5,000,000 for sixty days, at 6 per cent.

From Fortress Monroe.

New York, July 25.—The Times says that important reconnoissances are taking place in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe.

The regiments most demoralized will be disbanded and reorganized under more competent officers.

Federal reports make Confederate loss at Manassas much larger than the reports from Richmond.

Also reported that it was fortunate for the Federalists they did not go to Manassas, as they would have been blown up by mines.

Colonel Miles, who commanded the reserve corps at Centreville, is under arrest for dereliction of duty.

Patterson's Apology.

Washington, July 25.—Private letters from Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, July 22d, say that he declined attacking Johnston because the latter was too well posted and prepared.

He says his force was less than 20,000, and that of this nineteen regiments' time was up, and they would serve no longer. Four of these regiments have gone home, and five are going to-morrow.

From Richmond.

Richmond, July 25.—We have no Congressional news worth reporting.

The Bank Convention has not yet determined upon a financial policy, but it is believed it will to-morrow.

The Seashore Defences.

The Hon. D. C. Glenn makes some capital suggestions on this subject in a late number of the Mississippian. He says:

The despotism at Washington is evidently very active in the line of its navy. It has ordered in the service all its outlaying squadrons—from Africa, India and the Pacific—as well as all single ships. It has seized a large number of steamers, and manned and equipped them. It is also overhauling and refitting all their old craft, and has called for 15,000 seamen. The point of destination and the scene of action for the whole, clearly is the Gulf—their fall campaign and attack on New Orleans and Mobile. Now, if we can maintain our possession of Ship Island, and defend the coast with men and artillery, we are then secure from large ships, and the coast is safe from gunboats. But intermediate between the guns on the land and those on the island, is a space of seven or eight miles open to the gunboats of the enemy, which can cut off all communication between the land and island and New Orleans, and deprive them of all supplies whatever, as well as separate the coast from New Orleans and Mobile. What is the remedy? I can see none but to have a sufficient number of gunboats of our own. I hope neither you nor your readers will be misled with the idea that the New Orleans and Mobile mail steamers seized by General Twiggs will suffice. They are peace vessels. Their works are all (save one not seized) above water, and a single shot well aimed will leave them helpless, like a log upon the water. They will do first rate as transport and supply ships, and to run away in, but they will never do to fight launches, gunboats or steamers with.

We must have gunboats. If so, you will ask where and how they can be built, supplied and manned? This question I can answer. Handsboro' is situated at the head of Biloxi bay, fourteen miles from its mouth. The place is safe, secure, and easily defensible. Here are located two of the largest foundries in the South. For years past they have supplied a large portion of the boat and gin machinery used South. They are ready to cast cannon shot and shell to any amount. Here also are large mills and ship timber to any amount, and a number of good shipwrights; for here have been constructed many of the strongest and most powerful schooners ever launched. Here also they could be manned, for most of our coast people would make better sailors than soldiers. Give them good officers and plenty of power, and they would soon have our whole Southern coast clear.

I thus bring this matter distinctly before the Government of Mississippi and before its people. It is for it to determine what shall be done. I believe it a matter of great importance. Should further information be desired, my name or presence is at their command, and I will cheerfully render any aid which may be in my power.

Mississippi City, July 16, 1861.

The army in Northwestern Virginia has been assigned to the command of Brigadier-General W. W. Loring, who reached Richmond a few days ago from New Mexico. He is a very able and experienced officer, and was a Colonel in the United States service at the time of his resignation. The Richmond Dispatch says:

Gen. Loring traveled East with Gen. Albert S. Johnston, late of the United States army, in command of the army of Utah, whose presence has been anxiously expected for some time. Gen. A. S. Johnston will be in Richmond in the course of a week. He will be at once assigned to some most important command, with the rank of full General. Rumor seems to authorize the conjecture that Gen. A. S. Johnston will be placed at the head of all operations in the Mississippi Valley. He is a Kentuckian by birth and citizenship, but promptly resigned on hearing of the transactions of April. Having to make his way overland, his journey to the East has necessarily been protracted.

STIRRING UP.—Judging from the following, from the Richmond Dispatch of the 23d, we will soon hear of something turning up in the Old Dominion:

Five companies of volunteers, including two rifle corps and the Vicksburg Southrons, left this city on yesterday via Central railroad for that interior. We heard also that His Excellency President Davis had started for a brief period to the same destination. Doubtless his presence will cause additional liveliness to be imparted to the motives of certain parties now located on one of our main thoroughfares.

RATHER STRONG.—Says the Memphis Avalanche of the 24th:

A private dispatch from Manassas, dated yesterday, to a gentleman in this city, from his partner, a private in the Fourth Alabama Regiment, says: "Our loss 3000 to 4000; their loss 15,000 to 18,000 killed, and about 30,000 wounded. Our cavalry did great execution in their retreat. The Natchez Adams troops were very effective, and did their duty well."

We shall have to cut down these figures at least one-half.

GEN. WISE'S DIVISION.—Charleston, Kanawha, July 12.—Four thousand Federal troops are camped twelve miles below Charleston. Gov. Wise is within three miles of them, expecting an attack hourly.

Capt. Brock's cavalry attacked an advance guard and killed ten without losing a man, but lost two horses and had two men wounded slightly.

First Congress of the Confederate States of America.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 20, 1861.

Congress met in the Hall of the House of Delegates at the Capitol, at 12 o'clock, M.

Hon. Howell Cobb, in the Chair, called the Assembly to order.

The Rev. Dr. S. K. Talmadge, of Georgia, then offered up an affecting prayer.

By direction of the President, the roll of the Confederate States was called alphabetically, and the following named members were ascertained to be present:

From Alabama—R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, Nich. P. Davis and H. C. Jones.

From Arkansas—Robert W. Johnson, H. F. Thomason, A. H. Garland and W. W. Watkins.

From Florida—None.

From Georgia—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Eugenius A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright and Augustus H. Kenan.

From Louisiana—John Perkins, Jr., A. Declouet, Charles M. Conrad, D. F. Kenner and Henry Marshall.

From Mississippi—Wiley P. Harris, Walker Brook and J. T. Harrison.

From South Carolina—L. M. Keitt, C. G. Memminger and W. W. Boyce.

From Texas—Louis T. Wigfall, John H. Reagan, John Hemphill, T. N. Waul and W. B. Ochiltree.

From Virginia—J. W. Brockenbrough and Walter R. Staples.

On motion of Mr. Brockenbrough, the following named newly appointed delegates from Virginia came forward, presented their credentials, and took the oath of office: James A. Seddon, Wm. Ballard Preston, Wm. H. Macfarland, Charles W. Russell and Robert Johnson.

Mr. Toombs—I believe the members elect from the State of North Carolina whose credentials have been filed are present.

The President—They will please come forward and take the oath of office.

Accordingly the following named gentlemen, members elect from North Carolina, came forward and were sworn in: George Davis, W. W. Avery, W. N. H. Smith, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, and E. A. Davidson.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana.—As the House is now organized, I move the appointment of a committee to inform the President that a quorum is present and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The motion being sustained, the Chair appointed Messrs. Perkins, of Louisiana, Brockenbrough, of Virginia, and Johnson, of Arkansas, to constitute such committee.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill entitled an act to authorize the appointment of agents to sign treasury notes, which was read in due order and passed.

The committee appointed to inform the President of the organization of the House returned and reported that the President would send in a communication in writing. A few moments thereafter the message was received from His Excellency President Davis, by his Private Secretary, and ordered to be read, together with accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, five thousand copies of the President's message were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of electing a Public Printer.

Congress then adjourned to meet Monday at 12 o'clock, M.

Official Documents.

Annexed will be found President Davis's letter to Mr. Lincoln relative to the prisoners of the Savannah, and Major Taylor's report of his reception at Washington:

RICHMOND, 6th July, 1861.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States:

SIR—Having learned that the schooner Savannah, a private armed vessel in the service and sailing under a commission issued by authority of the Confederate States of America, had been captured by one of the vessels forming the blockading squadron off Charleston harbor, I directed a proposition to be made to the officer commanding that squadron for an exchange of the officers and crew of the Savannah for prisoners of war held by this Government "according to number and rank." To this proposition, made on the 19th ultimo, Captain Mercer, the officer in command of the blockading squadron, made answer on the same day that "the prisoners (referred to) are not on board of any of the vessels under my command."

It now appears, by statements made without contradiction in newspapers published in New York, that the prisoners above mentioned were conveyed to that city, and have there been treated, not as prisoners of war, but as criminals; that they have been put in irons, confined in jail, brought before the courts of justice on charges of piracy and treason, and it is even rumored that they have been actually convicted of the offenses charged, for no other reason than that they bore arms in defense of the rights of this Government and under the authority of its commission.

I could not without grave discourtesy have made the newspaper statements above referred to the subject of this communication, if the threat of treating as pirates the citizens of this Confederacy, armed for its service on the high seas, had not been contained in your proclamation of the —— April last; that proclamation, however, seems to afford a sufficient justification for considering these published statements as not devoid of probability.

It is the desire of this Government so to conduct the war now existing as to mitigate its horrors as far as may be possible; and, with this intent, its treatment of the prisoners captured by its forces has been marked by the greatest humanity and leniency consistent with public obligation: some have been permitted to return home on parole, others to remain at large under similar condition within this Confederacy, and all have been furnished with rations for their subsistence, such as are allowed to our own troops. It is only since the news has been received of the treatment of the prisoners taken on the Savannah, that I have been compelled to withdraw these indulgences and to hold the prisoners taken by us in strict confinement.

A just regard to humanity and to the honor of this Government now requires me to state explicitly that, painful as will be the necessity, this Government will deal out to the prisoners held by it the same treatment and the same fate as shall be experienced by those captured on the Savannah; and if driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation by your execution of any of the officers or crew of the Savannah, that retaliation will be extended so far as shall be requisite to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man; and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it.

With this view, and because it may not have reached you, I now renew the proposition made to the commander of the blockading squadron, to exchange for the prisoners taken on the Savannah an equal number of those now held by us, according to rank.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

[COPY.]

RICHMOND, July 10th, 1861.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States:

SIR—In obedience to your instructions, I left the city of Richmond on the morning of the 7th July, at 6 o'clock, A. M., as bearer of dispatches to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. At Manassas I received from General Beauregard a letter to General McDowell, commanding the United States forces at Arlington. From Manassas I proceeded to Fairfax Courthouse, where I was furnished by General Bonham an escort of fourteen cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Breckenridge, of the Virginia cavalry. Proceeding on the direct road to Alexandria to its junction with the road to Arlington, I met a detachment of cavalry under the command of Colonel Porter, United States Army, about three miles from the junction, from which place I sent back my escort. Captain Whipple, United States Army, accompanied me to Arlington, where I arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M., Monday the 8th. General McDowell not being at Arlington, my arrival was telegraphed him to Washington City. About 9 o'clock, P. M., Colonel Van Rensselaer, senior aid-de-camp to General Scott, was sent to convey me to General Scott's headquarters—where I found General McDowell, to whom I delivered General Beauregard's letter. After reading General B.'s letter, he passed it to General Scott, who being informed in this letter that I desired to deliver your communication in person, received it of me. After reading your communication to Mr. Lincoln, General Scott informed me that a reply would be returned by Mr. Lincoln as soon as possible—and at the same time instructed me to return to Arlington with General McDowell, thence to proceed in the morning back to our lines, which I did, under an escort of twenty United States cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Tillinghast. In my intercourse with Gen. Scott and the other officers of the United States army I have to say that I was received with marked consideration and attention, and with that courtesy and kindness which should ever characterize the diplomatic relations of great nations, in war as well as in peace. Understanding that the object of my mission was the delivery of your letter to Mr. Lincoln, I have the honor to state that it was done, and subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,
THOS. H. TAYLOR,
Capt. Cavalry, C. S. A.
And Lieut.-Col. 2d Ky. Regiment.

The Preliminary Engagement at Bull Run.

The best detailed account we have seen of this first victory of the Confederates is contained in the following letter to the Richmond Dispatch:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 19, 1861, 9 P. M.

Well, one of the long-looked for "big fights" to come off at this place, as the first step towards the destruction of Richmond, has taken place, and resulted in a complete frustration of the enemy and his plans. A more complete and glorious victory we could not have asked, and must add another leaf to the chaplet of General Beauregard's fame. When 7000 men are thrice repulsed by less than two thousand, with over ten times the loss sustained by the vanquished: when the 2000 attacked have no peculiar advantage of position, nor breastworks to protect them, it certainly proves either uncommon skill in the management of the defense, or extraordinary weakness in the plan of attack.

On yesterday, about noon, Gen. McDowell, with twelve or fourteen regiments and one battery, in which there were at least two rifled cannon, attempted to force a passage across Bull's Run, at Mitchell's Ford, about 2½ miles from Manassas Junction. General Longstreet's Brigade, composed of the First Virginia Regiment, under Col. Moore, the Seventeenth Virginia and one Louisiana Regiment, being situated near the Ford, received the attack, principally the First Virginia Regiment, and repulsed them three times, with a loss of only twelve men killed and about sixty wounded, while the loss of the enemy is stated by their own men to be not less than 300 killed and 600 wounded. There were not more than 1600 of our men engaged, including a battery of two or three guns, while there could not have been less than 3000 of the enemy actually engaged, besides a battery of at least two rifled cannon. We expected the attack would be renewed to-day, but this morning the enemy hoisted a white flag and asked permission to bury their dead, which was granted; and it was from those men who have been burying the dead, and the prisoners, ten in number, that we learn there were 900 missing this morning at roll call. They have been all day burying their dead, and we don't know whether they are done yet or not. It is rumored just now, at 11 A. M., that Gen. Beauregard was hourly expecting a night attack.

Besides the killed and wounded, and the ten prisoners we took, we have taken two thirty-two-pound rifled cannon, some four or five hundred muskets, and as many hats. Our men behaved with the utmost coolness, firing irregularly, but taking good aim. The battle lasted three and a half hours. The musketry firing by the enemy was done with remarkable regularity, but with little effect, as the result proved.

A rifled cannon ball went through the house occupied by our men as an hospital, near Gen. Beauregard's quarters. DAN.

P. S.—July 20, 6 P. M.—There was no firing this morning in the direction of our line. The reports this morning from the killed and wounded of the enemy are so contradictory that I can not say any thing is reliable. There is no doubt they have met with a severe loss and a most extraordinary defeat in their attempt to cross Bull's Run. D.

The following paragraph of braggadocio from the Pittsburg Post sounds "queer" since the events of the past few days. Its author had evidently not heard of Manassas, or even Bethel, Vienna and Aquia Creek:

The soldiers of the rebel army have run at Philippa, at Romney, at Rich Mountain, and everywhere else. It really looks as if they were all cowards, and not fit to fight with brave men. Gen. McClellan was not far wrong when, in one of his proclamations, he expressed regret that his soldiers would not find foemen worthy of their steel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Never Will Desert Micawber.—Dickens describes the volatile and susceptible Mrs. Micawber as most strangely persisting, at inappropriate times and inconvenient places, in sternly asserting (as if in defiance to a standing accusation of inconstancy) that she never, never would desert Mr. Micawber." Mr. John Sellice seems to have inspired an equal attachment in the bosom of Mr. Claude Pouly, though not from the same benevolent motives. It was only the other day we reported the dismissal, by Recorder Gastinel, of the charge made against him by Pouly, that he had failed to account for a balance of six dollars. Foiled in that accusation, Mr. P. comes forward again to the charge, and makes the following affidavit:

"That he keeps an ice-house within the limits of the Second District, wherein he has employed John Sellice as salesman; that within the last three or four months he noticed large deficiencies in his cash receipts, and became convinced that stealing was carried on in his business; that in consequence whereof he kept watch, and on several occasions within the last three months he detected the said John Sellice in the act of stealing money from the till and embezzling moneys paid by customers; amongst others he saw him once steal forty-five cents from the table, and on another occasion he saw him put pieces of ten cents, twenty-five cents and fifty cents, received from customers, and put the same into his pocket. Affiant declares that the deficiencies in his cash account and his consequent losses at that time amounted to about two hundred and fifty dollars. And affiant further charges that he also employed the said John Sellice in selling ice in a cart about the city, and while thus employed he collected moneys which he did not account for, and at other times he applied to his own use a portion of the ice that had been entrusted to him for sale—the whole within the last three months. Wherefore affiant charges the said John Sellice with having committed the crimes of both larceny and embezzlement."

On this charge being made Sellice came forward and gave bail to answer in the sum of $500, declaring the whole allegation false and malicious. It may perhaps seem strange that Mr. Pouly, knowing, as he says, of this systematic robbery going on for three months, should not have before thought of putting a stop to it, or of prosecuting the offender, but kept on entrusting Sellice with money and ice, and only brought up the accusation after Sellice had left him to go into the employ of a rival ice store, and after he had failed in another prosecution against him.

An Apparent Decree of Fate.—We have just learned of the drowning of William Hughes, a sailor belonging to the Confederate States Navy, and attached to the receiving ship of war St. Philip, on Monday evening last, under circumstances that would induce many to believe that the inscrutable book of fate had decreed his death by drowning on that day. In the morning he was crossing the river from this city to Algiers on one of the ferry boats, and while standing against the edge of the guards accidentally lost his balance and fell into the river. The engines were reversed, the boat stopped, and by great exertions on the part of those on board he was rescued and soon recovered from his immersion. In the evening, on board of the St. Philip, the lieutenant in command called his men together to read to them the extra containing President Davis's announcement of the victory at Manassas. They gave three hearty cheers, and then were told to work and "splice the main brace." While the grog was being prepared for them Hughes asked the lieutenant to let him see the extra, and it was given him. While standing at the head of the gangway, reading it in the dusk of evening, he fell over backward into the water, and sank to be seen no more. The depredation of the man's spirits, caused by this accident, made them postpone their jollification over the victory. The body of Hughes has not been recovered as yet.

The Crime of Arson.—After a thorough examination yesterday before the Hon. Louis Gastinel, Recorder of the Second District, a woman accused of arson, named Widow Quenet, was discharged from custody. It will be remembered that she was arrested on the night of the 16th inst., by order of Fire Warden John Youenes, on the charge of arson, after a second unsuccessful attempt had been made to set fire to the premises No. 131 Exchange Alley, in which she lived. The circumstantial evidence was that the fire took place in her own bed; that she had previously threatened to burn down the house on account of a difficulty with her brother about collecting the rents, and that the same day she had borrowed matches from a lodger, although she had them herself. Although there were strong grounds of suspicion against her, there was not sufficient legal proof to warrant her commitment for trial.

Another case of arson was investigated, that of Richard Augusto, f. m. c., charged with setting fire to the house of Mr. Paulin Burel, No. 197 Rampart street, on Sunday, 14th inst., at the hour of three o'clock, A. M. From the same reasons as in the other case mentioned—absence of sufficient legal proof of guilt—the accused had to be discharged. Arson, of the whole catalogue of crimes, is perhaps the most difficult of detection and conviction. When Augusto was discharged from this accusation, L. Woolfore, attorney in the Parish Prison, made a charge against him of being a dangerous and suspicious character, and on this he was sent to the Workhouse for two months.

A Guardian of the Peace.—Officer John E. Florance, of the First District police, was dismissed from office yesterday morning for his conduct toward Thomas Dolan, a laboring man, who had requested him to arrest another person drawing a knife upon him. Instead of doing so, Florance knocked him down, he says, with a loaded cane. After making an affidavit against the officer yesterday morning for assault and battery, Florance met him at the New Basin, saying, "Now, d—n you, I'll give you something to make an affidavit about," beat him most unmercifully with a knotted rattan cane. Under the Mayor's advice Dolan has prosecuted Florance criminally.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Jacob Newhouse, corner of Orleans and Villere streets, who rents the adjoining house to Mr. William Kaiser, a worthy retail dealer in coffee, beans and soft soap, makes affidavit that without his consent, either expressed or implied, said Kaiser has broken down the fence between their yards and helped himself unasked to the contents of a cistern of water, thereby committing a trespass. Kaiser gave bail.

Wm. Schmidt gave bonds to stand his trial before the First District Court on the charge of going up to the gentle Mary Shaw, who was standing at the time in the door of her happy "abode of the loves and graces," and striking her in the face.

Joseph Kuentz, a butcher in the Tremé market, gave $300 bail to answer the charge of whollopping another butcher, Jean Louba, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the market. M. L. Guilder had to give security for his appearance, charged with brick-batting Louis Craig, f. m. c., at his house on Customhouse street, last Monday morning.

In the case of Jenny Fowler, f. w. c., charged with abusing Francis Lockwood, f. m. c., both parties were fined five dollars. The charge against Clara Fisher, of insulting Wm. Schmidt, was dismissed, not being substantiated. A similar disposition was made of the accusation against Mr. McFarrell, accused of insulting Mrs. Jean Martin in the Place d'Armes.

Nurses for Virginia.—Thirty nurses of this city accompany Doctors Warren Stone and Axson to the seat of war, to attend to our suffering wounded at Richmond and Culpepper Courthouse. Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lambert and two other ladies have also volunteered their services, and are making preparations to leave. Subscriptions lists in behalf of this noble mission can be found at the office of Creevy & Farwell, on Carondelet street, and Wm. Simmons, notary public.

More Troops.—The Pointe Coupée Volunteers arrived last night on the steamer Laurel Hill, consisting of 60 men, fully equipped. They are commanded by Willie Barrow, Captain; T. J. Bird, First Lieutenant; C. D. Lancaster, Second Lieutenant; O. D. Barrot, Second Junior Lieutenant.

Case of Burglary.—The gun and two pistols stolen from the gunsmith's store on Commercial alley, the other night, have been recovered, the former being sold to Herman Mehrtens, of Chase street, and the pistols thrown away in an outhouse. John Snapper, the young thief who probably effected this job, was arrested at a late hour night before last by Lieut. Exnod and officer Boulton, of the Second District.

A Very Grave Accusation.—Yesterday Corporal Fabiani, of the Tremé police station, reported to the Chief that L. Woolfore, who occupies the responsible office of under-keeper in the Parish Prison, had caused information to be conveyed to a party of slaves unlawfully assembled, that the police were approaching, thus conniving at their escape. This is a very grave charge against such an official, and if proven he must be deprived of his office.

Postponed.—In consequence of the very short notice given of the mass meeting to have been held in Lafayette Square, the matter has been postponed. Due notice will be given of the time when it will take place.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, Miss MARIE J. ADELE DUBALEN, a native of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice to attend her funeral, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from No. 349 Robertson street, between Kerlerec and Columbus streets.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24th, 1861.

J. D. FYFE, Esq.:

Your note to this effect is received: "Being desirous of aiding in the support of the families of our brave volunteers now engaged in the war, I propose at an early day to give a series of representations of the PANOPTICON OF THE SOUTH, a diorama exhibition, representing various scenes in our second war of independence, for the benefit of the above cause."

In reply, I have to state in behalf of the Committee for the Relief of the Families of our Volunteers, that your kind and patriotic offer is accepted, and I hope that the public will liberally respond to your efforts.

Very respectfully,
T. O. SULLY,
Chairman of Committee for the Relief of Families of Volunteers.
jy26

Headquarters Carondelet Guards, NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1861.

FOR the seat of war, for immediate active service. A few more good men will be accepted in the Carondelet Guards by applying at headquarters, No. 54 Magazine street. Clothing and equipments furnished. N. J. WILSON, Captain. jy26

Louisiana Association of the Veterans of 1814-'15.

THE President of our Association, Anthony Fernandez, Esq., having received a letter from the French Legion, through their Adjutant-Major, Mr. Ch. Leflon, inviting him and the Veterans of 1814-'15 to join in the presentation of a flag to take place on SUNDAY next, July 28th, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the members of the above Association will please meet on that day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Perfect Union Lodge, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, in order to attend said patriotic fete. Members are requested not to forget their badges. By order of the President.
PHILIPPE LANAUX, Secretary. jy26

CANNON! CANNON!!

FOR SALE,

TWENTY PIECES OF CANNON, from the most approved foundry in the world, ranging from 6 to 24-pounders. Apply at 54 Magazine street, up stairs.
N. J. WILSON. jy26

Read! Read!! Read!!!

I would recommend to all my fellow-sufferers who are afflicted with that dreadful disease which we call croup or sore throat to go and get the medicine to be had at No. 117 St. Ann street, and be cured at once, for my daughter, a girl of 16 years, who had it very severely, so that she could hardly breathe, was cured as by a miracle, after applying the medicine the third time. This I certify as the whole truth by affixing my name.
PAUL BURGUNDER,
Residence 286 Chartres street.
New Orleans, May 19 1861. my20 eMif

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

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

This is to certify that the remedies obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street have cured a negress of mine who had the Rheumatism for many years, and I had many Doctors to attend to her, but no cure. I must say that the medicine you gave me cured her in three days time, and she is now perfectly well.
J. M. LENGSFIELD,
Magazine street, between Race and Thalia.

I certify that I have been cured of Diarrhea of a year's standing. After trying in vain all the remedies I could find from Physicians and others, I procured some medicine at No. 117 St. Ann street, which cured me, and which I recommend to all fellow-sufferers.
MARTIN FORD,
6ab11 Sovereignte No. 146 Camp street.

INSTANT RELIEF
OF CROUP, SORE THROAT, BURNS, SCALDS AND FRESH WOUNDS.
All Sorts of Sores and Ulcers Cured.
(Even though derived from Secret Diseases.)
Remedies for Hemorrhoids or Piles, Bed Breath, Cough, Gravel, Worms, Chills and Fever and Earache, &c.
A Special Remedy for each Disease.
Apply at No. 117 St. ANN STREET.
Office hours from 1 to half past 3 o'clock, P. M., every day, and besides on Tuesday and Thursdays, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

REMOVAL.

The Depot of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES is removed from 130 Canal street to the more central establishment at the CORNER OF CANAL AND CAMP STREETS, entrance from both Camp and Canal streets. These Machines have established a permanent reputation unapproached by any other Sewing Machine, and the recent improvements of the glass foot, (which no other machine has,) of double pieces for ornamental and fine work, the shifting hemmer, and the leather pad, have satisfied the public that these are the best Machines in use.

A full supply of Machines, Needles and Fixings, Silk, Linen and Cotton Thread, of all colors and sizes.

Machines repaired, and all the new improvements attached to Machines previously sold. Apply to S. H. PECK.

ARABIAN BITTERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many attempted imitations, the above invaluable cordial has overcome all obstacles. In this country, as well as in Europe, it is so generally used that the inventor has been compelled to increase considerably the manufacture of the same. Through health and appetite—such are the advantages derived from the use of the ARABIAN BITTERS, and this is the reason why they have superseded alcoholic liquors, so generally indulged in and so fatal.
F. SANCHO'S,
Branch depot at No. 283 Old Levee street.
A. CALONGE'S,
corner Royal and Dumaine streets.

ENGLISH MUSTARD—12 boxes for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy22

FRENCH TWINE—4 bales French Twine for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.

APRICOTS—50 boxes Brandy Apricots, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy22

STRAWBERRIES—15 boxes Strawberries in Juice, for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy22

COFFEE BAGS—800 empty Bags for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy20

SUPERIOR CLARET WINE—10 casks St. Estephe Claret Wine; 20 do St. Emilion do do; 15 do Margaux do do; 55 cases St. Julien superior Claret do; 10 do St. Estephe do do; 10 do Larose do do in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st. jy20

PORT WINE AND MADEIRA—40 quarter casks Port Wine, B. Brig, in store; 75 do de do, Grenache, in bond; 50 do Madeira, do do do; 30 octaves do do, for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st. jy20

CLARET—70 casks good ordinary Family Wine, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st. jy20

DRIED PRUNES AND BRANDY CHERRIES—120 cases dried prunes, 16 and 24 jars; 116 cases do do, 24 and 36 large and small boxes; 50 cases brandy cherries, Calmat Jeune; in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st. jy20

COGNAC AND ROCHELLE BRANDIES—50 packages Saucy & Co. Cognac, 4th proof; 25 packages T. Renaud Cognac, 4th proof. ... Vineyard Proprietors ... Otard Dupuy & Co. ... Gibee ... Rikband ... Enton CCC, A. Cabanne, Cognac, 1st proof ... Ange Seignette, Rochelle, 4th proof ... A. Seignette ... Pellerin ... In bond and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st. jy20

HAVANA SUGAR—300 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st. jy20

VERMOUTH—100 cases Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co., in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 38 Gravier st. jy11

TRUFFLED PIES—4 cases, 100 quarter boxes each, in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 38 Gravier st. jy11

LAGER BEER—30 half barrels, just received and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 59 Customhouse st. jy11

TRUFFLES—4 cases Perigord Truffles; for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

PEPPER—50 sacks Good Pepper, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st. jy10

OLD MONONGAHELA AND BOURBON WHISKY—A few barrels for sale. Apply at No. 20 Exchange Alley. jy10

HOLLAND GIN—13 pipes, Steamboat brand, for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 38 Gravier st. jy13

ABSINTH—100 cases Absynth, Pernod; 100 do do, Berger; in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 38 Gravier st. jy11

TRUFFLES—100 quarter boxes in store and for sale by AM. COUTURIE, 31 and 38 Gravier st. jy11

SUGAR—100 barrels crushed and powdered, in store and for sale by E. TROISGROS, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee. jy9

SUNDRIES IN STORE—50 casks old superior family claret; 20 half do very old white wine; 40 casks good ordinary claret; 300 boxes claret, various brands; 100 do absynth, Pernod & Lemercier; 100 do fruits in oil; Lafourie; 35 quarter pipes cognac, various brands; 50 barrels old Monongahela and Bourbon whisky; 3 quarter casks Madeira wine; 15 quarter do port wine; for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 Old Levee st. jy1

CLARET—500 boxes St. Julien, Margaux; 200 do Medoc, in store and for sale by S. FLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee st.

SWEETMEATS—40 cases French jelly and marmalade.

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

MATCHES—80 cases Southern matches.

JUGS AND JARS—2000 jugs and jars, from 1 to 12 gallons.

SALMON—50 boxes salmon, 1-lb cans.

LOBSTER—30 boxes lobster, 1-lb cans.

OYSTERS—30 boxes oysters, 1-lb cans.

HUNTING FLASKS—40 boxes glass hunting flasks.

VINEGAR—25 barrels French vinegar.

PRUNES—40 cases Extra prunes, second quality. In store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 and 16 St. Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS—400,000, in store, of different sizes, of Cabanas, Figaro, Imperiales, Partagas, Perfectos, Meridianas, Southern Confederacy, Cuban Belles, Flor Vega, &c., guaranteed genuine of direct importation. For sale by GOMA & MACHICH, 14 Tchoupitoulas st.

OIL—In store and for sale by the undersigned, 25 baskets Piquiel, 25 cans ... do do, 25 do 75 do. FREDERIC AVET, 55 and 57 Old Levee st., between Conti and Bienville sts.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by VILLARRUBIA & LAGOANERE.

AT ARMORY HALL,
FOR ONE WEEK,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 29th, 1861.

Benefit of Families of Absent Volunteers.

PANOPTICON OF THE SOUTH,

A most natural exhibition of life-like moving figures, representing SCENES IN THE PRESENT WAR, including the

Bombardment of Fort Sumter,

With twenty scenes of exciting interest, perfect views of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Jefferson, Taylor and Pickens.

Grand Military and Naval Spectacles introduced each night.

MATINEE on Saturday at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of families and schools.

Tickets, 50 cents; Children and Servants, 25; Children and Servants to Matinee, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

Box office open for sale of tickets from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M. jy26 1w

Wanted

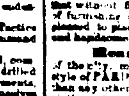
TO PURCHASE, A DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, well located, in the Second District. Apply on Chartres street, No. 214. jy26 6t

Situation.

AN active, honest and intelligent lad, speaking French and English, may hear of a moderate situation by addressing letters L. C., at the Bee office. jy26

For Sale,

A SPLENDID family bay HORSE, six years old; goes to harness or saddle. Also, an entirely new BAROUCHE and a very fine set of HARNESS will be sold at twelve months' credit on a good security. The barouche and horse will be sold together or separately. Apply to A. MARCHAND, at the Citizens' Bank. jy26



Board of Underwriters, NEW ORLEANS, 23d July, 1861.

AT a meeting of this Board, held to-day, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That no river insurance on Cotton bound to this port, nor fire insurance on Cotton in the city of New Orleans, be taken until the blockade of the port is raised, and its free navigation resumed. Cotton on plantations may be insured against fire to the extent of three-fourths of its value, provided it is stored in lots of not exceeding one hundred and fifty bales, and the lots distant three hundred feet apart.
jy24 3t JAMES H. WHEELER, Sec'y.

Bank of Louisiana,
NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1861.

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

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD WASHER and IRONER, to go in the country opposite Carrollton for the summer months. Apply at 34 Bienville street. jy19 tf

Attention, Companies!

SATINETS, JEANS, Blue and Grey CLOTH, SWORDS, PISTOLS, SASHES, Gold and Worsted TRIMMINGS, Confederate States and Eagle BUTTONS, for sale at low prices at
HOFFMAN & MARKS,
jy18 tf No. 65 Chartres street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOHN HEWLETT, Jr., is dissolved.
New Orleans, July 13, 1861.
THEOP. BERTRAND,
jy17 1m of Baton Rouge, La.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned, 57 and 59 Bienville street, have entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in this city. PHILIPPE DUCLOS and FRANÇOIS CAZALAS being active partners, and Mrs. MARIE MARAVETZ, widow of Jean Datas, partner in commendam, according to the terms and stipulations contained in the contract of partnership passed before Mugues Pedesclaux, Esq., notary public, on the 29th May, 1861, which act has been duly recorded. The active partners desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to say that the failure of the firm of which they were formerly members was owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and for which they are not morally responsible. They beg leave to assure their old customers and the public in general that they will use every effort in their power to give satisfaction to those who may deal with them, and will attend promptly to all orders sent to them.
P. DUCLOS,
his
FRANÇOIS × CAZALAS,
mark.
V. V. DATAS.
New Orleans, July 12, 1861. jy12 1m

Office of the Hope Insurance Company of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1861.

AT an election held on the 8th instant by the Stockholders of this Company the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
S. Plesson, P. Maloche, T. H. Blake,
F. Moreno, Jr., A. Lafarest, W. A. Gradon,
C. H. Kernion, F. Queyrouze, H. Feyshead.
And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. H. Feyshead was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. S. Plesson Vice-President.
jy11 LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

XX ALE,
OF THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF
J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow.

Double Strong Ale, in stone and glass, for sale, in store and in bond, by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy16 No. 34 Bienville street.

ENGLISH SUGAR KETTLES
FROM THE MANUFACTURES OF
R. & J. RANKIN, Liverpool.

Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES of every dimension, constantly on hand.
For sale by
M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO.,
jy16 34 Bienville street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of FLECHIER & SOUVIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The undersigned will continue the business in his own name and for his own account.
C. O. FLECHIER, 120 Toulouse st.
New Orleans, July 12th, 1861. jy13 3t

Carpet Warehouse, 19 Chartres st.

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

Notice.

THE Norwegian brig LIBERTAS, Anderson, master, bound from Bordeaux to New Orleans having been prevented by a blockading squadron from entering her port of destination, has arrived at New York on the 20th June. She is now ready to discharge her cargo at the latter port, and consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. jy12 1m

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the creditors of A. Hunt & Co., of Shreveport, La., is the only person authorized to settle the debts and collect the claims of the concern.
ULGER LAUVE,
Office, Branch Citizens' Bank.
Shreveport, La., June 9th, 1861. jy9 1m

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,
G. D. LOGAN,
Partner in commendam, A. CARRIERE.

The undersigned will continue the Grocery business in his own name and for his own account.
jy2 1m C. C. COLLINS

L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR,

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly, without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.

Depot, 56 Dey street, New York.

FRUITS IN JUICE—BRANDY FRUITS—100 cases fruits in juice (J. Bernard); 50 do brandy fruits, 100 do brandy cherries, for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
my18 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

WINE—[illegible]

[illegible]

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 defence 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 shall not be delayed, and whose importance cannot be overestimated.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

[No. 5612.]

AN ORDINANCE to raise Money for the Defence 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 defence 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 Chairmen 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 Chairmen 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 collectible 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 15, 1861.
(Signed) JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
jy20 tf

To the Public

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

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

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

We have engaged some forty or more women, to whom we pay a fair consideration per day for sewing, thus enabling them to partially support their needy and otherwise destitute families. The Society makes it a duty to employ only such as need the assistance thus given. Starvation is a word familiar to us all, but few are aware where the fact may exist, and it is our bounden duty, whilst providing for the necessities of those who are called in our country's defence, 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 2 P. M., by the officers of the Association, at their rooms, No. 82 Camp street.

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

By order. Mrs. JAMES ROSS,
New Orleans, June 15, 1861. jy17 1f President.

Headquarters Jackson Regiment,
NEW ORLEANS, July 6, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.—I. The Jackson Regiment having been accepted by the Secretary of War Captains of Companies attached to the Regiment will report with their company's muster roll to the Adjutant Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, who will have them transcribed on the regiment muster roll, and will be immediately mustered into service and ordered to rendezvous at Corinth, Miss.

II. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Harris, late Instructor of Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, will take command and order company and battalion drill daily.

III. A school of instruction will be established, commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be drilled in company, battalion, brigade and division movements, and every facility offered officers to perfect themselves in all the evolutions of the line.

By order. C. C. MILLER,
Colonel Commanding Jackson Regiment.
JOSEPH GOLDMAN, Acting Adjutant. jy6 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. jy6 tf

Hay Butter,
AVET BROTHERS,
At the Blue Stores,
17 Front Levee and 54, 56, 58 and 60 Old Levee,

OFFER at very low prices, amongst articles composing their stock of groceries—
100 firkins May Butter.
200 baskets Oil.
500 bbls. Flour, extra and superfine.
100 bags Coffee.
100 tierces Carolina Rice.
200 bags Creole do.
100 tierces Sugar-Cured Hams.
200 packages Sugar, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
500 bbls. Whisky and Brandies.
100 tierces Lard.
200 bbls Mackerel.
200 boxes Star Candles.
200 boxes Soap. e15

LOUIS DUFAU, Attorney at Law,
No. 61 St. Louis street,
ap27 1y Between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Notice.

THE undersigned, by agreement, having ceded to his sons his interest as partner in commendam in the firm of Bragg & Daquin, Jr., has this day (31st May, 1861) withdrawn from said firm.
je3 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 28th instant, Lewis Bernard was elected Cashier, vice Chas. A. F. Rondeau, resigned.
je1 J. M. LAPEYRE, President.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of L. PESQUIER, PHILIPS & MOORS is dissolved this day by limitation. The firm will be liquidated by L. Pesquier and Philipp Weber.
L. PESQUIER,
PHILIPP WEBER,
L. MOORS.
New Orleans, 31st May, 1861. je1

E. DEFFEZ,
Successor to TAMBOURY & CO.,
General Commission Merchant and
Importer of
WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, SARDINES IN OIL, &c.
Depot of Ponhet, Lafitte, Margaux, d'Arche, Guiraud, &c.
87 ....Royal street............87
between Conti and St. Louis streets. je5

GOTTSCHALK & MAGNER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 28 Carondelet street.
feb1 1y (Ground floor, bank office.)

To Hire.

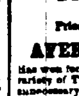
A FIRST-RATE washer and ironer, tolerable seamstress. No objection to the country. Apply Burgundy street, No. 280. my31

Cow Peas! Cow Peas! Cow Peas!

CAROLINA COW PEAS in store, and for sale in lots to suit.
F. A. GONZALES & CO.,
je30 76 and 77 Old Levee street.

LESTRADE HOUSE,
AT MANDEVILLE.

THIS well-known establishment is now open to travelers and sojourners of the Lake shores. The accommodations are complete in every respect, and will give general satisfaction. A first-rate cook is attached to the house, and the prices have been chosen with the greatest care.
my2 3m



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

DR. ED. KUNEMANN,
(of the Faculty of Paris,)
No. 289 BOURBON STREET,
ap1 6m between Ursulines and St. Philip streets.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

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

Am. Couturié is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, and will continue the same line of business for his individual account, at the same place.
J. B. FREAU,
AM. COUTURIÉ.
New Orleans, June 30, 1861. jy1

Wanted,

IN a small family, a COOK, white or colored. Apply at No. 20 Bienville street. jy4

FRUITS—FRUITS—100 sacks soft shell almonds, 100 do filberts, 200 drums Smyrna figs; 300 cases Malaga raisins, 15 bales Smyrna dates; 15 bbls shelled almonds for sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
my18 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

SUNDRIES—In store and for sale by the undersigned—60 bags Yellow Java Coffee, Old Government; 10 boxes Extra Prunes, a choice article; 20 bags Good Pepper, black and English; 20 boxes Mustard; French Mustard; 10 do English Pulverized Mustard; assorted Sauces, ... Walnut do do ... in juice; 20 do French ...
QUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS
—AND—
Great Western Railroad Company.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1st, 1861.

THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, by and in virtue of an act of the United States Congress of the 3d June, 1856, and of an act of our State Legislature of the 16th March, 1857, have become the owners of 795,000 acres of land, free from all incumbrances or mortgages.

These lands are included within a strip of thirty miles in width, or fifteen miles on each side of the railway line, extending from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to the Sabine river, or the eastern boundary of Texas, a distance of two hundred and fifty eight miles. In the contemplated continuation of this road into Texas, it will traverse the most fertile grain region of that State.

The lands lying opposite the first one hundred and twenty five miles of the Company's road are in the rich and heavily timbered alluvial valley of the Mississippi river, on Bayou Lafourche, Grand Lake and elsewhere. Between the one hundred and twenty fifth and one hundred and ninetieth miles we have a very large amount of fertile and valuable lands in the Attakapas prairies, a region nowhere excelled for beauty, healthfulness and fertility of soil.

Between the one hundred and ninetieth mile and the Sabine river the road traverses the moderately hilly and heavily timbered pine woodlands, varied occasionally by the rich valleys of the streams. Good water, game, clear water brooks abounding in fish are common to this entire locality. The pine woods in quantity and quality are unsurpassed, and it is believed that the lands will raise cotton profitably.

Maps and plats can be seen and examined, all information as to the character and price of land obtained, applications made and terms of sale finally agreed upon, at the office of the Company's land agent, at Brashear City, parish of St. Mary, La.

Acts of sale to be passed in New Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser.

In the absence of the purchaser, a written power of attorney, authorizing the agent to sign the act, and the notes given in payment and to grant a mortgage to secure the notes, will be required.

The terms of sale are: One-third cash, remainder in notes at one and two years, payable at a bank in New Orleans, with eight per cent. per annum interest after maturity, with mortgage until final payment, and in default the purchaser to pay five per cent. for attorney's fees.

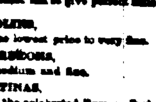
The Company's lands are now being examined. As fast as reports are made, the price per acre will be fixed on each tract applied for, and the applicant duly notified of the same, and he will be required to accept the land, at the price designated, within a reasonable time, or in default the land will be offered for sale to others. The Company reserves to itself the right of changing the prices and to vary from time to time.

The Company desire to encourage actual settlers, and will grant priority of application to persons who are now in actual occupation and cultivation of land; but only a reasonable time will be granted them to apply for and purchase, after which it will be sold to any other applicant.

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
jy24dkw1m G. W. R. BAYLEY, Land Agent.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville, and Covington.

THE new passenger packet A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, master, will leave the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of trains as follows:



Mondays......................4 P. M. cars.
Wednesdays..................4 P. M. cars.
Fridays.........................4 P. M. cars.
Saturdays.....................4 P. M. cars.

Extending her trips to Covington on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Returning will leave Covington on Thursdays, at half-past 3 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Pontchartrain Railroad in time for 8½ A. M. train. Leaves Madisonville on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4½ o'clock, A. M.

The A. G. BROWN will make EXCURSION TRIPS every SUNDAY, leaving the Pontchartrain Railroad on arrival of the 8 A. M. train, returning, will leave Madisonville at 3½ P. M., arriving in time for the 7 P. M. cars.

N. B.—Persons sending freight for this boat will please put the name of the steamer on the freight.
jy20 P. A. SHAW, Agent, 21 and 23 Front street.

Leaves EVERY SATURDAY EVENING.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURG, MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON.—The steamer A. G. BROWN, W. J. Poitevent, captain, will leave for the above ports EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on the arrival of the 4 o'clock, P. M., cars Pontchartrain Railroad, returning, will leave Covington at 4 o'clock, A. M. in time for the 9 o'clock cars, A. M. Monday morning. For further information apply to
P. A. SHAW, Agent,
je8 tf corner of Gravier and Levee sts.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTOINE DUBUC,
SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office No. 20 St. Anthony Square,

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

New Apparatus and Trimmings,

Black and White, of the latest European style, for

Hearses and Funeral Cars.

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

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

Hearses and Funeral Cars

of the city, made and ornamented in the most recent style of PARIS AND LONDON, and better and cheaper than any other and to the Benevolent Charitable Associations at one-third less; all and everything relating to funeral ceremonies, such as Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins of all kinds, Coffins lined with lead and zinc, and trimmed with velvet, satin, alpaca, and cloths of all sorts, with embroidery and cushions in satin, &c., Carriages, Tables with black and white coverings, Wax Candles, Black and White Crape, Cords of Invitation, and also everything relating to funerals.

Mr. BONNOT will at the same time attend to the building, opening and closing of

Family Tombs in the St. Louis Cemeteries,

and will also go to the domiciles of families who will place their confidence in him, when circumstances will require his services, and will see that everything concerning interments and Funeral Ceremonies is regularly done, and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. J. BONNOT will take orders for the command of the Clergy of the St. Louis Cathedral, as also all the Catholic churches of the city for families not desiring to engage the Clergy of said Cathedral. feb16 6m

J. BONNOT,

51 St. Ann, bet. Chartres and Royal sts.,
Undertaker and sells at his Undertaking Establishment,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES,
and all other manufacturers'; as also
COFFINS,
of Mahogany, Walnut, &c., trimmed and lined with lead, zinc, &c., &c.
ESTABLISHMENT,
51..............St. Ann Street..............51
feb16 6m

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

A COMPOUND REMEDY, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered and overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres st.
Also by druggists everywhere.

Direct Importation from France.

RECEIVED per ships Shepherd and Lemuel Dyer, from Havre: [illegible]

[illegible]

Dates of Advertising.

[illegible] Advertisements on the first page ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.

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

The privileges 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. Subscriptions or advertising will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

For Sale—Valuable Property.

TOGETHER or separately, two Lots of Ground, contiguous to each other, situate in the Fourth District of this city, on Camp street, in the vicinity of the Ground track, between Philip and First streets, in one of the most respectable neighborhoods of the city, where there are other than dwelling-houses.

These lots are severally designated by the Nos. 17 and 18 according to a plan of Benjamin Buisson, and measure each thirty feet, six inches front on Camp street, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth between parallel lines, and are bounded in the rear by a common alley of twenty feet in width, opening on Philip street.

For the terms of sale, &c., apply to
ROBERT J. EPR, Notary,
jy12 9t*eod 28 St. Charles street.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
H. 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 prices.

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

Table Cutlery,
large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Ivory 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,
with Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 5 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Scotch and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Butterworth's "Lea."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.
RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Kettles.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Heppin'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.
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS.
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS.
English—3 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 3d.
French—3 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 Kirby Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to 12.
.. .. .. Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10-0.
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed.
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. .. 1-0 to 8-0.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 4 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.

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

HOOKS AND EYES.

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

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—84 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Trout Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Lawyer Lines—300 feet.
.. Lines on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 100 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on block.
.. .. very large and long.
Silk Fish Lines—colored and white.
Grass Lines, assorted sizes.
Imitation .. ..
Furnished Lines—complete.
Cork Floats.

LADIES' WORK BOXES.

Rosewood, furnished with gilt trimmings, all sizes.
Ebony, ...
Ebony, inlaid—fine.
Mahogany.
Paper Boxes—a great variety.
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.

Hay's celebrated Double Water-proof.
.. .. Metal Lined.
.. .. Foil Lined.
.. .. for Colt's Pistols.
Cox's English Water-proof.
.. .. Anti-corrosive.
.. .. Grooved Edge.
Genuine French G. D. Caps.
Sebastian G. D. Caps.
Portfolios, Inkstands, Slates, Game Bags, Umbrellas, great variety, Beads and Necklaces, Gilt Buttons, Spectacles, Buttons.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR.

Selling Off at Cost!

E. ROLLAND, [illegible] Dealer, on Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

[illegible]